

*Yellow Copy*  
10/2/92

OCT 2 1992

Mr. J. Allen Dunlap  
Platte Chemical Company  
P.O. Box 667  
Greeley, CO 80632-5852

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Subject: Signal Word Change  
Sevin 50 Wettable Powder Insecticide  
EPA Reg. No. 34704-350  
Your Application Dated July 29, 1992

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

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

Sincerely yours,

*DHE*

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.  
Product Manager 19  
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch  
Registration Division (H-7505C)



# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
by EPA Letter Dated

OCT 2 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, this pesticide registered under EPA Reg. P 24704-350

### For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>                    | By Wt.        |
| Carbaryl; 1-Naphthyl N-Methylcarbamate ..... | 50.0%         |
| <b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b> .....              | 50.0%         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                 | <b>100.0%</b> |

## 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.

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

EPA EST. NO. 34704-NB-1

NET WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ POUNDS

32978

07Y92

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS 'HAZARDS TO HUMANS (& DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

## WARNING

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. OVER-EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE. Salivation, watery eyes, pinpoint eye pupils, blurred vision, muscle tremors, difficult breathing, excessive sweating, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, headache. IN SEVERE CASES CONVULSION, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND RESPIRATORY FAILURE MAY OCCUR. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE OCCUR RAPIDLY FOLLOWING EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT.

Avoid breathing of dust and spray mist. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing and head covering. Change to clean clothing daily. Bathe and wash hair after each work day. Do not eat, drink, or use tobacco while working with this product or spray solutions. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

### ANTIDOTE STATEMENT

ATROPINE SULFATE IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AS AN ANTIDOTE. Narcotics and other sedatives should not be used. Further, drugs like 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) are not recommended. See NOTE TO PHYSICIAN below.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

#### GENERAL

Contact a physician immediately in all cases of suspected poisoning. Transport to a physician or hospital immediately and SHOW A COPY OF THIS LABEL TO THE PHYSICIAN.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If conscious and not convulsing, drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

**IF INHALED:** Move from contaminated atmosphere and call a physician.

#### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Carbaryl is a carbamate insecticide, which is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Overexposure to this substance may cause toxic signs and symptoms

due to stimulation of the cholinergic nervous system. These effects of overexposure are spontaneously and rapidly reversible. Gastric lavage may be used if this product has been swallowed. Carbaryl poisoning may occur rapidly after ingestion and prompt removal of stomach contents is indicated.

Specific treatment consists of parenteral atropine sulfate. Caution should be maintained to prevent overatropinization. Mild cases may be given 1 to 2 mg intramuscularly every 10 minutes until full atropinization has been achieved and repeated thereafter whenever symptoms reappear. Severe cases should be given 2 to 4 mg intravenously every 10 minutes until fully atropinized, then intramuscularly every 30 to 60 minutes to maintain the effect for at least 12 hours. Dosages for children should be appropriately reduced. Complete recovery from overexposure is to be expected within 24 hours.

Narcotics and other sedatives should not be used. Further, drugs like 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) are NOT recommended unless organophosphate intoxication is also suggested.

To aid in confirmation of a diagnosis, urine samples should be obtained within 24 hours of exposure and immediately frozen.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water and wetlands, except under the forest canopy and use on rice. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

### BEE CAUTION

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Do not use when value of bees as pollinators is more important than insect control. Before applying, warn beekeepers to locate hives beyond bee flight range until one week after application or to take other equally effective precautions.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a dry powder for dispersion in water and application as an insecticide spray. READ THIS LABEL BEFORE USE. STRICTLY OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS, AND APPLICABLE FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS.

### GENERAL WORKER PROTECTION STATEMENTS

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

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. Advise workers to stay out of fields during application and until sprays have dried. Regular long-sleeved work clothing should be worn when working in treated fields. See PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT and NOTE TO PHYSICIAN for information on accidental exposures. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is any reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: Appropriate signal word (WARNING), area treated with CARBARYL, date of application, appropriate clothing, and reentry interval (i.e., until sprays have dried).

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## PRE-HARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS

Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when carbaryl is used in accordance with label directions. Pre-harvest and grazing use limitations are listed at the end of the directions for each crop use. Where no pre-harvest or grazing time limitations are stated, application can be made to the day of harvest and crops can be grazed without time delay if directions for use on the crop are followed. If this product is used in accordance with label directions, forage and feed crops, including almond hulls, bean vines, carrot tops, citrus pulp, cowpea hay, peanut hay, pea vines, rice straw, soybean hay, and sugar beet tops, may be grazed or harvested for use as feed for dairy and meat animals without resulting in residues in milk or meat.

Do not use reclaimed irrigation water from crops treated with carbaryl on upland crops for which carbaryl tolerances are not established.

## PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next two days. Do not use on Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern as injury will result. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

Observe label instructions on apple thinning and on combinations with certain herbicides on rice and soybeans.

## SPRAY PREPARATION

TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION, AGITATE, STIR OR RECIRCULATE ALL OF THIS PRODUCT'S SPRAY MIXTURES PRIOR TO AND DURING USE. Remove oil, rust, scale, pesticide residues and water. Fill spray or mix tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of this product and then the remaining volume of water. Prepare only as much spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION DURING MIXING AND APPLICATION TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION. DO NOT STORE SPRAY MIXTURE FOR PROLONGED PERIODS.

## COMPATIBILITY

This product has been effectively used without plant injury with most common insecticides, miticides, fungicides, nutrients, adjuvants, and with petroleum oil as used on citrus. If compatibility with another product and the resulting crop response is unknown, it should be tested on a small scale. Curdling, precipitation, greasing, layer formation or increased viscosity are symptoms of incompatibility. Incompatibility will reduce insect control and may cause mechanical difficulties or plant injury. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. WHEN PREPARING COMBINATION SPRAYS, FIRST ADD THIS PRODUCT TO 1/2 THE DESIRED AMOUNT OF WATER, MIX THOROUGHLY, AND THEN ADD COMBINATION PRODUCTS TO THE MIXTURE. DO NOT APPLY TANK MIX COMBINATIONS UNLESS YOUR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE INDICATES THE MIXTURE IS EFFECTIVE AND WILL NOT RESULT IN APPLICATION PROBLEMS, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR PLANT INJURY.

Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and casein-lime spreaders. Do not use with summer oils on deciduous fruits.

## APPLICATION

On all crops use sufficient gallonage to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required volume. Use 50 mesh slotted strainers in spray system and 25 mesh slotted strainers behind nozzles. Avoid applications just before rainfall as poor insect control may result. To clean spray system after use, drain and flush with water. Refer to the Storage and Disposal directions for proper disposal of rinse water.

**NOTE:** Staining may occur on certain surfaces such as stucco, brick, cinder block, and wood. Spray deposits on painted or stained sur-

faces or finishes (i.e., cars, houses, trailers, boats, etc.) should be immediately removed by washing to prevent discoloration. Avoid applications to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

## CHEMIGATION:

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.

## INSECT CONTROL

Apply when insects or their damage appear. To maintain control repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as necessary unless a shorter interval is specified below. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants and early instars and higher rate on mature plants, advanced instars and adults. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential for effective control.

This product does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide.

Regional differences have been noted in the susceptibility of certain strains of fall armyworm to this product. If local experience indicates inadequate control, use an alternative pesticide.

## FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROP

### INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of this product per acre. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants, higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. This will usually vary from 3 to 40 gallons per acre depending on equipment, degree of insect infestation, and stage of crop growth. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary unless shorter interval is specified below. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

### ALFALFA AND CLOVERS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for alfalfa weevil larvae, armyworm, cloverhead weevil, corn earworm, cutworms, Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae, essex skipper, European alfalfa beetle, fall armyworm, lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, and yellowstriped armyworm. Use higher rate in areas east of Rocky Mountains. On dense growth, use 25 to 40 gallons per acre with ground equipment to ensure adequate coverage. For alfalfa weevil larvae, if pretreatment damage is extensive, cut alfalfa and treat the stubble. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Do not use on alfalfa within 3 days of harvest.

### ASPARAGUS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears.

Use 4 to 6 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period.

Do not apply more often than once every 3 days.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

**BEANS** (including blackeyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans)

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, velvetbean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, cutworms, European corn borer, fall armyworm, stink bugs, tarnished plant bug, and webworms.

Use 4 pounds for cowpea curculio.

In California, use 4 pounds for corn earworm, lima bean pod borer, lygus bugs, and stink bugs.

Do not apply to cowpeas within 3 days of harvest.

**CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI**

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm and corn earworm.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

**CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, HANOVER SALAD, HORSERADISH, KALE, MUSTARD GREENS, RADISHES, RUTABAGAS AND TURNIPS.**

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of horseradish, radishes, rutabagas and turnips (roots).

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of Chinese cabbage, collards, hanover salad, kale, mustard greens and turnips (tops).

**CARROTS, CELERY, PARSNIPS AND PARSLEY (DO NOT USE ON CELERY IN CALIFORNIA)**

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lygus bugs, and spittlebugs.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

No time limitation on carrots.  
Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of parsnips.  
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of parsley and celery.

## CORN (FIELD, SWEET AND POP)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, chinch bugs, corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at the base of plants. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control. **OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.**

Use 4 pounds for Western bean cutworm. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100 silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.

Use 4 to 13 pounds in at least 15 gallons of water per acre for cutworm control. Spray in 12-inch band using  $\frac{3}{8}$  pound (6 ounces) per 1000 linear feet of row. For broadcast ground application, use up to 13 pounds in at least 20 gallons of water per acre.

## COTTON

Use 1 to 2 pounds for early season control of cotton fleahopper, cotton leafworm, flea beetles, striped blister beetle, and thrips.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for mid and late season control of boll weevil, bollworms, cotton leafperforator, fall armyworm, leafrollers, leafhoppers, tarnished plant bug, and yellowstriped armyworm (cotton cutworm). Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule for as long as necessary. May be applied after bolls open.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for light to moderate populations of lygus bugs in Western irrigated cotton.

Use 3 to 5 pounds for pink bollworm.

Use 4 pounds for stink bugs and saltmarsh caterpillar.

Aphid populations will be suppressed by repeated applications of this insecticide.

Do not use this product within 7 days of harvest.

## CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN AND SQUASH

Use 1 to 2 pounds for pickleworm and melonworm; 2 pounds for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bug. Avoid excess applications.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

## DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), LETTUCE AND SALSIFY

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lygus bugs, and spittlebugs.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule.

To avoid possible injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of head lettuce and salsify (roots). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of dandelion, endive (escarole), leaf lettuce and salsify (tops).

## FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, blackgrass bugs, chinch bugs, Essex skipper, fall armyworm, range caterpillar, range crane fly, striped grass looper, and thrips. For thrips control in grasses grown for seed, use high spray pressure to improve penetration into boot.

Use 3 to 4 pounds for white grubs (green June beetle.)

## GARDEN BEET, SPINACH AND SWISS CHARD

Use 1 to 2 pounds for the flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, fall armyworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of garden beets (roots)

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of garden beets (tops), spinach and Swiss chard.

## OKRA

Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as necessary.

## PEANUTS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, red-necked peanutworm, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms.

Use 4 pounds for white fringed beetle adults and cutworms.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is

wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

## PEAS

Use 2 pounds for leafhoppers and Colorado potato beetle.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm.

Use 3 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, cutworms, pea leaf weevil, pea weevil, and yellow-striped armyworm.

Use 5 pounds for alfalfa looper in Washington State only. Repeat as necessary.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

## POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER

Use 1 to 2 pounds for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

Use 4 pounds for cutworm control.

## RICE

**CAUTION:** May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish and/or catfish farming are included in the cultural practice.

In the Mississippi Delta and Texas use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, fall armyworm, chinch bugs, and stink bugs.

**DO NOT APPLY PROPANIL HERBICIDES WITHIN 15 DAYS BEFORE OR AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT OR PLANT INJURY WILL RESULT.**

In California use 4 pounds for armyworm, leafhoppers and tadpole shrimp. For optimum tadpole shrimp control apply to the water when the pest first appears.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

## SORGHUMS (milo, grain sorghum, sweet sorghum, and hybrids)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, chinch bugs, corn earworm, fall armyworm, stink bugs, and webworms. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed to base of plants.

Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge and Southwestern corn borer. Treat for sorghum midge when 25 to 30 percent of heads have emerged from boot and are in bloom. Repeat 3 to 5 days later if adults are still active. A third application may be necessary.

For optimum insect control, direct spray into forming heads.

Do not apply within 21 days of harvest of grain. No time limitations on forage.

Use 4 pounds for cutworm control.

## SOYBEANS

**DO NOT APPLY A COMBINATION OF THIS PRODUCT AND 2,4-DB HERBICIDES TO SOYBEANS AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT.**

Use 1 pound for light to moderate populations or 2 pounds for heavy infestations of bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, green cloverworm, and velvetbean caterpillar.

Use 1 to 1 1/2 pounds for light to moderate populations or 2 to 3 pounds for heavy infestations of corn earworm.

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles, grape colaspis, Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, and thrips.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, cutworm, fall armyworms, stink bugs, and webworms.

Use 4 to 5 pounds for painted lady (thistle caterpillar), saltmarsh caterpillar, and yellow striped armyworm.

Use higher rates for heavy infestations.

## SUGAR BEETS

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, beet leaf beetle, fall armyworm, flea beetles, leafhoppers and webworms.

Use 3 pounds for cutworms.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

## SWEET POTATOES—(DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.)

Use 13 Tbsps. per gallon of water as a preplant dip for sweet potato weevil. Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension of this product.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, sweet potato hornworm, sweet potato weevil, and tortoise beetles.

## TOBACCO

### IN PLANT BEDS:

For tobacco flea beetle, use 4 level tablespoons per gallon or 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards.

For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water when insects or their damage appear. Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding. Avoid excessive application as plant injury may result.

### IN FIELDS:

For budworms, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetles, hornworms and suckly, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee height, higher rate on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as injury may result.

Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow 3 days before priming or cutting.

# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

## GRASSHOPPERS

Apply 1 to 3 pounds as often as necessary. TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS ON THE ABOVE FORAGE FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS, FOLLOW PREHARVEST LIMITATIONS GIVEN AFTER EACH CROP. A 1 to 2 pounds rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pounds dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

## TREE FRUIT AND NUT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of this product per 100 gallons of dilute spray in conventional hydraulic-type sprayers. Apply dilute sprays for full coverage. Spray gallonage will vary according to tree size, density, planting distance and stage of growth. With concentrate spray, where lower volumes of spray are applied per acre, the concentration of this product should be increased in the spray mixture so that the amount of this product applied per acre is equivalent to a full-coverage dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Additional instructions appear with the crop categories below.

### ALMOND

Use 2 pounds for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruittree leafroller. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

Use 2 pounds for navel orangeworm. Time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make late season application at initiation of or up to 10% hull split.

Do not apply more than 10 pounds per acre.

Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

### APPLES AND PEARS

Application of this product within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning; to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliage injury may result from combination with summer oils west of the Rocky Mountains, or when used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples east of the Rocky Mountains.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds for apple sucker, apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), codling moth, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eyespotted bud moth, green fruitworm, lesser appleworm, lygus bugs, orange tortrix, pear psylla, tentiform leafminers, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. For psylla control apply when eggs hatch or when young nymphs are present. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 pound for apple mealybug, apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

Use 2 pounds for apple maggot, bagworms, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, lesser appleworm, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, redbanded leafroller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leafminers, yellow headed fireworm, forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of apples and pears.

### APPLE THINNING

Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with this product. These include tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, degree of set, bloom, weather and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, caution should be observed in applying this product so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of this product per 100 gallons dilute spray.

Consult with your County Extension Service or other experts for advice on the proper use of this product.

Concentration: Use 1/2 to 1 pound on easily thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 pounds.

Timing: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full bloom.

Varietal Response: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jonathans, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and low Newton. Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Bess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

**CITRUS FRUITS** (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats and hybrids).

Use 2 pounds for avocado leafroller, California orange dog, citrus cutworm, citrus root weevil, fruittree leafroller, orange tortrix, Western tus-

sock moth and West Indian sugarcane borer (adults).

Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds for black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, citricola scale, citrus scale, and yellow scale.

Apply lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage late in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus.

Do not apply more than 40 pounds of this product per acre per application.

Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest of these crops.

### CHESTNUTS—DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA

Use 6 pounds for chestnut weevil.

Make 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July for adult chestnut weevil control. Last application should be made prior to shuck split.

### FILBERT

Use 2 pounds for filbert aphid, filbert leafroller and filbertworm. Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later. With dilute sprays, 400 gallons per acre is suggested.

### OLIVES

Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds with 1 1/2 gallons of summer oil, in sprays for olive scale control. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. A maximum of 2 applications is permitted.

Do not apply more than 30 pounds of this product per acre per application.

### PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

Use 2 pounds for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, apple pandemis, June beetles, lesser peachtree borer, orange tortrix, oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, tarnished plant bug, tussock moths, lecanium scale, San Jose scale and olive scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

Do not apply more than 12 pounds of this product per acre per application on apricots.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of peaches.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of apricots and nectarines.

### PECANS

Use 2 to 5 pounds for black margined aphid, fall webworm, hickory shuckworm, lesser webworm, pecan leaf phylloxera, pecan nut casebearer, pecan spittlebug, pecan weevil, twig girdler, walnut caterpillar.

Do not apply more than 14 2/5 pounds of this product per acre per application.

### PLUMS, PRUNES, AND CHERRIES

Use 2 pounds for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry maggots, cherry fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peachtree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, European earwig, green fruitworm, rose chaffer, variegated leafroller, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer control spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

Use 1 1/2 pounds for eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moth.

Do not apply more than 12 pounds of this product per acre per application.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of these crops.

### PISTACHIOS

Use 1 to 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water for navel orangeworm control. Apply 150 to 300 gallons of mixed spray per acre for full coverage at onset of hull split. Do not use within 14 days of harvest.

### WALNUT

Use 1 pound for calico scale, codling moth, European fruit lecanium, filbertworm, fruittree leafroller, and frosted scale. Apply 1000 gallons of diluted spray per acre for mature trees. For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross-sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.

Use 4 pounds for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of sun-off.

## SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosage refers to pounds of this product per acre. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.

Typical spray gallonage per acre ranges from 100-300 gallons for dilute sprays, and 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

**BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES** (including Boysenberries and Loganberries)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for Japanese beetle, leafrollers, leafhoppers, European raspberry aphid, rose chaffer, snowy tree cricket.

In California, use 4 pounds for omnivorous leafroller and raspberry sawfly.

# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

Do not apply within 7 days of harvest of these crops.

## BLUEBERRIES

Use 3 pounds for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.

## CRANBERRIES

Use 3 to 6 pounds for cutworms, cranberry fireworms, cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, and rose chafers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

**CAUTION:** May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.

## GRAPES

Use 2 to 4 pounds for European fruit lecanium, grape leafroller, grape leafhopper, western leaf skeletonizer, and Western yellowstriped armyworm.

Apply just before first brood leafroller larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers.

Use 4 pounds for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, orange tortrix, omnivorous leafroller, redbanded leafroller, cutworms, eight spotted forester, and saltmarsh caterpillar.

## STRAWBERRIES

Use 2 to 4 pounds for flea beetles, meadow spittlebug, omnivorous leafhopper (strawberry fruitworm), strawberry leafroller and strawberry weevil. Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on Delmarva Peninsula.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

## TREES AND ORNAMENTALS INSECT CONTROL

For dilute spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, sugar maple, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks, and recreational areas), ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants), woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate-spray ground applications, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage.

Use 2 pounds for control of:

|                           |                             |                                      |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ants                      | Green striped mapleworm     | Pitch pine tip moth                  |
| Apple aphid               | Cicadas                     | Plant bugs                           |
| Armyworm                  | Gypsy moth                  | Poinsettia hornworm                  |
| Azalea leafminer          | Hackberry nipple-gall maker | Psyllids                             |
| Bagworms                  | Holly bud moth              | Purse caterpillar                    |
| Birch leafminer           | Holly leafminer             | Redhumped oakworm                    |
| Blister beetle            | Jackpine budworm            | Rose aphid                           |
| Boxelder bug              | Japanese beetle             | Rose chafers                         |
| Boxwood leafminer         | Jeffrey pine needleminer    | Rosehug                              |
| Brown tail moth           | June beetles                | Saddled prominent Sawflies (exposed) |
| Cankerworms               | Lace bugs                   | Scale insects                        |
| Catalpa sphinx            | Leafhoppers                 | Sowbugs                              |
| Chiggers                  | Leafrollers                 | Spiny elm caterpillar                |
| Coolley spruce gall aphid | Locust borer                | Springtails                          |
| Cutworms                  | Maple leafcutter            | Spruce budworm                       |
| Cypress tip moth          | Mealybugs                   | Spruce needleminer                   |
| Douglas-fir tussock moth  | Mimosa webworm              | Subtropical pine tip moth            |
| Eastern spruce gall aphid | Nantucket pine tip moth     | Tent caterpillars                    |
| Elm leaf aphid            | Oak leafminers              | Thorn bug                            |
| Elm leaf beetle           | Oak leaf skeletonizer       | Thrips (exposed)                     |
| Elm spanworm              | Oakworm complex             | Ticks                                |
| Eriophyid mites           | Olive-striped caterpillar   | Walnut caterpillar                   |
| European pine shoot moth  | Olive caterpillar           | Webworms                             |
| Fall armyworm             | Orange-striped oakworm      | Western hemlock looper               |
| Flea beetles              | Orange tortrix              | Western spruce budworm               |
| Fuller rose beetle        | Periodical cicada           | Willow leaf beetles                  |
| Gall midges               | Pine sawfly                 | Yellow poplar weevil                 |
| Gall weeps                | Pine spittlebug             |                                      |

Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum worm control, treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control.

Applications for control of Maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar, after mining, and as cases are being formed.

Use 40 pounds for control of ipa engraver beetles, mountain pine beetle, roundheaded pine beetle, and western pine beetle. Effective as a preventive treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 square feet of bark in late May to early July, or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up, until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.

## LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREA INSECT CONTROL

Use 2 pounds of this product in 150 to 200 gallons of water for each 5000 square feet of established lawn area for the control of:

|                   |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| armyworm          | European chafers  | millipedes              |
| ants              | fall Armyworm     | mosquitoes              |
| bluegrass billbug | fiery skipper     | rod webworms            |
| centipedes        | flea              | (lawn moths)            |
| chiggers          | grasshoppers      | sowbugs                 |
| chinch bugs       | green June beetle | springtails             |
| cutworms          | leafhoppers       | ticks                   |
| earwigs           | lucerne moth      | yellow-striped armyworm |
| grass skipper     |                   |                         |

Use garden hose sprayers or pressure type equipment.

Insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mow lawn and apply immediately after rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if necessary. Use 3 pounds of this product in 150 to 200 gallons of water per 5000 square feet for control of chinch bugs and white grubs.

## IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

| Site   | Pounds of this product | Specific Instructions  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Lawns, cemeteries and Recreational Areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks) | 3                      | Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about 3 ft. to give sufficient force to break mound apart, and flow into ant tunnels. For best results apply in cool weather, 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized spray may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness. |
| Pastures, Rangeland, Forested Lands and Wastelands                                 |                        |  |

## ADULT MOSQUITOES

On pasture, rangelands and non-agricultural lands such as yards, parks, recreation areas, logging camps, military posts and adjacent forested lands or wastelands, use 1/2 to 1 pound per acre in mist blowers, 2 pounds per acre in suitable low pressure ground equipment. Apply in sufficient spray gallonage to effectively cover areas to be treated. For optimum control, apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and adult mosquitoes are active.

Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons in hydraulic sprayers or 2 tablespoons per gallon in hand sprayers for treating backyards or other limited areas. Thoroughly cover lower shade tree foliage, shrubbery, flower beds, grass and shaded areas around buildings where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. Do not use on Boston ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern as injury will result.

## OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.

**CAUTION:** May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.

Use 50 pounds of this product in 100 gallons of water for residual control in subtropical regions. Apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.

## PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS LIMITED TO PEST CONTROL OPERATORS ONLY.

For use in and around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns, and municipal and recreation areas.

Use 40 pounds per 100 gallons of water (40 tablespoons per gallon of water) for ants and cockroaches.

Use 20 pounds per 100 gallons of water (20 tablespoons per gallon of water) for brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, millipedes, and silverfish.

Apply as a coarse wet spray or with a paint brush, and thoroughly treat cracks and crevices, base boards, corners, walls, door sills and window frames, quarters of household pets, art trails, outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where insects tend to congregate.

Do not use as a space spray. Repeat when necessary, but not more than twice per week.

Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed.

Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

## POULTRY INSECT CONTROL

### CHICKENS, DUCKS, GAME BIRDS, GEESE, PIGEONS AND TURKEYS

Direct Mist Spray on Birds: Control northern lowl mite, chicken mite, and fleas by:

1. Misting with Electric Fog Machine: Mix 1/3 pound (10 ounces) of this product in 1 gallon of spray. Use 1 1/2 gallons per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.

OR

2. Spraying with knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayers. Mix 3/4 pound (6 ounces) of this product in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.

Direct mist spraying for chicken mite and fleas, as a supplement to spraying roosts and buildings for control of these pests.

For bedbugs, chicken mite, fleas, foul tick, lesser mealworms, lice and

# CARBARYL 50 WP INSECTICIDE

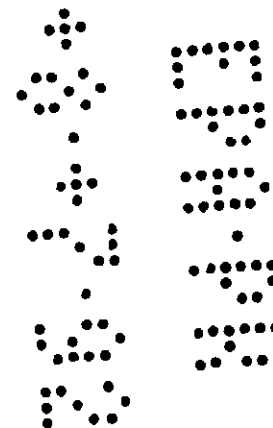
EPA REG. NO. 34704-350

northern fowl mite; spray roosts and buildings with conventional power spray or knapsack equipment. For chicken mite, fleas and bedbugs, use 2 pounds per 25 gallons of water. For fowl ticks, use 8 pounds per 25 gallons of water. Spray 1 to 2 gallons per 1000 square feet of wall, bedding, litter or roost surfaces. Force spray into cracks and crevices. Repeat as needed. Ventilate while spraying. Avoid spraying of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs.

Do not apply to poultry and game birds or to their premises within 7 days of slaughter.

## NOTICE

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 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.  
150 SO. MAIN STREET      FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025