

PM 14

34704-544

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 10 1994

J ALLEN DUNLAP III
WILLIAM M. MAHLBURG
AGENT FOR: PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
P.O. BOX 667
GREELEY, CO. 80632

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 9/15/93 In Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 34704-544
CYTHION 5-E INSECTICIDE

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola Ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

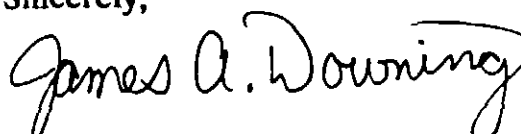
Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

for 
Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division

J Allen Dunlap III
WILLIAM M. MAHLBURG
AGENT FOR: PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
- BOX 667
GREELEY CO 80632

Comment for: EPA Reg Nr.34704-544
CYTHION 5-E INSECTICIDE

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS
labeling submission concerning the product
cited above:

User Safety Recommendations must either be placed in a box
or printed on the label in a contrasting color from
surrounding text.

PROPOSED LABEL

4 9 10



CYTHION 5-E INSECTICIDE

ACCEPTED FOR COMMENT
in EPA Letter Dated
FEB 10 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-544

56% Emulsifiable Concentrate Organophosphate Insecticide

Emulsifiable insecticide for controlling certain insects on the listed field, forage, pasture, range grasses, fruit and nut, and vegetable crops.

Complete Directions for Use

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Malathion: O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate | 56% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS: | 44% |
| TOTAL | 100% |

Contains xylene range petroleum distillates.
Contains 5 pounds malathion per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or poisoning control center immediately. Induce vomiting by giving 1 or 2 glasses of water and touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

If on skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water.

If in eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Note to physician: This material is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine is an antidote.

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA REG. NO. 34704-544

EPA EST. NO. _____

NET CONTENTS _____ GAL. (_____ L)

3467 WPSEX009183

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not contaminate feed or foodstuffs.

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Some mammals that are chemically resistant to this product are listed on the label. Do not use this product on these animals. For the EPA chemical resistance testing, see label.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile or neoprene, rubber or polyethylene gloves, and shoes plus socks.

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling this product. Do not eat, drink, or use tobacco while using this product. Use detergent and hot water. Keep hands and clothing clean, laundered properly.

Engineering controls statements

When workers use breathing systems enclosed cabs or a draft hood in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.243(d), (4)), the hazard PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing if needed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and aquatic life stages of amphibians. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Consult your State or local pesticide applicator for restrictions on use.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) at 40 CFR part 170. The Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It includes requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and other protective actions. For more information on the Standard, see the WPS at 40 CFR part 170. Do not apply this product to food crops unless the label specifically allows it. Do not apply this product to food crops unless the label specifically allows it. Do not apply this product to food crops unless the label specifically allows it. Do not apply this product to food crops unless the label specifically allows it. Do not apply this product to food crops unless the label specifically allows it.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Do not use this product on any uses of this product that are not listed on the label. Do not use this product on any uses of this product that are not listed on the label. Do not use this product on any uses of this product that are not listed on the label. Do not use this product on any uses of this product that are not listed on the label. Do not use this product on any uses of this product that are not listed on the label.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep product in original container, tightly closed and store in a cool, dry place. High temperatures may shorten shelf life of product.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, 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 assure 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 Company 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 outlets end of the fill pipe on 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 not water pump, when the water pressure decreased 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.

VEGETABLES

Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons by ground equipment or 5 gallons by air equipment unless otherwise specified. Best results are obtained with uniform coverage.

ASPARAGUS — To control asparagus aphid and asparagus beetle, use 2 pints per acre. For thrips, use 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

BEANS (Green Beans, Lima Beans, Navy Beans, Red Kidney Beans, Snap Beans, Wax Beans, Cowpeas and Blackeyed Peas) — To control aphids, bean leaf beetles, blister beetles, cucumber beetles, potato leafhoppers and lygus bugs use 2 pints per acre. For Japanese beetle and Mexican bean beetle, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. To control red spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

DRY BEANS (California and Northwest only) — To control lygus bugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints (ground) 1 1/2 pints (air) in 10 gallons of water. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

BEETS (Garden and Table) — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if tops are to be used as food or feed.

BROCCOLI — To control aphids, cabbage looper, imported cabbage-worm, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS — To control aphids, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CABBAGE — To control aphids, cabbage looper and imported cabbage-worms, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For diamondback moth and webworm, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For control of caterpillars on summer and fall plantings in the South, begin when true leaves appear. On other plantings, and for control of other insects, begin when insects appear.

CARROTS — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For leafhoppers, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CAULIFLOWER — To control diamondback moth, use 2 to 4 pints per acre. For aphids, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CELERY, ANISE — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. To be applied to fresh leaves and stalks only. Do not use on crops grown for seed and oil. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

COLLARDS — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For harlequin cabbage bug, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For control of caterpillars on summer and fall plantings in the South, begin when true leaves appear. On other plantings, and for control of other insects, begin when insects appear.

CUCUMBERS — To control aphids, pickleworms and spider mites, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For squash vine borer, use 3 pints per acre. For control of cucumber beetle and leaf miner, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply to cucumbers unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

DANDELION, PARSLEY, PARSNIP, SWISS CHARD, WATERCRESS — To control aphids use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 21 days

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of harvesting parsley or within 7 days of harvesting dandelion, parsnip, Swiss chard or watercress.

EGGPLANT — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. For lacebugs, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

ENDIVE — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

GARLIC, SHALLOTS — To control aphids and thrips, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

HOPS — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

KALE — To control aphids, cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For webworm and diamondback moth, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For control of caterpillars on summer and fall plantings in the South, begin when true leaves appear. On other plantings, and for control of other insects, begin when insects appear.

KOHLRABI — To control aphids, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For cabbage looper, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm and webworm, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

LEEKs — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For onion maggot flies, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. For control of thrips, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

LENTILs — To control cowpea aphid and pea aphid, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

LETTUCE — To control aphids, leafhoppers and spider mites, use 2 pints per acre. For cabbage looper, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvesting head lettuce or within 14 days of harvesting leaf lettuce.

MELONS (Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw, Honeydew Melons, Honey Balls, Muskmelons, Persian Melons and hybrids of these, Watermelons and their hybrids) — To control aphids, spider mites and leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For cucumber beetles, use 2 to 3 pints per acre, for leaf miners and pickleworms, use 2 pints per acre, and for squash vine borer, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply to melons unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

MUSHROOMS — To control mites, phorid and sciarid flies, use 2 1/2 pints in 130 gallons of water; or, 2 tablespoons in 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. of bed. Make thorough applications as soon after picking as possible. Repeat applications as necessary, usually twice a week. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

MUSTARDS — To control aphids, cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm, use 2 pints per acre. For flea beetles, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For control of caterpillars on summer and fall plantings in the South, begin, when true leaves appear. On other plantings, and for control of other insects, begin when insects appear. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

OKRA — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For Japanese beetle, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. Make no application after pods start to form.

ONIONS — To control onion maggots, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. For onion thrips, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

PEAS — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For grasshoppers, use 2 pints per acre, and for leafhoppers, use 1 1/4 to 4 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if vines are to be fed, or within 3 days of harvest if vines are not to be fed.

PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT — To control aphids, flea beetles, leafhoppers and spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

PEPPERS — To control aphids, use 1 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. For pepper maggots, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

POTATOES — To control aphids, grasshoppers and leafhoppers, use 2 pints per acre. For false chinch bugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For control of mealybugs, use 2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest.

PUMPKINS — To control aphids, pickleworms and spider mites, use 2 pints per acre. For leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For control of cucumber beetles and squash vine borer, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply to pumpkins unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

RADISH, HORSERADISH — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

RICE — To control rice leaf miner, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. Make first application shortly after the first rice blades appear on the surface of the water and repeat if necessary. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For rice stink bugs, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply by airplane in 2 gallons of water per acre during the early milk and dough stage of growing rice. Repeat applications as necessary. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

RUTABAGA — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

SPINACH — To control aphids, use 2 pints per acre. For cucumber beetles and squash vine borer, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply to squash unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

SWEET CORN — To control Japanese beetle, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Injury may occur in the whorl or to the silks.

SWEET POTATOES — To control leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For morning glory, leaf miner, use 2 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

TOMATOES — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For drosophila, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. For control of spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. To control armyworms, fruitworms (California only), use 2 1/4 quarts per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

TURNIPS — To control aphids, cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For control of caterpillars on summer and fall plantings in the South, begin when true leaves appear. On other plantings, and for control of other insects, begin when insects appear. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if tops are to be used for food or feed.

GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES

VEGETABLES GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES

Apply to give complete coverage.

CUCUMBERS — To control aphids, armyworms, cabbage loopers, earwigs, garden fleahoppers, mealybugs, spider mites, thrips and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per gallon. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply to cucumber unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

ENDIVE — To control aphids, armyworms, cabbage loopers, serpentine leaf miners, thrips and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

LETTUCE — To control aphids, armyworms, cabbage loopers, serpentine leaf miner, thrips and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply within 14 days of harvesting leaf lettuce or within 7 days of harvesting head lettuce.

RADISH — To control aphids and flea beetles, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

TOMATO — To control aphids, armyworms, cabbage loopers, cutworms, drosophila, garden leafhoppers, mealybugs, serpentine leaf miners, spider mites, thrips, tomato russet mites and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

WATERCRESS — To control aphids, serpentine leaf miners and thrips, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray plants thoroughly. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 2 to 4 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest. For peach twig borer, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 2 to 3 pints per acre. Apply during the petal fall period or during the period appropriate for spraying larvae of the May brood. May be applied on the day of harvest. The rates for use on almonds are based on a standard of 200 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees. Do not apply more than 8 lbs. actual CYTHON per acre to almond trees.

APPLES — To control budmoth, forbes scale and wooly apple aphid, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 4 pints per acre. For Eastern tent caterpillar, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 4 to 6 pints per acre. For the control of green apple aphid and rosy apple aphid, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 6 pints per acre. To control codling moth, plum curculio and red-banded leafroller, use 2 pints per 100 gallons or 8 pints per acre. To control mealybug, mites such as clover mite, European red mite, twospotted spider mite, Willamette mite, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 4 to 8 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on apples are based on a standard of 400 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees pruned 20 to 22 feet high in rows of 40 feet apart. CYTHON Emulsifiable Concentrate may cause fruit injury to McIntosh and Cortland varieties if spray is applied within 4 weeks of harvest.

DORMANT OR DELAYED

DORMANT SPRAYS — To control aphids, mites, red-banded leafrollers, use 1 pint + 1 gallon superior oil. Make full coverage dormant or delayed dormant applications only.

APRICOTS — To control aphids, codling moth, European fruit lecanium orange tortrix, soft brown scale, terrapin scale, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 4 1/2 to 6 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. The rate for use on apricots is based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute for mature trees.

AVOCADO — To control greenhouse thrips, latania scale, omnivorous looper, orange tortrix and soft brown scale, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 7 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. The rate for use on avocado is based on a standard of 500 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees.

BLACKBERRY, BOYSENBERRY, DEWBERRY, LOGANBERRY AND RASPBERRY — To control aphids, rose scale chafers, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, mites and thrips, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. The rates for use on brambles are based on a standard of 200 gallons per acre dilute spray.

BLUEBERRIES — To control blueberry maggots, use 1 pint + 1 1/2 quarts Staley's Sauce Base No. 7 per 100 gallons. For use in the North-east only. Apply in 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply within 6



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hours of harvest. For cherry fruitworm, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. For control of cranberry fruitworm, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 2 pints per acre. Make first application at egg hatch and repeat applications every 4 or 5 days until a total of four applications has been made. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. To control Japanese beetle, use 3/4 pint per 100 gallons or 1 1/2 pints per acre. Make application when first berries turn blue and at 10 day intervals as long as infestation persists. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. The rates for use on blueberries are based on a standard of 200 gallons per acre dilute spray.

CHERRY — To control black cherry aphid and fruit-tree leafroller, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 6 pints per acre. For cherry fruit fly and Japanese beetle, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 4 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on cherries are based on a standard of 400 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees. Do not apply more than 8 lbs. of actual CYTHON per acre to cherry trees. Injury may occur on certain varieties of sweet cherries, particularly in the Northwest.

CITRUS (Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangerine, Tangelo) — To control black scale (single and off brooded), California red scale, citricola scale, purple scale, soft brown scale and yellow scale, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. Do not apply when trees are in bloom. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For Florida purple scale and Florida red scale, use 2 pints per 100 gallons. To control citrus red mites and thrips, use 2 1/2 pints per acre. Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply when trees are in bloom. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. The rate for use on citrus is based on a standard of 500 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES — To control Japanese beetles, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. For rose chafers and mites, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on currants and gooseberries are based on a standard of 200 gallons per acre dilute spray.

FIGS — To control dried fruit beetles and vinegar flies, use 2 quarts + 1 to 2 gallons unsulfured molasses. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

FILBERTS — To control apple mealybug, eyespotted bud moth, filbert aphids and tinghids, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 4 pints per acre. For scales (crawler stages), use 1 pint per 100 gallons. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on filberts are based on a standard of 400 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. of actual CYTHON per acre to filbert trees.

GRAPES — To control leafhoppers and spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. For European fruit lecanium, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. Make full coverage applications when newly hatched nymphs are migrating over vines, usually shortly after bloom. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. To control mealybugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply in 50-100 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on grapes are based on a standard of 200 gallons per acre dilute spray. Injury may occur on grapes of Almerita, Cardinal, Italia and Ribier varieties when spray containing CYTHON are applied after clusters appear.

GRAPE VINES (Overwintering on nursery stock only) — To control grape phylloxera, use 3 pints per 100 gallons. Remove excess soil from the roots and dip in the CYTHON solution. Submerge the entire root system for 5 minutes. Keep the solution agitated at all times.

MACADAMIA NUTS — For green stink bugs, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. Apply when insects start to feed on the nuts and repeat as necessary. May be applied during harvest. No more than 15 lbs. of actual CYTHON per acre should be applied to macadamia nut trees.

NECTARINES — To control spider mites, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 to 6 pints per acre. For plum curculio, use 2 pints per 100 gallons or 6 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. The rates for use on nectarines are based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees. CYTHON may cause fruit spotting on nectarines.

PAPAYA — To control aphids and mealybugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. May be applied on the day of harvest.

PEACHES — To control black cherry aphid, black peach aphid, European red mite, green peach aphid, rusty plum aphid, Japanese beetle and spider mites, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. For oriental fruit moth and plum curculio, use 2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 quarts per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. To control cottony peach scale, European fruit lecanium and terrapin scale, use 2 pints per 100 gallons. Make full coverage applications at completion of hatching, about the last of June. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. The rates for use on peaches are based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees. Do not apply more than 9 pounds of actual CYTHON per acre to peach trees.

PEARS — To control aphids, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. For mealybug, mites and pear psylla, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 to 6 pints per acre. For control of codling moth, fruit-tree

leafroller, plum curculio and red-banded leafroller, use 2 pints per 100 gallons or 6 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. The rates for use on pears are based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute for mature trees. Injury may occur under certain conditions in the Northeast on Bosc pears.

PECANS — To control aphids, spider mites and walnut aphid, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 7 1/2 to 10 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest. For European red mite, use 1 1/4 pints per 100 gallons or 6 1/4 pints per acre. Apply when buds begin to develop and repeat as necessary. May be applied on the day of harvest. For pecan nut case-bearer and walnut husk fly, use 1 1/4 pints per 100 gallons or 6 1/4 pints per acre. Apply after first generation eggs begin to hatch. May be applied on the day of harvest. The rates for use on pecans are based on a standard of 500 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees 25-35 feet high.

PINEAPPLE — To control mealybug, use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 8 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

PLUMS AND PRUNES — To control mealy plum aphid and plum curculio, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons or 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Make full coverage applications to trunks and scaffold limbs 4 times at 21-day intervals beginning with emergence in June. In Georgia, two applications each 4 weeks apart for first (April and May) and second (August and September) broods. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on plums and prunes are based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees.

QUINCE — To control codling moth, oriental fruit moth and plum curculio, use 2 pints per 100 gallons, or 3 to 6 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. For control of forbes scale, use 1 pint per 100 gallons. Make full coverage applications when crawlers are present, about first or second cover and last half of July. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. The rates for use on quince are based on a standard of 300 gallons per acre dilute spray for mature trees.

STRAWBERRIES — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For field crickets, lygus bugs, spittlebugs and thrips, use 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. To control potato leafhopper, strawberry leafroller, strawberry root weevil and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

WALNUTS — To control aphids, European red mite and walnut aphid, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons or 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest. For walnut husk fly, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons or 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. Apply with conventional sprayer. For bait sprays, combine Staley's Sauce Base No. 2 or No. 7 at the rate of 2 quarts per acre with CYTHON. May be applied on the day of harvest. **AIR CARRIER** — Use 3 to 4 pints per acre. Apply in 500 gallons of water per acre with air-carrier type sprayer. For bait sprays, combine Staley's Base No. 2 or No. 7 at the rate of 2 quarts per acre with CYTHON. May be applied on the day of harvest.

FIELD AND FORAGE

FIELD CROPS, PASTURE, RANGE GRASS

ALFALFA — To control alfalfa weevil larvae, aphids, grasshoppers, lygus bugs, potato leafhoppers, spider mites, spittlebugs and stink bugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For armyworms, use 2 pints per acre. For control of clover leaf weevil, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply to alfalfa in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the field or are not hanging on outside of hives. May be applied on the day of harvest.

CLOVER — To control alfalfa weevil larvae, aphids, grasshoppers, lygus bugs, potato leafhoppers, spider mites and spittlebugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For armyworms, use 2 pints per acre. To control clover leaf weevil, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply to clover in bloom. May be applied on the day of harvest.

CORN (Grain or Forage) — To control aphids, corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, grasshoppers, sap beetle and thrips, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For armyworms, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For control of corn earworm and sap beetles, begin treatments when 10% of the ears show silk. Repeat applications at 3-5 day intervals until 4-5 applications have been made. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest or forage use. Injury may occur in the whorl and silk stages with CYTHON.

COTTON — To control brown cotton leafworm, cotton aphid, cotton leafworm, cotton leafperforator, desert spider mite, leafhoppers, lygus bugs, thrips, whiteflies, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For boll weevil, use 2 to 4 pints per acre; and for cotton leafhoppers, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest. Consult local agricultural authorities for exact time of application. To control fall armyworms, garden webworms, and grasshoppers, use 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre. For lygus bugs and thrips, use 1 to 4 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest.

GRASSES (Barnyardgrass, Canarygrass, Fescue, Orchardgrass, Red top, Timothy, Yellow foxtail) — To control cereal leaf beetle, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest or grazing.

PASTURE and RANGE GRASS, GRASS and GRASS HAY — To control aphids, grasshoppers and leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints OR 1 1/2 pints in 1 gallon of diesel fuel oil per acre. For armyworms, use 2 pints OR 1 1/2 pints in 1 gallon of diesel fuel per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest or grazing.

PEANUTS — To control potato leafhoppers and thrips, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. May be harvested or grazed on the day of application.

SAFFLOWER — To control aphid, grasshoppers and lygus bugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 3 days of harvesting seeds.

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SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat) — To control cereal leaf beetle, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For English grain aphids, grasshoppers and greenbugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control winter grain mite, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or forage use.

SORGHUM — To control greenbugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or forage use.

SOYBEANS — To control green cloverworms and Mexican bean beetle, use 3 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest or forage use.

SUGAR BEETS — To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For grasshoppers, use 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if tops are to be used as feed or forage.

TOBACCO — To control aphids, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest. Use maximum dosage in plant beds.

VETCH — To control omnivorous leaf tier, pea aphids and vetch bruchid, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. May be applied on the day of harvest or grazing.

STORED PRODUCTS

STORED IN-SHELL ALMONDS — To control Indian meal moth and merchant grain beetle, use 4 fluid ounces in sufficient water to treat 10,000 lbs. of almonds. Use a suitable mechanical spray applicator that regulates the rate application to the flow of the almonds. Avoid spraying with a fine mist that drifts away. Shield the nozzle against wind and air currents.

STORED PEANUTS — To control confused flour beetle, flat grain beetle, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, lesser grain borer, red flour beetle, rice weevil, rusty grain beetle and saw-toothed grain beetle, use 1 pint in 2 1/2 gallons of water OR 8 pints in 19 gallons of water. **Residual Warehouse Spray** — Before Storing Peanuts: Apply as a course spray at the rate of 2 gallons per 1,000 square feet of surface or to run-off. Clean warehouse thoroughly of trash and remains of old peanuts 1 to 2 weeks before new peanut crop is stored. Then thoroughly spray the interior of the empty warehouse, especially cracks and protected places. Treat outside walls to a height of 6 to 8 feet and the ground to a distance of 6 feet from the warehouse. **BULK SPRAY TREATMENT** — Use 2 1/2 pints in 5 gallons of water for each 15 tons of farmers stock peanuts. For Peanuts Going into Storage: Use good spray equipment. Apply coarse spray uniformly. Preferably, use a suitable mechanical spray applicator that regulates the rate of application to the flow of peanuts. Adjust the operating pressure of spray pump and size of nozzle opening to correlate the amount of spray delivery with the rate of flow of peanuts being treated. Avoid spraying with a fine mist that drifts away, by using low nozzle pressure. Shield the nozzle against wind and air currents.

NON-MEDICATED CATTLE FEED CONCENTRATE BLOCKS — To control cigarette beetles, use 8 pints in 25 gallons water. Before storing feed blocks, thoroughly clean storage areas and remove and burn all debris and sweepings. Apply as a thorough applications for a residual spray. Use 4 fluid ounces in 1 quart water. Treat paper on the side next to the feed concentrate at a rate of 100 mg/sq., or 1 quart of diluted CYTHON per 710 sq. ft.

BAGGED CITRUS PULP

RESIDUAL WAREHOUSE SPRAY — To control almond moth, angoumois grain beetle, cigarette beetle, confused flour beetle, flat grain beetle, Indian meal moth, Mediterranean flour moth, red flour beetle and saw-toothed grain beetle, use 1 pint in sufficient water to make 2 1/2 gallons of spray OR 8 pints per 19 gallons of water. Apply spray at the rate of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. of surface or to run-off. Before bagged citrus pulp is stored, thoroughly clean warehouses by removing and burning all debris and sweepings. Thoroughly spray with sufficient pressure, interior or empty warehouse (including cracks and protected places), outside walls to a height of 6 to 8 feet and ground to a distance of about 6 feet from warehouse. Do not use treated burlap bags other than for dried citrus pulp.

STORED GRAINS (Barley, Corn, grain sorghum, oats, rice, rye, wheat) and field or garden seeds — To control cereal leaf beetle, confused flour beetle, flat grain beetle, granary weevil, Indian meal moth, lesser grain borer, maize weevil, red flour beetle, rice weevil, rusty grain beetle, saw-toothed grain beetle, use the following applications. **RESIDUAL SPRAY BEFORE STORING GRAINS:** Use 8 pints per 25 gallons of water. Before applying spray, clean elevators, box cars, etc. thoroughly. Remove and burn all sweeping and debris. For a residual wall, floor and machinery spray in grain elevators in treating truck beds, box cars and ships' holds, before loading grain make a thorough application. **GRAINS GOING INTO STORAGE:** Use 1 pint in 2 to 5 gallons of water per 1,000 bushels. Apply as the grain is being loaded or turned into final storage. **AS A SURFACE TREATMENT AFTER GRAINS ARE STORED:** Use 1/2 pint in 1 to 2 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. of grain surface area. Apply the spray evenly over the surface of the grain. Apply immediately after grain is loaded into storage and repeat if necessary.

WAREHOUSE — To control khapra beetle, use 8 pints per 20 gallons of

water. Apply spray at the rate of 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. of surface or to run-off. Thoroughly spray with sufficient pressure, interior of empty warehouse including cracks and protected places.

FLY AND MOSQUITO CONTROL

Fly Control: For use in and around buildings which, house domestic animals, around yards, homes and meal and food-processing plants. Do not use in edible product areas of food processing plants, restaurants or other areas where food is commercially prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed.

ADULT FLIES — Straight Sprays: 5 Tablespoons + 1 gallon water OR 1 cup + 2 1/2 gallons water OR 1 quart + 12 gallons water. Apply as a spray at the rate of 1 gallon per 1,000 sq. ft. on painted surfaces and 2 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. on unpainted surfaces where flies alight or congregate, such as walls, ceilings, stanchions, windows in dairy barns, fences, around garbage cans, etc.

ADULT FLIES, FLY MAGGOTS — Bait Sprays: 5 Tablespoons + 7 Tablespoons sugar or molasses (unsulfurized) or corn syrup + 1 gallon water OR 1 cup + 1 cup sugar or molasses (unsulfurized) or corn syrup + 2 1/2 gallon water OR 1 quart + 2 1/2 lbs. sugar of 1 quart molasses (unsulfurized) or 1 quart corn syrup + 12 gallons water. Apply as a bait spray over the surface of manure or poultry droppings. In loafing sheds, spray the dry bedding within 18 inches of the walls and around upright braces. For effective control in and around dairy barns, fly-breeding sites such as as manure and other waste material, should be eliminated. Do not apply to freshly whitewashed surfaces. Wait 14 days after whitewashing before applying.

Repeat as necessary.

Avoid contamination of milk, milk equipment and water.

Avoid contamination of feed and food products, also drinking fountains and feed troughs.

Remove lactating dairy animals from buildings before treating. Also remove animals under one month of age before treating.

Avoid applying oil-based formulations to valuable ornamental plants as injury may occur.

MOSQUITO LARVAE — Use 13 fluid ounces per acre. For use in standing water (intermittently flooded areas, stagnant water, temporary rain pools). Mix in sufficient water or oil when applied by air or ground equipment.

MOSQUITO ADULTS — Use 1 part to 28 parts water, fuel oil or diesel oil. Spray building foundations, shrubs, low trees and lawn areas.

LIVESTOCK PEST CONTROL

HOGS — To control lice, use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Apply complete coverage spray to animals, pens and litter. One treatment may be sufficient. Repeat only if necessary. To control sarcoptic mange, use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Apply complete coverage spray to all animals in hard, bedding and walls. Use extreme care to thoroughly cover all body surfaces of the animal, including inside ears. One thorough spraying will usually control sarcoptic mange of swine, however, extensive cases will require second treatment about 10 days after first application.

After spraying, swine should be kept out of sun and wind for a few hours. Residue tolerance: 4 ppm in meat, fat, and meat by-products.

Avoid contamination of feed, food containers and watering troughs.

SHEET AND GOATS — To control lice, ticks and keds, use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Spray animals thoroughly. Repeat application after 2 or 3 weeks if needed. Do not apply to milk goats. Do not treat animals under one month of age. Residue tolerance: 4 ppm in meat, fat and meat by-products.

HORSES, BEEF AND NON-MILKING CATTLE — To control lice, use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Apply complete coverage spray. One treatment may be sufficient. Repeat only if needed. **BACK-RUBBING DEVICES:** To reduce lice apply a mixture of 2% CYTHON (using 56% Emulsifiable Concentrate) in fuel oil. There may also be a reduction in hornflies. These devices should be made continuously accessible, one to each 35-45 head of cattle. Back-rubbing devices must be retreated every 2 to 3 weeks. To control ticks, use 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 to 13 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Apply complete coverage spray. Repeat at 2 week intervals if needed. To control hornflies, use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons per 100 gallons of water OR 6 1/2 to 10 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Apply complete coverage spray. Repeat at 2 week intervals if needed.

Do not apply to lactating dairy animals, or nonlactating dairy animals within 2 weeks of freshening.

Do not treat animals under one month of age.

Residue tolerance: 4 ppm in meat, fat and meat by-products.

POULTRY (Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys) — To control northern fowl mite, poultry lice, chicken red mite, use 2 Tablespoons per 1 gallon water per 100 to 150 birds. Repeat application in 4 to 8 weeks or when necessary. As a supplement to premise treatment for chicken red mite. To control northern fowl mite, chicken body lice and shaft lice, use 8 1/2 ounces per 15 gallons water per 400 birds. Hold bird by wings and dip 3 to 4 inches of tail into solution. Treat vent and surrounding areas. Repeat in 7 to 10 days if necessary. For chicken red mite and poultry lice, use 2 to 7 ounces per 1 gallon water. Brush on rate of 1 pint per 150 ft. of roost. For control of Northern fowl mite, chicken red mite, poultry lice and flies, use 4 Tablespoons per 1 gallon water. Apply liberally to litter, walls, ceilings,

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roost nests and adjacent areas. Force spray into cracks and crevices. To control poultry ticks, use 6 to 7 ounces per 1 gallon water. Apply liberally to walls, ceilings and adjacent areas. Force spray into cracks and crevices. For chiggers, use 1 to 1 1/2 pint per acre. Treat range thoroughly the day before placing poultry on range. Repeat every 2 to 3 weeks. Residue tolerance: 4 ppm in or on meat and meat by-products. Eggs 0.1 ppm (from application to poultry).

DOMESTIC PETS (Dogs and Cats) — To control fleas, lice and ticks, use 1 ounce per gallon. Wet animal thoroughly. Repeat in 2 to 3 weeks, if necessary. To control fleas and ticks as a premise treatment use 5 ounces per gallon. Apply per 1,000 sq. ft. of surface to pet quarters, yards and lawns. Remove manure or debris before treating. Repeat treatment in 3 to 4 weeks if necessary.

OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS

Flowers, Shade Trees, Shrubs — Injury may occur of Ferns, Hickory, Viburnum, Lantana, Crassula and Canareti Juniper following the use of CYTHON Emulsifiable Concentrate, slight injury has also been reported on Boston, Pteris, and Maidenhair Ferns, Petunias, Small-Leaf Spirea, White Pine and Maples under extreme heat, drought and disease conditions the emulsifiable concentrates may cause slight damage to ems.

To control aphids and spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. For bagworms, birch leaf miner, and boxwood leaf miner, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. For control of European pine shoot moth, four-lined leaf bug, Japanese beetle adult, potato leafhopper, rose leafhopper, tarnished plant bug and thrips, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. To control lace bug, use 1 pint per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon; for mealybugs and whiteflies, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon; for oak kermes, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. Apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. To control tent caterpillar, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon; for oyster shell scale, use 1 pint per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. Apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. For the control of euonymus scale and scurvy scale, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon; for azalea scale, magnolia scale and pine leaf scale, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. For fletcher scale, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. Apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. To control Florida red scale and juniper scale, use 2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon. Apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. Black scale crawlers and soft brown scale may be controlled by using 2 1/4 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon; Monterey pine scale by using 2 1/2 pints per 100 gallons OR 2 teaspoons per gallon and pine needle scale by using 4 pints per 100 gallons OR 4 teaspoons per gallon. To control wax scale, use 4 pints per 100 gallons OR 4 teaspoons per gallon. Apply in spring when crawlers are active. Repeat 1 or 2 full-coverage applications at 10-day intervals.

FOREST TREES

DECIDUOUS FOREST AND SHADE TREES — To control tent caterpillar, use 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Make thorough coverage application before larvae reach third instar.

PINES — To control pine needle-needle miner, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply by ground or aircraft equipment in 25 gallons of water. Make application when air is calm and temperature is below 68°F. Apply when 75% of larvae have left overwintering mines.

EASTERN PINES — To control pine tortoise scale, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply by aircraft in 2 gallons of water per acre when crawlers emerge. Repeat application in 1 week under conditions of heavy infestations. Make application when air is calm and temperature is below 68°F.

RED PINE — To control red-headed pine sawfly, use 0.8 pint per acre. Apply by mist blower in 2 gallons of water per acre when egg hatch is complete.

AROUND THE HOME

IN AND AROUND GREENHOUSES AND GARDENS — To control millipedes, sawbugs and springtails, use 1 teaspoon per gallon. Apply to 150 square feet of soil surface or where insects congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

IN AND AROUND HOMES — To control bedbugs, use 2 to 4 Tablespoons per gallon of deodorized kerosene. Apply lightly to all mattress surfaces and generously to beds and woodwork, with special care taken to wet all possible hiding places.

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

LAWNS — To control ant mounds, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. Spray

ant hills thoroughly so that they are well soaked. For other small ants in flower beds, lawns, around trees, spray lightly in the infested areas. Repeat in 10 to 15 days if ants return. For ground pearls, use 3 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons. Make full coverage to soil surface when ground pearl nymphs are in the pink "crawler" or active stage and immediately wash into soil with additional water.

DUMPS, PROCESSING PLANTS ON AND AROUND CULL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DUMPS

To control drosophila flies and dried fruit beetles, use 1 1/2 gallons per 100 gallons water. Apply as a drench using 8 to 10 gallons of spray per 100 square feet. For best results, dumps should not be over 18 inches deep. **DO NOT FEED TREATED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.**

IN AND AROUND WINERIES AND PROCESSING PLANTS

To control drosophila flies, use 3 1/2 ounces in 1 quart water. Paint all doors and window screens. **AVOID CONTAMINATION OF WINE, FOOD, UTENSILS, EQUIPMENT AND WATER.**

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

PROCESSING DRY MILK

To control black carpet beetles and trogoderma species, use 1 pint per 2 1/2 gallons. Clean premises thoroughly before applying and maintain good sanitation at all times. Use spray equipment and nozzles that will produce a coarse spray. Application must be made only by an experienced or trained person. Apply as a residual spray to all sections of the plant and warehouses where insects hide or crawl such as cracks, corners, edges of floors, lower parts of walls, floors under storage platforms and underneath and behind protected places. Avoid contamination of milk, dry milk, equipment, utensils, work surfaces, containers and liners. Repeat application as necessary. Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried. **CAUTION: CYTHON sprays may damage finished surfaces and fabrics. Avoid contamination of food, utensils, milk, equipment, and water. Do not use in milk processing rooms.**

FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS CRACK AND CREVICE TREATMENT

IN FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS

IN FOOD AREAS: Includes areas for receiving, serving, storage, packing (canning, bottling, wrapping, boxing), preparing edible waste storage and enclosed processing systems (mills, dairies, edible oils, syrups).

To control ants, carpet beetles, cigarette beetles, clover mites, confused flour beetles, crickets, drug store beetles, flat grain beetles, granary weevils, Indian meal moths, red flour beetles, rice weevils, roaches, rusty grain beetles, sawtoothed grain beetles, silverfish and spiders, use 1 pint per 2 1/2 gallons OR 1 part in 19 parts mixture of 4 parts kerosene-type solvent and 1 part aromatic hydrocarbon-type solvent. Apply in small amounts directly into cracks and crevices using a pin stream of insecticide into points such as expansion joints between equipment bases and the floor, wall voids, motor housing, junction boxes or switch boxes, conduits or hollow equipment legs where the named insects hide. Cars should be taken to avoid depositing the product onto exposed surfaces or introducing the material into the air. Avoid contamination of food or food processing surfaces. Repeat application as necessary.

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

Application must be made only by a commercial pest control operator.

IN NON-FOOD AREAS — Includes garbage rooms, lavatories, floor drains (to sewers), entries and vestibules, offices, locker rooms, machine rooms, boiler rooms, garages, mop closets and storage.

To control ants, carpet beetles, cigarette beetles, clover mites, confused flour beetles, crickets, drug store beetles, flat grain beetles, granary weevils, Indian meal moths, red flour beetles, rice weevils, roaches, rusty grain beetles, sawtoothed grain beetles, silverfish and spiders, use 1 pint per 2 1/2 gallons OR 1 part in 19 parts mixture of 4 parts kerosene-type solvent and 1 part aromatic hydrocarbon-type solvent. Apply as a coarse spray to baseboard areas, around water pipes, surfaces behind and beneath sinks, lockers, tables, pallets and similar areas where insects hide or through which they may enter. Repeat application as necessary. Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried. Application must be made only by a commercial pest control operator.

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 THIS PRODUCT. CROP INJURY, INEFFECTIVENESS, OR OTHER UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS WEATHER CONDITIONS, PRESENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS, OR

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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.

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