

PM 04

2/3/99

62719-68

Pg 1 of 20

(Base label):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Dursban* 50W

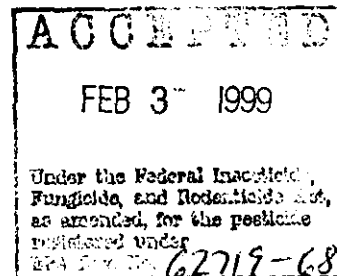
To be applied only by commercial applicators responsible for insect control programs, or persons under their direct supervision.

Active Ingredient:

chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate 50%

Inert Ingredients 50%

Total 100%



Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

~~Keep Out of Reach of Children~~

WARNING AVISO

~~Precaucion al usuario: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.~~

~~Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin • Causes Eye Irritation~~

~~Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Do not get in eyes, on Avoid contact with skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Wear protective clothing (long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks). Wear protective eyewear and a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C) when mixing and loading or working in a non-ventilated space. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or smoking using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from food, feedstuffs, and water supplies.~~

First Aid

~~If in eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.~~

~~If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.~~

~~If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.~~

~~If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 5 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.~~

~~If inhaled: Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Call medical attention. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.~~

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Note to physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use, including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

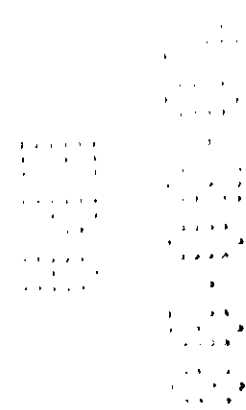
Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-68
*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

Specialty Insecticide

Net Contents XXX



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(Datapack cover):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Dursban* 50W

To be applied only by commercial applicators responsible for insect control programs, or persons under their direct supervision.

Active Ingredient:

chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl O-	
(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)	
phosphorothioate	50%
Inert Ingredients	50%
Total	100%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING **AVISO**
DANGER **PELIGRO**

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Specialty Insecticide

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING ————— **AVISO**

DANGER

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Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin • Causes Eye Irritation

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Do not get in eyes, on Avoid contact with skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust and spray mist. Wear protective clothing (long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks). Wear protective eyewear and a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C) when mixing and loading or working in a non-ventilated space. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or smoking using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from food, feedstuffs, and water supplies.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. ~~Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.~~

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 5 minutes. ~~Get medical attention if irritation persists.~~

If inhaled: ~~Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Call medical attention. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.~~

Note to physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products.

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This product may not be used on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses which produce plants, plant materials or seed for sale, other commercial use, or for research purposes.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 122°F. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Completely empty fiber can by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of containers in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by state and local authorities.

General Information

Dursban* 50W Insecticide is a wettable powder formulation designed for use as a spray to control various pests injurious to trees, turf, and ornamental plants. The pests controlled are listed in the accompanying tables. Dursban 50W is compatible with insecticides, miticides, and fungicides commonly recommended except for alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. A small amount of spray mixture should be prepared to check for compatibility before a large volume of spray is mixed.

Applicator Safe Handling Procedures for Applicators: When exposure to spray mist is likely to occur, wear protective equipment and clothing (eye protection, long-sleeved coveralls, and waterproof gloves) to prevent exposure of eyes and skin. To prevent breathing of spray mist during application in confined areas, wear a respirator and cartridge(s) approved by NIOSH/MSHA for pesticides respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C).

Attention: Do not allow adults, children, or pets on treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of fishpools and other bodies of water. Do not treat vegetable gardens. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock nor use hay for livestock bedding. Do not use in poultry houses.

Mixing Directions

Dursban 50W mixes readily with water to form a suspension. Mix the required amount of Dursban 50W with a small quantity of water and add this premix while filling the spray tank. Alternatively, fill the tank with the required amount of water and then add the premix. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniform suspension of the Dursban 50W in the spray mixture. Dursban 50W contains a wetting agent. Do not use additional wetting agents, spreaders, or stickers.

Turf and Other Outdoor Uses

Use Dursban 50W to control pests infesting lawns, golf courses, parks, etc., listed in the following table by application at the recommended dosages and in accordance with the directions given below. Dilute Dursban 50W in enough water to obtain complete and uniform coverage of pest-infested areas and apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray using suitable application equipment. For best results, the lawn should be moist at time of treatment. Spray when pests first appear; retreat when needed, but not more often than once every 7 days.

Pest†	Amount of Dursban 50W per:		Specific Directions
	1000 sq ft	Acre	

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<p>ants (including foraging fire ants) armyworms (beet) (fall) (yellowstriped) centipedes chiggers¹ chinch bugs clover mites cutworms crickets earwigs fiery skipper Fire ants (mounds)⁴ fleas gnats grasshoppers greenbugs June beetles leafhoppers Lucerne moths millipedes mites (clover) (Bermuda grass stunt) (winter grain) mosquitoes² pillbugs sod webworm³ (lawn moths) sowbugs springtails ticks¹</p>	<p>3/4 oz</p>	<p>2 lb</p>	<p>1. Use Dursban 50W for area control of ticks and chiggers infesting non-cropland areas such as roadsides, footpaths and trails, picnic and camping sites, parks and other recreational areas where these pests are present and create a nuisance or a possible public health problem. Do not allow public use of treated areas during application or until spray has dried. Apply Dursban 50W in water at the rate of 1/2 lb/acre (equivalent to 1/2 oz per 2,700 sq ft) using a hydraulic sprayer, mist applicator, knapsack sprayer, or other suitable hand- or power-operated spray equipment. Treat low underbrush, grassy areas, weeds, ground surfaces and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 40 to 100 gallons per acre.</p> <p>2. Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions.</p> <p>3. For best results in controlling sod webworms, delay watering or mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.</p> <p>4. For individual Fire ant mounds, apply Dursban 50W at a rate of 1.5 oz per each 2 gallons of water. Gently sprinkle 1 to 2 gallons of dilution over the surface of each mound. Avoid disturbing mounds and treat new mounds as they appear.</p>
<p>European crane fly</p>	<p>1 oz</p>	<p>3 lb</p>	
<p>turfgrass weevil¹ (Hyperodes)</p>	<p>1 1/2 oz</p>	<p>4 lb</p>	<p>1. Spray suspected problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your Local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist.</p>

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white grubs [†] (black turfgrass ataeinus) (European chafer) (southern masked chafer) (Japanese beetle larvae)	1 1/2 - 3 oz	4 - 8 lb	1. For white grubs , spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your Local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. Immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide into the underlying soil.
bluegrass billbugs [†]	3/4 - 3 oz	2 - 8 lb	1. For bluegrass billbugs , spray early in the season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed.
chiggers [†] (turkey pens)	3 oz	8 lb	1. For control of chiggers infesting outdoor turkey pens, apply Dursban 50W as a spray to the soil using 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To prevent turkeys from becoming infested with chiggers, spray the soil in pens just before turkeys are transferred to them. For turkeys already infested with chiggers, spray the soil in pens thoroughly. Allow at least three weeks for chigger lesions on the turkeys to heal before turkeys are slaughtered. For optimum results, spray a 10 to 15 ft protective area around the periphery of the treated pens. Treatment is limited to 2 applications to the soil in turkey pens at intervals of not less than 4 weeks. Do not treat soil in turkey pens later than 7 days before turkeys are to be slaughtered. Avoid getting the spray on feed or in waterers. Open feed should be covered during spraying operations, and water troughs should be flushed out immediately after the spraying operations. Do not spray Dursban 50W directly on the turkeys.

[†]Superscripts refer to "Specific Directions".

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copperleaf	<i>Acalyphis wilkesiana</i>
zebra plant	<i>Aphelandra squarosa</i>
schefflera	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
black olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>
papayas	<i>Carica papaya</i>
cissus	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
ficus	<i>Ficus nitida</i>
weeping fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>
Cuban laurel	<i>Ficus retusa</i>
yellow hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus calycinus</i>
red/Chinese hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Boston fern, fluffy ruffle fern	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Belinda, caramia, lavande, Jack Frost	<i>Rosa</i> spp.

Pest†	Amount of Dursban 50W in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gal	3 gal	100 gal	
adelgids (cooley spruce gall) (eastern spruce gall) (pine bark)	1/12 oz	1/4 oz	1/2 lb	1. For bagworms , treat when insects are in the crawler stage.
ants (including foraging fire ants)				
aphids (apple) (chrysanthemum) (cottonwood) (elm leaf) (peach) (rose) (spirea)				2. For effective control of fall webworm , direct spray into web and immediately surrounding foliage.
armyworms (fall) (yellowstriped)				3. For effective control of leafrollers , spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled.
bagworms ¹				4. For effective control of maple leafcutter on maple trees, apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production.
boxelder bugs				
cankerworms				5. For effective control of spider mites when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the south or 7 to 10 days in the north after initial treatment to control newly-hatched nymphs.
catalpa sphinx				
chiggers				
citrus mealybugs				
clover mite				
cockroaches (American) (Asian wood) (smokey brown)				

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<p>elm spanworms fall webworms² grasshoppers green fruitworm hornworms jackpine budworm juniper webworms katydids lace bugs leafhoppers leafrollers³ maple leafcutter⁴ mites⁵ (red spider) (southern red) oleander caterpillars orange tortrix periodical cicada plant bugs poplar tentmaker phyllids puss caterpillars rose chafer sawfiles, exposed (pine) (pin oak) (redheaded) sowbugs spittlebugs spring elm caterpillars spruce budworms tent caterpillars (eastern) (forest) (western) thornbugs walnut caterpillars western spruce budworms whiteflies yellownecked caterpillars</p>		
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<p>armyworms (beet) beetles (native elm bark)¹ cutworms leafhoppers mahogany webworms mealybugs mimosa webworms moths (browntail) (Cypress tip) (Douglas fir tussock) (European pine shoot) (gypsy)² (holly bug) (Nantucket pine tip) (Pandora) (pitch pine tip) (subtropical pine tip) (tussock) oakworms (California orangestriped) (redhumped) redhumped caterpillars thrips (exposed) weevils (blackvine)³ (yellow poplar) (pine reproduction)</p>	<p>1/6 oz</p>	<p>1/2 oz</p>	<p>1 lb</p>	<p>1. To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles, applications should be made in the spring or early summer.</p> <p>2. To control migrating and invading gypsy moth larvae, treat trunks and foliage.</p> <p>3. Blackvine weevils are night feeders. late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.</p>
<p>foliar feeding beetles (blister) (cottonwood leaf)¹ (elm leaf) (flea) (fuller rose) (Japanese) (June) (willow leaf)</p>	<p>1/6 to 1/3 oz</p>	<p>1/2 to 1 oz</p>	<p>1 to 2 lb</p>	<p>1. For cottonwood leaf beetles, use Dursban 50W in water to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Make the treatment when field counts indicate damaging beetle populations are developing or present.</p>

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<p>borers¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearwing moths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ash) (dogwood) (lesser peachtree) (lilac) (oak) (rhododendron) metallic wood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (bronze birch) (flatheaded appletree) (twolined chestnut) longhorned beetles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (locust) (red oak) leafminers needleminers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Jeffrey pine) (lodgepole pine) (spruce) scale crawlers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (cottonycushion) (cottony maple) (euonymus) (Fletcher) (Florida wax) (golden oak) (hemispherical) (lecanium) (magnolia) (oak kermes) (oystershell) (pine needle) (San Jose) (tea) (white birch) 	<p>1/3 oz</p>	<p>1 oz</p>	<p>2 lb</p>	<p>1. For borers, apply Dursban 50W to the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist for proper time to treat. Apply uniformly as a coarse low-pressure spray.</p>
<p>borers¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (cottonwood) (peachtree) 	<p>1 oz</p>	<p>3 oz</p>	<p>6 lb</p>	<p>1. For peachtree borers, apply Dursban 50W in water to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus <i>Prunus</i> as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.</p>

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wood infesting beetles† (ambrosia) (Anobiidae) (black turpentine) (cottonwood leaf) (European elm bark) (native elm bark) (willow)	2 2/3 oz 8 oz 16 1/2 lb	1. For preventive treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.
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†Superscripts refer to "Specific Directions".

Tree Pests

Use Dursban 50W to treat shade and flowering trees and evergreens found to be infested with pests listed in the following table. Dilute Dursban 50W with water according to directions given in the table and apply using suitable hand- or power-operated spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results, apply a coarse spray to thoroughly wet both upper and lower leaf surfaces and to infested limb and trunk areas. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage, but avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. Treat when pests appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, if needed.

Attention: Do not enter until spray has dried, or wear protective clothing. Treat only fruit and nut trees identified in the "Tree Fruits and Nuts" section of this label.

Consult your State Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Service Specialist for application timing and other specific use information.

Pest†	Amount of Dursban 50W in Water to Make:	Specific Directions
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15/20

	1 gal	3 gal	100 gal	
adelgids (cooley spruce gall) (eastern spruce gall) (pine bark)	1/12 oz	1/4 oz	1/2 lb	<p>1. For bagworms, treat when insects are in the crawler stage.</p> <p>2. For effective control of leafrollers, spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled.</p> <p>3. For maple leafcutter on maple trees, apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production.</p> <p>4. For effective control of spider mites when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the south or 7 to 10 days in the north after initial treatment to control newly-hatched nymphs</p> <p>5. For effective control of fall webworm, direct spray into web and immediately surrounding foliage.</p> <p>6. If possible, locate carpenter ant nests and drench thoroughly.</p>
aphids (apple) (chrysanthemum) (cottonwood) (elm leaf) (peach) (rose) (spirea)				
bagworms ¹				
boxelder bugs				
cankerworms				
carpenter ants ⁶				
catalpa sphinx				
citrus mealybugs				
clover mite				
elm spanworms				
fall webworms ⁵				
fire ants				
greenstriped mapleworms				
jackpine budworm				
juniper webworms				
katydids				
lace bugs				
leafhoppers				
leafrollers ²				
maple leafcutter ³				
mites ⁴ (red spider) (southern red)				
oak skeletonizer				
poplar tentmaker				
puss caterpillars				
rose chafer				
sawflies, exposed (pine) (pin oak)				
spring elm caterpillars				
spruce budworms				
tent caterpillars (eastern) (forest) (western)				
walnut caterpillars				
western spruce budworms				
yellownecked caterpillars				

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beetles (native elm bark) ¹ leafhoppers mahogany webworms mealybugs mimosa webworms moths (browntail) (Cypress tip) (Douglas fir tussock) (European pine shoot) (gypsy) ² (holly bud) (Nantucket pine tip) (Pandora) (pitch pine tip) (subtropical pine tip) (tussock) oakworms (California orangestriped) (redhumped) redhumped caterpillars thrips (exposed) weevils (blackvine) ³ (yellow poplar) (pine reproduction)	1/6 oz	1/2 oz	1 lb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce twig and branch feeding on uninfested trees deemed to be of high value, apply a water spray to the tree crown. Application should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will give thorough coverage to the tree crown. 2. To control migrating and invading gypsy moth larvae, treat trunks and foliage. 3. Blackvine weevils are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.
foliar feeding beetles (blister) (cottonwood leaf) ¹ (elm leaf) (flea) (fuller rose) (Japanese) (June) (willow)	1/6 to 1/3 oz	1/2 to 1 oz	1 to 2 lb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For cottonwood leaf beetles, use Dursban 50W in water to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Make the treatment when field counts indicate damaging beetle populations are developing or present. For seedlings, use 8 to 20 gallons spray volume per acre.

17/20

<p>borers¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clearwing moths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ash) (dogwood) (lesser peachtree) (lilac) (oak) (rhododendron) metallic wood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (bronze birch) (flatheaded appletree) (twolined chestnut) longhorned beetles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (locust) (red oak) Cranberry girdler larvae² leafminers needleminers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Jeffrey pine) (lodgepole pine) (spruce) scale crawlers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (cottonycushion) (cottony maple) (euonymus) (Fletcher) (Florida wax) (golden oak) (hemispherical) (lecanium) (magnolia) (oak kermes) (oystershell) (pine needle) (San Jose) (tea) (white birch) 	<p>1/3 oz 1 oz 2 lb</p>	<p>1. For borers, apply Dursban 50W to the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for proper time to treat. apply uniformly as a coarse low-pressure spray.</p> <p>2. For cranberry girdler larvae infesting Douglas fir seedlings, apply 2 lb of Dursban 50W per acre. Direct spray at the lower crown and stems using 50 gallons of water per acre. Irrigate immediately after application for soil penetration of 1 to 2 inches. Treat after egg laying during the summer.</p>
<p>borers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (cottonwood) (peachtree)¹ 	<p>1 oz 3 oz 6 lb</p>	<p>1. For peachtree borers, apply Dursban 50W in water to flowering trees of the genus <i>Prunus</i> as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.</p>

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beetles ¹ (elm leaf) (flea) (fuller rose) (native elm bark) ² (willow leaf)	1 1/3 oz 4 oz 8 1/3 lb	1. For preventive treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees or logs when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge. 2. To prevent native elm bark beetles from overwintering in uninfested trees, apply Dursban 50W in water to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly, but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the root flare. Application can be made with either a backpack mistblower or a hydraulic pressure sprayer from spring through to early fall. To reduce the twig and branch feeding on uninfested trees deemed to be of high value, apply a water spray to the tree crown. Application should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will give thorough coverage to the tree crown.
beetles ¹ (ambrosia) (Anobiidae) (black turpentine) (European elm bark) (Japanese) (June) (southern pine) (spruce)	2 2/3 oz 8 oz 16 2/3 lb	1. For preventive treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment , apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs or before adult beetles begin to emerge.

[†]Superscripts refer to "Specific Directions".

Tree Fruits and Nuts

Use Dursban 50W at the dosages indicated by application as a foliar spray to control pests listed in the following table. Mix the required dosage of Dursban 50W in water. Spray for thorough and complete coverage of the foliage, using suitable hand- or conventional power-operated spray equipment. Treat when pests first appear or in accordance with local conditions. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for specific use information.

Crop	Pest	Amount of Dursban 50W in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
		1 gal	3 gal	100 gal	
Apples	apple aphid apple maggot codling moth European apple sawfly eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller green fruitworm lesser appleworm obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix oriental fruit moth pandemis leafroller plum curculio redbanded leafroller rosy apple aphid San Jose scale tarnished plant bug tufted apply budmoth variegated leafroller woolly apple aphid	1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz	3 lb	Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest or apply last two treatments closer than 21 days apart.
Almonds	navel orangeworm peach twig borer San Jose scale	2/3 oz	2 oz	4 lb	Make no more than 3 applications per season to almonds and filberts and no more than 2 applications per season to walnuts. Do not apply within 14 days before harvest.
Walnuts	codling moth walnut scale	2/3 oz	2 oz	4 lb	
Pecans	black pecan aphid hickory shuckworms pecan leaf scorch mite pecan nut casebearer pecan weevil <i>Phylloxera</i> spp.	1/3 oz	1 oz	2 lb	Make no more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.

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