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# RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION



## PARATHION 8-E

NOT FOR HOME USE

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-9

Use Only According To These  
Label Instructions

\* CLEAN CROP is a Reg. T.M. of United Agri Products, Inc.

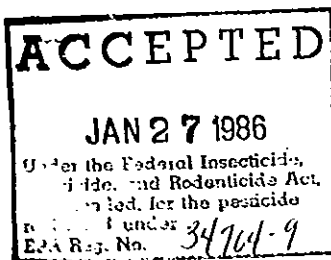
### Notice & Ingredients

#### NOTICE

BUYER ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF USE, STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL NOT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS GIVEN HEREWITH.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Parathion (O-O-Diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl Phosphorothioate)	76.35%
Related Products of Parathion	3.65%
Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent	10.10%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	9.90%
TOTAL	100.00%



### Hazards

**DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS**  
Keep Out of Reach of Children



**DANGER**



**POISON**

**PELIGRO**

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



**CAN KILL YOU  
IF SWALLOWED**

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts; spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.



**CAN KILL YOU BY  
SKIN CONTACT**

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes)



**CAN KILL YOU  
IF BREATHED**

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed

### Hazards

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

### DANGER

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

- (1) Wear water-proof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes.
- (2) Wear safety goggles.
- (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection.
- (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.

#### WORK SAFETY RULES

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift. Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital—immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come take victim to clinic or hospital.

**IMPORTANT!** Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

**AFTER WORK,** take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower, using soap

### Environmental Hazards

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important resources. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.



### Physical & Chemical Hazards, First Aid

#### PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**WARNING: COMBUSTIBLE**  
**KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND OPEN FLAME.**  
**DO NOT USE IN UNDILUTED FORM**

**NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME**

#### POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of the eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

#### + FIRST AID TREATMENT +

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed, Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce

**APPLES (14)**—For control of European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurfy scales, mealybugs, Euro. in red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute ¼ pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use ¼ pint in 100 gallons of water, 3 to 4 applications, 10 to 14 days apart, starting 10 to 14 days after petal fall; for second and third broods, spray 1 to 3 times at 10 to 14 day intervals. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and at first, fifth and sixth cover spray. For plum curculio, apply at ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 1 or 2 additional times each 7 to 10 days apart. For grasshoppers, use ½ pint in 100 gallons. For the following insects, ½ pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths; clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoonm mites; flea weevils; rosy, woolly and green apple aphids; leafhoppers; leaf miners; and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two-spotted Willamette mites, may require repeat treatments at 7 to 10 day intervals during the summer months. Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Malba, etc., and Golden Delicious or Jonathan.

Fruit Insects cont'd.

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and lecanium scales, use ¾ pints per acre.  
**CURRENTS (30)**—For control of currant aphids, use ¼ to ½ pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use ½ to ¾ pint per acre. For currant borers, use ½ pint per acre.  
**FIGS (30)**—For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use ¼ to ½ pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use ½ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1½ quarts of this product per acre per application.  
**GOOSEBERRIES (15)**—For control of currant aphids, use ¼ to ½ pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use ½ to ¾ pints per acre. For currant borers, use ½ pints per acre.  
**GRAPES (14)**—For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use ½ pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For conspurse stink bugs, use ¾ quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use ¾ to 1½ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1½ quarts per acre. Do not use more than ¾ quarts of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 300 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on size of vineyard and stage of plant growth.  
**OLIVES**—For black, oleander and parlatoria scales, use ½ pint in 1½ gallons light-medium grade summer oil emulsion, or 1 gallon light-medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water, post-bloom.  
**DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1.**  
**PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) (14)**—For control of green peach aphids, use ½ pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, callifacing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, mix ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if re-infestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, see under apricots. For plum curculio, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before

harvest. In the North, treat 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use ½ to ¾ pint per 100 gallons. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Do not apply more than 2 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than 2½ quarts per acre per year.  
**PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) (21)**—Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than 1½ quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than 2½ quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.  
**PEARS (14)**—For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use ¾ pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use ¼ pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply ¼ pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Bosc pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 1½ quarts of this product per acre per application.  
**PINEAPPLES (14)**—For control of crickets and mealybugs, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.  
**PLUMS AND PRUNES (14)**—Apply ¼ to ½ pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips, mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot-hole borers, bud moths, tortrix, mealy plum lico and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio make 3 to 4 applications, beginning at petal fall, at rate of ¼ pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use ¼ to ½ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use ½ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

Fruit Insects, cont'd.

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Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 1½ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than ½ gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.  
**DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.**  
**CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14)**—Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines.  
 Treat for mealybugs; chaff, cottony-cushion, Glovers, purple, Florida red, yellow, snow scales; aphids; orange dog and plant bugs, using ¼ to ½ pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies, use ¼ to ½ pint with 1½ gallon emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use ½ pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than 1½ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than ½ gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest.  
**DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.**  
**CRANBERRIES (15)**—For control of fireworms, fruitworms, tipworms

Fruit and Nut Insects

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**STRAWBERRIES (14)**—To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use ¼ to ½ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use ½ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than ½ pint of this product per acre per application. To control garden symphylans, use 2½ quarts in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil treatment.

NUTS

**DO NOT APPLY AFTER HULLS OR HUSKS BEGIN TO OPEN. DO NOT FEED TREATED HULLS OR HUSKS TO LIVESTOCK.**

**ALMONDS**—To control fruit tree leaf rollers, tent caterpillars and peach twig borers, use ½ pint per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for parlatoria and San Jose scales, use ½ pint with 3 gallons dormant oil emulsion or 2½ gallons dormant emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1½ quarts of this product per acre per application.

**FILBERTS**—For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1½ quarts of this product per acre per application.

**PECANS (15)**—For control of aphids, use ¼ to ½ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearers and pecan leaf casebearers, use ¾ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms and twig girdlers, use ½ quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5½ pints of this product per acre per application.

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...to be removed by washing thoroughly with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

**AFTER WORK**, take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower, using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions included with respirator.

Antidote & Spillage, Re-Entry

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**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Antidote—administer atropine sulfate in large doses. TWO TO FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement; VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

**POST TREATED AREA**

Call your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**RE-ENTRY STATEMENT**

Do not enter treated areas for 48 hours unless appropriate protective clothing is worn. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers.

Fruit Insects

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**FRUIT**

**PICOTS (14)**—To control aphids, mites, peach moths, peach tree aars, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at orchard split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 3 to 6 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 to 3 sprays, to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemis moths. Avoid injury to buds by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than 1 1/4 quarts of this product per acre per application.

**APPLES (14)**—For control of European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurfy scales, mealybugs, European red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water, 3 to 4 applications, 10 to 14 days apart, starting 10 to 14 days after petal fall, for second and third broods, spray 1 to 3 times at 10

Re-Entry cont'd., Storage & Disposal

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Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

**DANGER**

(Insert area or field description) treated with Parathion on (insert date of application.) Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours. In case of accidental exposure: Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to (insert chemical) and describe his condition. For further information see "FIRST AID TREATMENT" portion of the pesticide label.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.

**STORAGE:** Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 70°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can effect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT" when handling open containers. SPILLED MATERIAL, block or dike to prevent spreading of spill. Cover with absorbent material such as lime, clay or sawdust. Scoop and sweep into a disposable container. Wash area with strong lye solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Fruit Insects, cont'd.

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Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and softening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 1/4 gallons of this product per acre per application.

**AVOCADO (21)**—To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus foot weevils, red-spined thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyriform scales, webbing worms, blossom anomala, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricids, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use 1/4 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, die-tyspermum scales and avocado leafhoppers, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and monkey bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control lalanla scales, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/4 quarts of this product per acre per application.

**BLUEBERRIES (14)**—For thrips, maggots, curculio and tip borers, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or after harvest. Use from 100 to 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than 1/2 pint of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

...until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed, Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

Safeguards & Directions For Use

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**DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.**

**USAGE CAUTION:**

DO NOT ALLOW THIS MATERIAL TO DRIFT ONTO NEIGHBORING CROP OR NON-CROP AREAS OR USE IN A MANNER OR AT A TIME OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS BECAUSE PLANT INJURY, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR OTHER UNDESIRABLE RESULTS MAY OCCUR.

**DIRECTIONS**

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using! This product is designed for application after dilution with water and for use by trained operators using airplane or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable to it after dilution with water for spray application. Add the concentrate to the spray tank while filling with water, and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump by-pass. For best results, thoroughly cover all surfaces to be treated with spray. Rates of application given below should not be exceeded. Never apply later than indicated to assure residue levels at harvest are below tolerances established by the Food and Drug Administration.

Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of sprays. For application by ground equipment, add the desired amount of concentrate to sufficient water to apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. For application by aircraft, add the amount of concentrate desired per acre to 1/2 to 3 gallons of water consistent with crop growth and good coverage. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees. Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated in ( ) following crop.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Fruit Insects cont'd.

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10 days apart, beginning at petal fall or shuck split; for Oriental fruit moths, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 quart of this product per acre per application.

**CITRUS (California) (14)**—Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangeloes, and Tangerines.

Scale—For purple, black, brown soft, California red, citricola cottony-cushion and yellow scales, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scarring.

Other insects—Use 1/2 to 1 quart in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, kalydiids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 1 1/4 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 1/2 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES. CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14)—Grapefruit, Kumquats,

**WALNUTS**—To control aphids, fecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1/4 gallons of this product per acre per application.

## VEGETABLES

**ARTICHOKES (7)**—To control artichoke plume moths, use 1/2 quart per acre.

**BEANS (15)**—For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. Use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, potato leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**BEETS (15)**—To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 3/10 pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

**BLACKEYED PEAS (15)**—To control aphids, leaf miners, bean rollers and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower)**—To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, leafminer, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. Rates above 1/4 pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower.

**RADISHES (15)**—To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**RUTABAGAS (7)**—To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (15)**—To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**SQUASH (15)**—Do not apply before vining. To control beetles, aphids, spider mites, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, and climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**SWEET CORN (12)**—To control corn earworms, fall armyworms, aphids and silkflies, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre.

**SWEET POTATOES (15)**—To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morningglory leaf miners, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre.

**SWISS CHARD (21)**—To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**TOMATOES (10)**—To control blister beetles, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 3/8 pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, spider mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**TURNIPS (10)**—To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**CARROTS (15)**—To control leaf miners, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use 3/8 pint per acre. Use 1/2 pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and petrobia mites. To control rust fly maggots (first brood), mix 1/2 pint with 100 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rust fly maggots (second brood), use 1/2 pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

**CELERY (30)**—To control aphids, spider mites, celery leaf tier and tarnished plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use 3/4 pints per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

**CUCUMBERS (15)**—For squash vine borers, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, mites and thrips, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.

**EGGPLANT (15)**—To control thrips, leafminers, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use 3/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**ENDIVE (21)**—To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use 3/4 pint per acre.

**GARLIC (15)**—To control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobia mites, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**KOHLRABI (7)**—To control aphids, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**LETTUCE (Head) (7)**—To control aphids, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles, Lygus bugs, webworms and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control six-spotted leafhoppers, use 3/8 pint per acre. For harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control garden symphylans, broadcast 1/4 gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 6 to 9 inches of soil per acre.

## FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

**ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—For sweet clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use 1/4 pint per acre. For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae, and adult weevils, armyworms, clover leaf weevils, climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets, spotted alfalfa aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, thrips and tortricid moths, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For control of range caterpillar, use 1/2 pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 1/4 pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils, and green June beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. For bee, armyworms and corn earworms use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

**CORN (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—For control of European corn borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Apply the first spray when 75% of the corn plants show "shot-hole" feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids and grasshoppers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms and Japanese beetles, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre.

**COTTON (7)**—To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton leafhoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. For some spider mites, use 1/8 to 1/4 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

**LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb) (21)**—For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles and Lygus bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control six-spotted leafhoppers, use 3/8 pint per acre. For harlequin bugs and vegetable weevils, use 1/2 pint per acre. At the 1/4 pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

**MELONS (7)**—Do not apply before vining. For squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use 1/4 pint per acre. For aphids, melonworms, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and spider mites, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**OKRA (21)**—To control leaf miners and spider mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**ONIONS (15)**—To control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobia mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use 3/8 pints per acre.

**PEAS (10)**—To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa loopers and celery loopers, use 1/2 pint per acre. If vines are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

**PEPPERS (15)**—To control thrips use 1/8 to 1/4 pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**POTATOES (15)**—To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use 3/8 pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**PUMPKINS (10)**—To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre.

bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use 1/2 quart per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make first application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

**PEANUTS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked peanutworms, saltmarsh caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

**RICE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1/10 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

**SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For thrips, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use 3/8 pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and banks grass mites, use 3/4 pint per acre.

**SORGHUM (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1/2 pint to 1/2 quart per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum.

use 1/4 pint per acre.

**TOMATOES (10)**—To control blister beetles, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 1/4 pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, spider mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

**TURNIPS (10)**—To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1/2 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Field, Forage & Misc. Insects cont'd. 22

**SOYBEANS (20 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control webworms, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1/2 to 1/3 pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.

**SUGAR BEETS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 1/4 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 1/4 pint per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

**SUGARCANE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)**—To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

**TOBACCO (15)**—For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco sucklies, use 1/4 pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant juices coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the body of those who are engaged in cutting the crop.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**CABBAGE**—For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use 1/2 quart per acre.

**CHRISTMAS TREES**—To control aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water

armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms and Japanese beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1/4 pint per acre.

**COTTON (7)**—To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton leafhoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. For some spider mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch

Field, Forage & Misc. Insects cont'd. 23

**HOPS**—For control of hop aphids, use 1/2 to 1/3 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

**SAFFLOWER**—To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering.

**SUNFLOWERS (30)**—To control sunflower moth, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre with 2 to 3 repeat applications at 5 day intervals. Hybrid sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days thus the initial application should be made at onset of flowering or before 10% of plants begin to flower and moth and young larvae are present.

**MOSQUITO CONTROL** — Alfalfa, Rice and Irrigated Pastures. Apply 1.6 fluid ounces per acre in 1 to 3 gallons of water. Application must be done under the supervision of Mosquito Abatement Districts or other official agencies. For titration in to rice fields — titrate 1 pint per 25 acres. Do not use within 15 days after application of Propanil. Do not reapply unless field dries and must be reflooded. Do not graze livestock on irrigated pastures within 7 days of application. Do not apply to water drainage areas where run-off drainage will contaminate lakes, ponds or streams.

FORMULATED FOR  
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