



CARBARYL 4L

Insecticide

For Agricultural And Commercial Use Only
N-Methyl Carbamate Insecticide

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| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | |
| Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate) | 43.0% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 57.0% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

EPA REG NO. 34704-447
EPA EST. NO. _____
NET CONTENTS _____ GALS. (_____ KG)

IHT 03Y06

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler 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 into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

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| If swallowed: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| If in eyes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 -20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:
1-800-301-7976.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NOTE FOR PHYSICIAN: Carbaryl contains an N-methyl carbamate that inhibits cholinesterase. Atropine is antidotal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wash waters.

BEE CAUTION

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is a suspension of a microfine carbaryl insecticide in an aqueous medium. It is dispersible in water and may be applied by ground or air.

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PREPARATION OF SPRAY

Before using, agitate, stir or recirculate product in container to assure product uniformity. Be certain mix tanks and entire spray system are clean and free from foreign matter. Flush with clean water. Fill tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ with desired amount of water. Begin agitating tank and slowly add the required amount of this product. Add the remaining volume of water. Continually agitate spray during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Do not store spray mix for prolonged periods. Prepare only as much spray mix as can be applied on the day of mixing.

PRODUCT COMPATIBILITY

When diluted with an equal volume of water, this product may be tank mixed with a wide range of pesticides. If compatibility with another product and the resulting crop response are unknown, the combination should be tested on a small scale. Do not mix this product with diesel fuel, kerosene, fuel oil or aromatic solvents.

When tank mixing, first add this product to at least an equal volume of water, mix thoroughly, and then add combination products. Do not apply this product in a tank mix unless previous experience indicates that the mixture is effective and will not result in application problems, excessive residues, or plant injury. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

This product is unstable under highly alkaline conditions and is not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and casein-lime spreaders.

APPLICATION

For all applications, use sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required volume. Use 50 mesh strainers in spray system and 25 mesh slotted strainers behind nozzles.

To clean spray system after use, drain and flush with a water and detergent mixture. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. Refer to the storage and Disposal section for disposal instructions.

Note: Staining may occur on certain surfaces such as stucco, brick, cinder block, and wood. Spray deposits on painted or strained surfaces or finishes (i.e., cars, houses, trailers, boats, etc.) should be immediately removed by washing to prevent discoloration. Avoid applications to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

Ground Application

Apply in sufficient volume for adequate coverage on all crops and sites. To prepare small volumes of spray mixture, use $\frac{1}{8}$ fl. oz. (approximately 2 teaspoons) of this product in an adequate amount of water and apply to 500sq.ft. where rates of 1 quart per acre are indicated.

Aerial Application

For adequate distribution, use at least 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre for application for tree and orchard crops or at least 2 gallons of spray mixture per acre for application to other crops.

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 system(s). 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.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction.

As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connect-

ed to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of material 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

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.

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-mix 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.

Provide constant mechanical agitation in supply tank to keep this product suspended throughout application operations.

Resistant Species

All references to armyworm on the crops listed below refer to the species, *Pseudaletia unipuncta*. Except where indicated otherwise, this product is not registered for the control of other armyworm species. Regional differences have been noted in the susceptibility of certain strains of fall armyworm, diamondback moth, Colorado potato beetle and Southern green stink bug to carbaryl. If local experience indicates inadequate control, use an alternative pesticide.

CAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Carbaryl 4L insecticide is a suspension of microfine brand carbaryl insecticide in an aqueous medium. It readily disperses in water to form a spray which may be applied by air or ground.

PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

Application to wet foliage or during periods of high humidity may cause injury to tender foliage. Do not use on Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern as injury may result. Carbaryl may also injure Virginia and sand pines. The use of adjuvants may increase the potential for crop injury to sensitive crops.

PREHARVEST AND GRAZING RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of labeled crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when this product is used in accordance with the label directions. If used as directed, treated forage may be grazed or used as feed for dairy and meat animals without causing illegal residues in meat or milk. Do not apply at greater rates or at more frequent intervals than stated on the label. To do so may result in illegal residues in crops, meat, and milk.

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

Do not plant rotational food and feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels in carbaryl treated soil.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLE, GRAIN CROPS, & TOBACCO

Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment and specific use information in your area. Where a dosage range is indicated, use the lower rate on light to moderate infestations, young plants and early instars and use the higher rate on heavy infestations, mature plants, advanced instars and adults. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential for effective control.

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Asparagus | Asparagus beetle, cutworms, Apache cicada | 1 to 2 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 3 times prior to harvest or a total of 5 times per crop but not more often than once every 7 days. For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |
| | | 2 to 4 | Application to ferns or brush growth following harvest of spears: Repeat applications as necessary but not more often than every 7 days. Do not make more than a total of 5 applications per year to spears and ferns combined. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre before harvest of spears.
- Do not apply more than a total of 10 quarts per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

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| Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens | Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers, | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as needed up to a total of 4 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Armyworm, Aster Leafhopper, Corn earworm, Diamond-back moth, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug | 1 to 2 | Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop.
- For Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Kale, and Mustard Greens, do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- For Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Kohlrabi, do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

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| Carrots, Parsnips, Garden Beets, Horseradish, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify, Potatoes | Flea beetles, Leaf hoppers | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Armyworm, Aster leafhopper, Colorado potato beetle, Corn earworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug | 1 to 2 | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

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| Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash | Pickleworm, Melonworm | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 6 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Leaf-hoppers, Squash bugs | 1 | For optimum control of squash bugs, apply sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and time sprays for early morning or late afternoon. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop.
- Observe plant response precautions.
- Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

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| Celery, Dandelion, Endive, Lettuce (head and leaf), Parsley, Spinach, Swiss Chard | Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 5 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Armyworm, Aster leafhopper, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Lygus bugs, Spittle bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug | 1 to 2 | |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
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| Legume Vegetables: Soybeans, Fresh and Dried Beans (including snap, navy and kidney) Fresh and Dried Peas, | Bean leaf beetle, Blister beetle, Cucumber beetles, Grape colapsis, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Mexican bean beetle, Velvetbean caterpillar | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 4 times but not more often than once every 7 days. For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |
| | Corn earworm | ½ to 1½ | Use lower rates for light to moderate populations and smaller instars and provide maximum survival of beneficial insects and spiders. Use the higher rates for heavy populations and larger instars. |
| Lentils, Cowpeas, Southern Peas Do not use on lentils in California | Alfalfa caterpillar, Colorado potato beetle, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Western bean cutworm | 1 | |
| | Armyworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms | 1 to 1½ | |
| | Alfalfa looper (suppression), Cowpea curculio (suppression), Painted lady (Thistle caterpillar), Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Saltmarsh caterpillar, Woollybean caterpillar, Yellow-striped armyworm | 1½ | |
| | California only: Corn earworm (suppression), Lima bean podborer (suppression), Lygus bugs (suppression) stink bugs (suppression) | 1½ | |
| | | | Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop. |
| | | | Do not apply a combination of this product and 2,4-DB herbicides to soybeans as crop injury may result. |
| | | | Observe plant response precautions. |
| | | | Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest for dried beans or within 3 days of harvest of fresh beans or peas or within 21 days of harvest of dried beans or peas, seed, or hay. |
| Olives | Scale insects (olive scale, black scale) | 5 to 7½ | Up to 2 applications per crop may be made but not more often than once every 14 days. |
| | | | Do not apply more than a total of 15 quarts per acre per crop. |
| | | | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. |
| Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper | Colorado potato beetle, European cornborer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Thrips (suppression), Tomato fruit worm, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm | 1 to 2 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 7 times but not more often than once every 7 days. Thorough coverage is essential to effectively suppress stink bugs. When disease transmission is suspected, monitor fields following application and retreat if reinfestation occurs but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Flea beetles, Leaf-hoppers | ½ to 1 | |
| | Cutworms | 2 | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |
| | | | Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts per crop. |
| | | | Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. |
| Field corn, Popcorn | Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, Leafhoppers | 1 to 2 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. Repeat applications as needed up to a total of 4 times but not more often than once every 14 days. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. |
| | European corn borer | 1½ to 2 | For optimum chinch bug control, use ground equipment to apply at least 20 gallons of water per acre and direct spray toward stalk to provide thorough coverage. |
| | Cutworms, Western bean cutworms | 2 | For optimum European corn borer control, do not apply in less than 3 gallons of water per acre by air and 15 gallons of water by ground. For western bean cutworm, treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness. For optimum cutworm control, apply in a 12-inch band, over the row, |

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| Field corn, Popcorn cont'd.: | | | using sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough coverage. For broadcast application, use at least 20 gallons by ground or 5 gallons by air per acre. For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 48 days of harvest of grain and fodder or within 14 days of harvest or grazing of forage or silage.

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| Flax | Armyworm | 1 to 1½ | Up to 2 applications per crop may be made but not more often than once in every 14 days. |
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- Do not apply more than a total of 3 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 42 days of harvest for seed or straw.

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| Grain sorghums | Armyworms, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms | 1 to 2 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 4 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Southwestern corn borer | 1½ | Direct spray into forming heads for optimum control of insects attacking heads. |
| | Cutworms | 2 | For optimum chinch bug control, use high gallonage ground application at the base of plants. For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 6 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest for grain or fodder or within 14 days of harvest or grazing of forage or silage.

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| Peanuts | Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle | ½ to 1 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 5 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Red-necked peanut worm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvet bean caterpillar | 1 | For optimum control of thrips, use directed or banded sprays with hollow cone spray nozzles. Ensure adequate coverage for the underside of leaves. |
| | Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms | 1 to 1½ | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |
| | Whitefringed beetle adults, Cutworms | 2 | |

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts per acre per crop.
- Observe plant response precautions.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

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| Rice | Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Fall armyworm, Leafhoppers, Stink bugs | 1 to 1½ | Up to 2 applications per crop may be made but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Tadpole shrimp | 1½ | California only: For optimum tadpole shrimp control, apply to water when pest first appears. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 4 quarts per acre per crop.
- CAUTION: May kill shrimp, crabs and crayfish.
- Do not apply propanil herbicides within 15 days before or after application of this product or plant injury will result.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for grain or straw.

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| Small Fruits and Berries: Caneberries, Blueberries, Cranberries, Grapes, Strawberries | European fruit lecanium, European raspberry aphid, Flea beetles, Grape leaf folder, Grape leaf roller, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Meadow spittlebug, Omnivorous leafhopper, Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket, Strawberry bud weevil, Strawberry clipper, Strawberry fruitworm, Strawberry leafroller, Strawberry weevil, Western grape leaf skeletonizer, Western yellowstriped armyworm | 1 to 2 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 5 times but not more often than once every 7 days. For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. In grapes for grape leafroller control, apply before first brood larvae emerge from rolls. In grapes, do not concentrate spray on the bunch or visible residues may result. |
| | Blueberry maggot, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fireworm, | 1½ to 2 | |

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
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| Small Fruits and Berries: Caneberries, Blueberries, Cranberries, Grapes, Strawberries cont'd.: | Cranberry fruitworms, Cranberry twig girdler, Elm spanworm, Gypsy moth, Spaganothus worm, Tarnished plant bug Eight-spotted forester, Cutworms, Grape berry moth, June beetles, Omnivorous leafroller, Orange tortrix, Raspberry fruitworm, Raspberry sawfly, Redbanded leafroller, Saltmarsh caterpillar | 2 | |

- Do not apply more than a total of 10 quarts per acre per crop.
- CAUTION: Use in cranberries may kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.
- Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties of strawberries.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

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| Sugar beets | Armyworm, Beet leaf beetle, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Leaf hoppers, Webworms | 1 to 1½ | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 2 times but not more often than once every 14 days. |
| | Cutworms | 1½ | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 3 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 28 days of harvest for roots or forage.

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| Sunflower | Stem weevil, Sunflower beetle | 1 to 1½ | Up to 2 applications may be made but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| Do not use in California. | Cutworms, Armyworm, Fall armyworm, Sunflower moth | 1½ | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 3 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 30 days of grazing or harvest for forage or within 60 days of harvest for seed.

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| Sweet Corn | Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm adults, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, Leafhoppers | 1 to 2 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times but not more often than once every 3 days. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. |
| | European corn borer | 1½ to 2 | For insects attacking silks and ears, insecticide sprays should be applied starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. During silking, the minimum retreatment interval (3 days) may not provide adequate levels of protection under conditions of rapid growth or severe pest pressure. The use of an alternative product should be considered in conjunction with this product. |
| | Western bean cutworm, Cutworms | 2 | For optimum chinch bug control, use ground equipment to apply at least 20 gallons of water per acre and direct spray toward stalk to provide thorough coverage. |

- For optimum European cornborer control, do not apply in less than 3 gallons of water per acre by air and 15 gallons of water by ground.
- For western bean cutworm, treat when infestation average 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.

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| Sweet potatoes | Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Sweet potato hornworm, Sweet potato weevil, Whitefringed beetle, Tortoise beetles | 1 to 2 | Preplant dip for control of sweet potato weevil: Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension containing 2 gallons of this product in 100 gallons of water (2.6 fluid ounces per gallon of water). |
| | Yellowstriped armyworm | 2 | For foliar sprays, repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 16 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 2 days of harvest of ears, within 14 days of harvest or grazing of forage, or within 48 days of harvest of fodder.

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|----------------|---|--------|---|
| Sweet potatoes | Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Sweet potato hornworm, Sweet potato weevil, Whitefringed beetle, Tortoise beetles | 1 to 2 | Preplant dip for control of sweet potato weevil: Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension containing 2 gallons of this product in 100 gallons of water (2.6 fluid ounces per gallon of water). |
| | Yellowstriped armyworm | 2 | For foliar sprays, repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times but not more often than once every 7 days. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts per acre per crop with in-season sprays.
- Do not apply more than a total of 1.2 quarts per acre as a preplant dip treatment.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

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| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|---------|---|----------------------------|--|
| Tobacco | Budworms, Fall armyworm, Tobacco flea beetles, Hornworms, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Suckfly | 1 to 2 | Plant bed and Field Treatment Repeat treatments as necessary up to a total of 4 times per crop but not more often than once every 7 days. Use lower rate on young plants (up to knee height). Use at least 10 gallons of prepared spray per acre. Begin treatments when worms are small. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts per acre per crop.
- Observe plant response precautions.
- Tobacco may be harvested on the day of treatment.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--|
| Wheat, Proso Millet | Flea beetles | ½ to 1 | Up to 2 applications per crop may be made but not more often than once every 14 days. Application is effective against eggs, larvae, and adults of the cereal leaf beetle. Application for armyworm control should be made when armyworms are actively feeding on the upper foliage and night temperature and not expected to drop below 55°F. If applying by air to lush growth, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre to optimize coverage. |
| | Cereal leaf beetle | 1 | |
| Do not use in California | Armyworm, Fall armyworm | 1 to 1½ | |

- Do not apply more than a total of 3 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest for grain or straw or within 7 days of harvest or grazing of forage.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

For all tree fruit and nut crops, apply in sufficient volume for adequate coverage. This will vary depending on the pest and its severity, the tree conditions, size, density, and other factors.

| CROP | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT PER ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| APPLES ONLY For Fruit Thinning | 1 to 3 | Apply 1 to 3 quarts per acre. Use higher rates on difficult to thin varieties and lower rates on easy to thin varieties. Apply to apples between 90% petal fall and up to 16mm fruit size. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid spraying to runoff. Direct spray volume to upper ¾ of tree canopy and reduce spray coverage to lower ¼ of tree canopy or possible over-thinning may occur. Tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, bloom, and degree of set influence fruit thinning results. Exercise caution to avoid possible over thinning. Avoid application when temperatures exceed 85°F. Consult with your County Extension Service or other experts for advice on the proper use of this product. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 15 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not make more than a total of 8 applications per crop.
- Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Note: 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 trees or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Applications must be timed to coincide with periods of minimum bee activity, between late evening and midnight. If weeds (particularly dandelions) are in bloom, mow the cover crop on the orchard floor and borders prior to the application to remove weed blooms and reduce bee foraging. Remove all bee hives from the orchard area to be treated prior to the application. Notify beekeepers and surrounding orchardists of planned applications 24-48 hours in advance.
Dandelions on the orchard floor are a main attractant to bees during and shortly after the apple blooming period. To control dandelions and other broadleaf weeds, apply a labeled 2,4-D in the fall after apple harvest or in the spring prior to bloom. Refer to restrictions pertaining to 2,4-D applications.

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Apples, Pears, Loquats, Crabapples, Oriental pears | White apple leafhopper | ½ to 1½ | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION |
| | Apple aphid, Codling moth | 1 to 3 | On apples, avoid use during the period from full bloom until 30 days after full bloom unless fruit thinning is desired. Use for pest control during this period also may result in fruit removal. |
| | Apple aphid, Apple maggot, Apple mealy bug, Apple rust mite, Bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), European apple sawfly, Eyespotted bud moth, Fruittree leafroller, Gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, Lesser appleworm, Lygus bugs, Orange tortrix, Pearleaf blister mite, Pear psylla, | 1½ to 3 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times per crop (including thinning sprays on apples) but not more often than once every 14 days. For psylla control, apply when eggs hatch or young nymphs are present. For scale control, apply when crawlers are present. |

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Apples, Pears, Loquats, Crabapples, Oriental pears <i>cont'd.:</i> | Pear rust mite, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Red-banded leafroller, Rosy apple aphid, Scale insects (Forbes scale, Lecanium scale, San Jose scale), Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid, Yellow-headed fireworm | | |

- Do not use on pears between the tight flower cluster up to the 20 mm fruit size.
- Do not use on quince.
- Do not apply more than a total of 15 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not make more than a total of 8 applications per crop.
- Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

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| Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, and Prunes | Apple pandemics, Black cherry aphid, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot (Cherry fruit fly), Codling moth, Cucumber beetles, Eastern tent caterpillar, Eyespotted bud moth, European earwig, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Lesser peachtree borer, Mealy plum aphid, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Red-banded leafroller, Rose chafer, Scale insects (Brown soft scale, Forbes scale, Lecanium scale, Olive scale, Oyster-shell scale, San Jose scale), Tarnished plant bug, Tussock moth, Variegated leafroller | 2 to 3 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 3 times per crop but not more often than once every 7 days. An additional application at the dormant or delayed dormant timing may be made. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer, best results have been found by thoroughly spraying limbs and tree trunks at weekly intervals during moth flight. |
| | California only: Black cherry aphid, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot (Cherry fruit fly), Codling moth, Cucumber beetles, Eyespotted bud moth, European earwig, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Mealy plum aphid, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer, Scale insects (Brown soft scale, Forbes scale, Lecanium scale, Olive scale, Oystershell scale, San Jose scale), Tarnished plant bug, Tussock moth, | 3 to 4 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 3 times per crop but not more often than once every 14 days. An additional application at the dormant or delayed dormant timing may be made. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. |
| | Peach twig borer, Scale insects (Brown soft scale, Forbes scale, Lecanium scale, Olive scale, Oyster-shell scale, San Jose scale) | 4 to 5 | For dormant or delayed dormant timing, apply in combination with recommended dormant oil. Refer to the dormant oil product label or additional use directions and restrictions. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 14 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than a total of 5 quarts per acre at the dormant or delayed dormant timing.
- Do not apply more than a total of 9 quarts per acre during the production season.
- Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. In California do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

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|---------------|---|---------|--|
| Citrus Fruits | Avocado leafroller, California orangedog, Citrus cutworm, Fruittree leafroller, Orange Tortrix, Western tussock moth | 2 to 3 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 8 times but not more often than once every 14 days. For scale control, apply when crawlers are present. |
| | Citrus rust mite, Eriophyid mites, Plant bugs, Scale insects (Black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale (except in California), citrus snow scale, yellow scale (except in California)) | 3 to 5 | For best control of Eriophyid mites including citrus rust mite, apply when pest populations are low. |
| | Apopka weevil (adult), Citrus root weevils | 5 to 7½ | |

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| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Citrus Fruits <i>cont'd.:</i> | (adults), Fuller Rose Beetle, Little leaf notcher (adult) | | |
| | California only: California red scale, Yellow scale | 5 to 16 | Do not make more than 1 application per season for California red scale. Apply when crawlers are present. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 20 quarts per acre per crop.
- Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

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| Pistachios | Brown soft scale Lecanium scale Navel orangeworm | 3 to 5 | Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 4 times per crop (including any applications at the dormant or delayed dormant timing) but not more often than once every 7 days. |
| | Scale insects | 4 to 5 | For scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For dormant or delayed dormant timing, apply in combination with a recommended dormant oil. Refer to the dormant oil product label for additional use directions and restrictions. |

- Do not apply more than a total of 15 quarts per acre per crop, including any application at the dormant or delayed dormant timing.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

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| Almonds, Chestnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Walnuts | Black margined aphid, Calico scale, Codling moth, European fruit lecanium, Fall webworm, Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm, Frosted scale, Fruittree leaf-roller, Hickory shuckworm, Lesser webworm, Navel orange-worm, Peach twig borer, Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan weevil, San Jose scale, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar | 2 to 5 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Repeat applications as necessary up to a total of 4 times per crop (including any applications at the dormant or delayed dormant timing) but not more often than once every 7 days. Use lower rates for pests attacking leaves. Use higher rates for pests attacking fruit and for higher infestations. For scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For peach twig borer, best results with foliar applications have been found by making applications in "popcorn" or petal fall stages when the May brood begins to hatch. |
| | | | For navel orangeworm in almonds and walnuts, best results have been found by timing early and midseason applications to correspond with moth flight peaks. For filbert leafroller, best results have been found by making applications when eggs are hatching, repeating application on first appearance of moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later. For codling moth in walnuts, best results have been found by making applications when average cross-sectional diameters of developing nuts are 0.5 to 0.75 inches and again during middle or later June as needed. |

- Do not apply more than 1 quart per acre per year
- May be harvested or grazed the same day as treatment

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|-------------------------------------|--|--------|---|
| Chestnut weevil, European earwig | | 4 to 5 | For chestnut weevil, best results have been found with 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July. The last application should be made prior to shuck split. For European earwig, thorough coverage of trunks, branches, and nuts is needed for best results. |
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| Almonds only | Peach twig borer, Scale insects | 4 to 5 | For dormant or delayed dormant timing, apply in combination with a recommended dormant oil. Refer to the dormant oil product label for additional use directions and restrictions. |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------|--|

- Do not apply more than a total of 15 quarts per acre per crop, including any application at the dormant or delayed dormant timing.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

FORAGE CROPS

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Alfalfa, Clovers, Birdsfoot trefoil | Blister Beetles, Mexican bean Beetle | ½ to 1 | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. Observe plant response precautions. |
| | Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvet bean caterpillar | 1 | On dense growth, use 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment to ensure adequate coverage. |
| | Alfalfa weevil larvae, Armyworm, Clover head weevil, Corn earworm, Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae, Essex skipper, European alfalfa beetle, Fall army worm, yellow striped armyworm | 1 to 1½ | For alfalfa weevil larvae, if pretreatment damage is extensive, cut alfalfa and treat the stubble. This product is not effective against adult alfalfa weevils. |
| | Alfalfa weevil larvae (west of the Rocky Mountains) | 1 to 1½ | For cutworm control, this product is most effective against species which feed on the upper portions of the plant. |
| | Alfalfa weevil larvae (east of the Rocky Mountains) | 1½ | |

- Do not apply more than once per cutting.
- Do not exceed 1½ quarts per acre per cutting.
- Carbaryl may cause a temporary bleaching of tender alfalfa foliage.
- Do not apply with 7 days of harvest or grazing.

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|------------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| Pasture, Grasses Grown for Seed | Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Essex skipper, Fall armyworm, Striped grass looper, Thrips, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly, Ticks | 1 to 1½ | Up to 2 applications per year may be made but not more often than once every 14 days. To control thrips in grasses grown for seed use high spray pressure to improve penetration into boot. Carefully mark swaths to avoid over-application |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|---|

- Do not exceed a total of 3 quarts per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest or grazing.

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|-----------|--|--------|---|
| Rangeland | Black grass bug, Grasshoppers, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly, | ½ to 1 | Do not make more than 1 application per year. |
| | Ticks | 1 | Carefully mark swaths to avoid over-application |

- Do not apply more than 1 quart per acre per year
- May be harvested or grazed the same day as treatment

NONCROPLAND

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Conservation Reserve Program, Acreage Set-aside Program, Acreage Wasteland, Rights-of-Way, Hedgerows, Ditch- banks, Roadsides | Black grass bug | ¼ to ½ | Up to 2 applications per year may be made but not more often than once every 14 days. |
| | Mormon cricket, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly | ½ to 1 | Carefully mark swaths to avoid over-application. |
| | Ticks | 1 to 1½ | |

- Do not apply more than a total of 3 quarts per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest for forage or hay.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

| CROP | INSECT | QTS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| All crops on this label | Grasshopper | ½ to 1½* | Apply ½ to ¾ quarts per acre of this product for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation. Apply 1 to 1½ quarts per acre for mature grasshoppers or applications to dense foliage or if extended residual control is desired. Be certain spray volumes are appropriate to assure adequate coverage. |

*Note: Refer to individual site listings elsewhere on this label for use limitations and restrictions. Do not use rates higher than listed for the site or exceed other use restrictions.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

For dilute-spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, non-urban forests, tree plantations, Christmas trees, rangeland trees, parks and recreations areas, rural shelter belts), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply in the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate spray ground applications, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. For aerial applications to forest trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreations areas) and

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commercially grown ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. Avoid direct application to lakes, streams and ponds. Do not make more than 6 foliar and 2 direct trunk applications per year.

AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT TO PREPARE

| INSECT | 3 GALS. | 100 GALS. | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|---|---------|-----------|---|
| Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Brown tail moth, Cankerworms, Catalpa sphinx, Chiggers, Cooley spruce gall aphid, Cutworms, Cypress tip moth, Douglas fir tussock moth, Eastern spruce gall aphid, Elm leaf aphid, Elm leaf beetle, Elm spanworm, Eriophyid mites, European pine shoot moth, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Fuller rose beetle, Gall midges, Gall wasps, Green striped mapleworm, Grasshoppers, Gypsy moth, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly bud moth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, June beetles, Lace bugs, Leaf hoppers, Leaf-rollers, Locust borers, Maple leafcutter, Mealy bugs, Mimosa webworm, Nantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak leaf skeletonizer, Oakworm complex, Oleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orangestriped oakworm, Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch pine tip moth, Plant bugs, Poinsettia horn worm, Psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Red humped oak worm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug, Saddled prominent, Sawflies (exposed), Scale insects, Sow bugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm, Spruce needleminer, Sub-tropical pine tip moth, Tent caterpillars, Thornbug, Thrips (exposed), Ticks, Walnut caterpillar, Webworms, Western hemlock looper, Western spruce budworm, Willow leaf beetles, Yellow poplar weevil | 1 oz. | 1 qt. | Use sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems, and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum worm control, treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control. Observe plant response precautions. Applications for control of Maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar after mining, and as cases are being formed. Repeat treatments as necessary up to a total of 2 times per year but not more often than once every 7 days. |

| INSECT | 3 GALS. | 100 GALS. | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--|---------|-----------|--|
| Elm bark beetle, lips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetle, Roundheaded pine beetle, Western pine beetle | 18 oz. | 4 gals. | Effective as a preventive treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 square feet of bark in May to early July or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches. Applications for control of Elm bark beetle should consist of 20-30 gallons of spray for 50 foot height of elm tree for thorough coverage of all bank surfaces on trunk, limbs and twigs. |

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year
- DO NOT ALLOW PUBLIC USE OF TREATED AREAS DURING APPLICATIONS OR UNTIL SPRAYS HAVE DRIED.

LAWNS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

| SITE | INSECT | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Turf grasses | Ants, Armyworm, Bluegrass billbug, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Cutworms, Earwig, Essex skipper, European chafer, European crane fly, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Fleas, Grasshoppers, June Beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Sod webworms (lawn moths), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Ticks, White grubs, Yellowstriped army worm | Use 6 fl. oz. of this product per 1000 square feet (8 quarts per acre) of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf hatch penetration. Repeat treatment as necessary. For Armyworm, Cutworm, Fall Armyworm and Sod Webworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application. For Chinch Bug Control: Treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass area before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass. For White Grub Control: Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service Agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment. |
| Imported Fire Ants | | (Refer to OUTDOORS section of PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS) |

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

| CROP | RATE PER 10 GALLONS | RATE PER 100 GALLONS | SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| Pastures, Rangeland, Yards, Parks, Recreational Areas, Logging Camps, Military Posts, Forested Lands, Wastelands | 1 to 3 oz. | ¼ to 1 qt. | OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Treat shrubbery and areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. Treat when adult mosquitoes are active in early morning or late evening. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Mix ¼ to ½ quart of this product per 100 gallons in mist blower; mix ½ to 1 quart of this product in sufficient volume of water per acre in aerial sprays; mix 1 quart of this product in sufficient volume of water per acre in low pressure ground sprayers. For residual control in subtropical regions apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface areas. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary. |
| | 2½ qts. | 25 qts. | |

- Do not allow public use of treated areas during application or until sprays have dried.
- May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.

PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Note: Staining may occur on certain surfaces such as stucco, brick, cinder block and wood. Therefore, applications of this product to surfaces where a noticeable residue or discoloration is objectionable should be avoided. Do not apply to carpets or draperies as staining may occur. Care should also be exercised to avoid spotting of wallpaper and fabrics. Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants or other places where food is prepared or processed.
Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed.

INDOORS (NOT REGISTERED FOR INDOOR USE IN NEW YORK STATE)

Ants/Crickets/Firebrats/Silverfish: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and apply as fine, low pressure (20 psi) spot spray or as crack and crevice application to areas where these pests hide, such as baseboards, storage areas, closets, around water pipes, doors and windows, behind and under refrigerators, cabinets, sinks, stoves, dishwashers, hot water heaters, the underside of shelves, drawers and similar areas. For ants, apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants enter premises.

Bees and Wasps: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight. It is generally advisable to spray the nests in the evening when the insects are less active and have returned to the nest. For best results, check nest carefully one or two days after spraying to ensure complete kill, then remove and destroy nest to prevent emergence of newly hatched insects.

Brown Dog Ticks and Fleas: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and thoroughly spray infested areas such as pet beds and resting quarters, nearby cracks and crevices, between and under cushions and upholstered furniture, along and behind baseboards, window and door frames and other areas where these pests may be present.

Carpenter Ants: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants enter premises. Where possible, apply this product directly to ant nest or infested wood.

Centipedes/Earwigs/Millipedes/Scorpions: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and apply around water pipes, doors and windows, and other places where these pests may enter premises. Spray baseboards, storage areas, garages, carpets, basements and other areas, where these pests are found.

Cockroaches: Efficacy varies with species sensitivity. This product is generally not highly effective in controlling German cockroaches. However, the following may be controlled with the rates as stated. American cockroach, Australian cockroach, Brown cockroach, Smoky brown cockroach, and others. Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and apply as a fine, low pressure (20 psi) spot spray or as crack and crevice application to areas where these pests hide, such as baseboards, storage areas, closets, around water pipes, doors and windows, behind and under refrigerators, cabinets, sinks, stoves, dishwashers, hot water heaters, the underside of shelves, drawers and similar areas.

OUTDOORS

Perimeter Treatment: Residual spray for control of ants, bees and wasps, brown dog ticks, carpenter ants, centipedes, cockroaches, crickets, earwigs, firebrats and silverfish, fleas, millipedes, scorpions and spider. Mix 16 oz. this product per 50 gallons of water (2 fl. oz. per 3 gallons), and apply via power spray or other spray methods. To help prevent infestations of buildings by the above pests, outside perimeter treatment should be in a band 6 to 10 feet wide and confined to shrub beds, foundation plantings and lawn or soil areas immediately adjacent to the structure. Direct application to structures should be minimal and restricted to cracks and crevices and other areas where insects tend to congregate.

Imported Fire Ants: Mix 1½ pints of this product per 50 gallons of water (½ fl. oz. per gallon). Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about three feet to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best results apply in cool weather, 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

Subject to the foregoing inherent risks, LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use when the product is used in strict accordance with such Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED IN THIS LABEL, THIS PRODUCT IS SOLD AS IS TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY APPLICABLE LAW. LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE.

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT THAT BUYER OR USER BELIEVES THAT LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. HAS BREACHED A WARRANTY CONTAINED IN THIS LABEL, BUYER OR USER MUST SEND, TO THE EXTENT REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WRITTEN NOTICE OF SUCH CLAIM TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., ATTENTION: LAW DEPARTMENT, 7251 WEST 4TH STREET, GREELEY, CO 80634.

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