

# AllPro®

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only

**NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Carbaryl: (1-Naphthyl N-methylcarbamate) .....	80.0%
Other Ingredients: .....	20.0%
TOTAL .....	100.0%

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### WARNING/AVISO

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

EPA Reg. No. 769-574, EPA Est. No. 44616-MO-1

### FIRST AID

This product is an N-methyl carbamate and is a cholinesterase inhibitor.

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

**If** Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

**swallowed:** Have 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:** 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.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**If on skin** Take off contaminated clothing.

**or clothing:** Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**If inhaled:** 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.

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

**Note to Physician:** Carbaryl is a carbamate insecticide, which is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Overexposure to this substance may cause toxic signs and symptoms due to stimulation of the cholinergic nervous system. These effects of overexposure are spontaneously and rapidly reversible. Specific treatment consists of parenteral atropine sulfate. Caution should be maintained to prevent over atropinization. Mild cases may be given 1 to 2 mg intramuscularly every 10 minutes until full atropinization has been achieved and repeated thereafter whenever symptoms reappear. Severe cases should be given 2 to 4 mg intravenously every 10 minutes until fully atropinized, then intramuscularly every 30 to 60 minutes to maintain the effect for at least 12 hours. Dosages for children should be appropriately reduced. Complete recovery from overexposure is to be expected within 24 hours. Narcotics and other sedatives should not be used. Further, drugs like 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) are NOT recommended. See additional Precautionary Statements elsewhere on label.

For information of this product (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents) call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

**NET CONTENTS:** 10 lbs.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

**WARNING:** May be fatal if swallowed. Do not take internally. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals. Atropine Sulfate is highly effective as an antidote.

See **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** under **FIRST AID**

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except under the forest canopy and use on rice. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply when weather conditions favor a drift from treated area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

# CARBARYL 80S

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 Workers 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.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Carbaryl 80S is a dry powder for dispersion in water and application as an insecticidal spray in hydraulic sprayers, mist blowers, low gallonage ground equipment and aircraft. READ THIS LABEL BEFORE USE. STRICTLY OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS, AND APPLICABLE FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS.

### PREHARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS

Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when this product is used in accordance with 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 plant rotational food and feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels in carbaryl treated soil.**

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

### PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next two days. Do not use on Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, and Maidenhair fern as injury will result. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and Sand pines. Observe label instructions on apple thinning and on combinations with certain herbicides on rice and soybeans.

### SPRAY PREPARATION

TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION, AGITATE, STIR OR RECIRCULATE ALL Carbaryl 80S SPRAY MIXTURES PRIOR TO AND DURING USE. Remove oil, rust, scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from mix tanks and entire spray system. Flush with clean water. Fill spray or mix tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of Carbaryl 80S, and then the remaining volume of water. Prepare only as much spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION DURING MIXING AND APPLICATION TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION. DO NOT STORE SPRAY MIXTURES FOR PROLONGED PERIODS.

### COMPATABILITY

Carbaryl 80S has been used without plant injury with most common insecticides, miticides, fungicides, nutrients, adjuvants and petroleum oil as used on citrus. If compatibility with another product and the resulting crop response is unknown, it should be tested on a small scale. Curdling, precipitation, greasing, layer formation or increased viscosity are symptoms of incompatibility. Incompatibility will reduce insect control and may cause mechanical difficulties or plant injury. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. When preparing combination sprays, first add the Carbaryl 80S to at least 1/2 the desired amount of water, mix thoroughly, then add combination products to the mixture, and then add the remaining volume of water. Do not apply tank mix combinations unless your previous experience indicates the mixture is effective and will not result in application problems, excessive residues or plant injury. Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and case-in-lime spreaders.

### APPLICATION

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required volume. Use 50 mesh slotted strainers in spray system and 25 mesh slotted strainers behind nozzles. Avoid applications just before rainfall as poor insect control may result. To clean spray system after use, drain and flush with water. Refer to the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL directions for proper disposal of rinse water. NOTE: Staining may occur on mature surfaces such as stucco, brick, cinder block, and wood. Spray deposits on painted or stained 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.

### INSECT CONTROL

Apply when insects or their damage appear. To maintain control repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Where dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants and early instars and higher rate on mature plants, advance instars and adults. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential for effective control. Carbaryl 80S does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide. Regional differences have been noted in the susceptibility of certain strains of fall armyworms to Carbaryl 80S. If your experience indicates inadequate control, use an alternative pesticide.

## GRASSHOPPERS

CROP	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
All Forage, Field & Vegetable Crops	2/3 to 1 7/8 unless noted otherwise	See Specific Forage,Field or Vegetable Crop	Use the <b>lower rate</b> for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation. Use the <b>higher rate</b> for adults or applications to dense vegetation.

### FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS

Use at least 1 gallon of finished spray per acre for aerial application and at least 3 gallons of finished spray per acre for concentrate ground application.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Alfalfa, Clovers	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetles	2/3 to 1 1/4	7 days	Observe plant response precautions. On dense growth use 25 to 40 gallons per acre with ground equipment to ensure adequate coverage.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetle, Green Cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhopper, Three Cornered Alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar.	1 1/4		
	Armyworm, Cloverhead weevil, Corn earworm, Cutworm, Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae, Essex skipper, European alfalfa beetle, Fall armyworm, Lygus bugs, Webworms, Yellowstriped armyworm.	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		Apply only once per cutting.
	Alfalfa weevil larvae	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	East of the Rocky Mountains.	1 7/8		
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	1	Treat ferns or brush growth. Do not treat more than once every 3 days.
	Apache cicada, Asparagus beetle	2 1/2 to 5	Post Harvest Only	
Beans (including blackeyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans)	Blister beetle, Mexican bean beetle	2/3 to 1 1/4	3 (succulent) 21 (dried) 21 (hay) 14 (forage)	Observe plant response precautions.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetle, Flea Beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar, Western bean cutworm	1 1/4		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Cowpea curculio	2 1/2		
	Corn earworm, Limabean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Stink bug	2 1/2		
Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug	2/3 to 1 1/4	3	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall Armyworm, Imported cabbageworm	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Chinese cabbage, Collards, Hanover salad, Horseradish, Kale, Mustard greens, Radishes, Rutabagas, Turnips	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	2/3 to 1 1/4	7 (Horseradish, radishes, rutabagas and Turnip roots.) 14 (Chinese cabbage, collards, Hanover Salad Kale, Mustard greens and turnip tops)	
	Aster leafhopper	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Carrots, Celery, Parsnips, Parsley	Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	2/3 to 1 1/4	7 (carrots) 7 (parsnips) 14 (celery) 14 (parsley)	DO NOT USE ON CELERY IN CALIFORNIA
	Aster leafhopper, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		

## FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS continued

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Corn (field, sweet, pop)	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm(adult), European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, Leafhoppers	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	2 (sweet corn ears) 14 (all forage) 48 (all grain fodder)	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION: For insects attacking silks and ears, apply 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply as necessary. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at the base of plants. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control.
	Western bean cutworm	2 1/2		Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.
	Cutworms	2 1/2 to 8		Apply in a 12 inch band, using 1/4 pound (4 oz) per 1000 linear feet of row, in at least 15 gallons of water per acre. For broadcast application use up to 8 pounds in at least 20 gallons (ground) or 5 gallons (air) of water per acre.
Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash	Pickleworm, Melonworm	2/3 to 1 1/4	3	Observe plant response precautions. Avoid excessive applications
	Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Squash bugs	1 1/4		
Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce, Salsify	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	2/3 to 1 1/4	14	Observe plant response precautions.  Treat on a 7 day schedule after heads begin to form.
	Aster Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Pasture	Armyworm, Black grass bugs, Chinch bugs, Essex skipper, Fall armyworm, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly, Striped grass looper, Thrips	1 1/4 to 1 7/8	14	To control thrips in grasses grown for seed, use high spray pressure to improve to improve penetration into boot.  Apply a max. of 2 applications per year.  Allow at least 14 days between applications.  Do not allow foraging or cut for hay within within 14 days of last application.  Carefully mark swaths to avoid over application.
	Grasshoppers	2/3 to 1 7/8		Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading.
Rangeland	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly	2/3 to 1 1/4	14	FOR AERIAL APPLICATION ONLY.  Apply a max of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications.  Carefully mark swaths to avoid over application
	Grasshoppers	2/3 to 1 7/8		Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading.
Wasteland, Rights-of-way, Hedgerows, Ditchbanks, Roadsides	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly	2/3 to 1 1/4	14	Apply a max of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not allow foraging or cut for hay within 14 days of last application.  Carefully mark swaths to avoid over application
	Grasshoppers	2/3 to 1 7/8		Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading.

## FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS continued

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Garden Beet, Spinach, Swiss chard	Flea Beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	2/3 to 1 1/4	7 (garden beet roots) 14 (garden beet tops, spinach, Swiss chard)	
	Aster Leafhopper	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Okra	Corn earworm, Stink bugs	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	3	Treat on a 7 day schedule.
Peanuts	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	2/3 to 1 1/4	14	Observe plant response precautions.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Red-Necked peanut worm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar	1 1/4		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworm	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Whitefringed beetle (adults), Cutworms	2 1/2		
Peas	Colorado potato beetle, Leafhoppers	1 1/4	3 (succulent) 14 (forage) 21 (dried or hay)	
	Armyworm	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Cutworms, Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Yellowstriped armyworm	1 7/8		
Potato, Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper	Colorado potato beetle, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	2/3 to 1 1/4	3 (tomato, egg- plant, pepper)	
	European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Tomato fruitworm, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm	1 1/2 to 2 1/2		
	Cutworms	2 1/2	7 (potato)	
Rice	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs	1 1/4 to 1 7/8	14	CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish and/or catfish farming are included in the cultural practice. DO NOT APPLY PROPANIL HERBI- CIDES WITHIN 15 DAYS BEFORE OR AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT OR PLANT INJURY WILL RESULT. MISSISSIPPI DELTA & TEXAS
	Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Tadpole shrimp	2 1/2		
Sorghums (milo, grain sorghum)	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	21 (dried) 14 (forage)	Direct spray into forming heads for optimum insect control.  Treat for sorghum midge when 25 to 30% of heads have emerged from boot and are in bloom. Repeat application 3 to 5 days later if adults are still active. A third application may be necessary in late planted sorghum or if midge are abundant.  For chinch bugs, use high gallonage ground application directed at base of plants.
	Sorghum midge, Southwestern corn borer	1 7/8		
	Cutworms	2 1/2		
Soybeans	Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Mexican bean beetle, Velvet- bean caterpillar	2/3	21 (dried) 14 (forage)	DO NOT APPLY COMBINATION OF THIS PRODUCT AND 2,4 DB HERBICIDES TO SOYBEANS AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT  Use lower rates for light to moderate populations and smaller instars.  Use the higher rates for heavy populations and larger instars.
	Corn earworm	2/3 to 1 1 1/4 to 1 7/8		
	Blister beetles, Grape colaspis, Mexican bean beetle	2/3 to 1 1/4		
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hooper, Thrips, Velvetbean, Caterpillar	1 1/4		
	Armyworm, Cutworms, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		

## FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS continued

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Soybeans cont.	Painted lady (thistle caterpillar), Saltmarsh caterpillar, Yellowstriped Armyworm	2 1/2 to 3		
Sugar Beets	Armyworm, Beet leaf beetle, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Webworms	1 1/4 to 1 7/8	28 (forage) 28 (root)	
	Cutworms	1 7/8		
Sunflower	Cutworms	1 7/8	60	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA Do not allow animals to graze on treated crops.
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm	1 7/8 to 2 1/2		
	Stem Weevil, Sunflower beetle	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Sweet Potatoes	Sweet potato weevil	9 tbs./gal.  1 1/4 to 2 1/2	7	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA <b>Preplant dip:</b> Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension of this product (9 tbs/gal. of water) <b>Foliar Application:</b> Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants and higher rates on mature plants.
	Corn earworm, cucumber beetles, Flea beetles Sweet potato hornworm, Tortoise beetles	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		
Tobacco (in plant beds)	Tobacco flea beetle	2 1/2 tbs/gal or 1 1/4 lbs/50 gals and apply 6 gal/100 sq.yds.	0	To prevent plant injury, avoid excessive applications.
	Green June beetle grubs	2/3 lb/200 gal		
	(in fields)	Budworms, Fall armyworms, Flea beetles, Hornworms, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Suckfly		
Wheat	Cereal leaf beetle	1 1/4	7 (forage) 21 (grain)	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA. Do not make more than two applications after grain heads emerge from boot. Application is effective against eggs, larvae and adults.
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm	1 1/4 to 1 7/8		

## TREE FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

For dilute sprays, apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate and aerial sprays, increase the concentrate of Carbaryl 80S in the spray mixture to apply an amount per acre equivalent to that in a dilute spray. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on tree size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonage per acre range from 200-300 gallons for dilute sprays, 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

## APPLE THINNING

CROP	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Apples only	1/3 to 2/3	3	Apply 1 full coverage dilute spray between 10 and 25 days after full bloom. If factors such as tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, bloom and degree of set favor excessive fruit thinning with this product, exercise caution to avoid possible yield reduction. Consult with your County Extension Service or other experts for advice on the proper use of this product. For easily thinned varieties including Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, Yellow Newton. For difficult to thin varieties including Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.
	2/3 to 1 1/4		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Almond	Peach twig borer, San Jose scale, Fruit tree, Leafroller	1 1/4	14	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION: For peach twig borer, apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages when the May brood begins to hatch or thereafter as needed. For dormant or delayed dormant trimming, apply in combination with a recommended dormant oil. Refer to the dormant oil label for additional use, directions and restrictions.
	Navel orangeworm			For Navel orangeworm, time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make a late season application at initiation of hull split up to 10% hull split. Do not apply more than 6 1/4 pound per acre.
Apples, Pears	Apple aphid, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), Codling moth, Eyespotted bud moth, Green fruitworm, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Lygus bugs, Orange tortrix, Oystershell scale, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear psylla, Pear rust mite, San Jose scale, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid	1 to 1/14	3	WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom. For psylla control apply when eggs hatch or young nymphs are present.
	Apple mealybug, Apple aphid, Codling moth, White apple, Leafhopper	2/3		EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present.
	Apple maggot, Apple rust mite, Bagworms, Eastern tent caterpillar, European apple, Sawfly, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruit-tree, Leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Oystershell scale, Pear psylla, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear rust mite, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, Rosy apple aphid, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, Wolly apple aphid, Yellowheaded fireworm	1 1/4		
Chestnut	Chestnut weevil	2 1/2 to 3 3/4	14	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA. Make 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July for adult chestnut weevil control. Last application should be made prior to shuck split.
Citrus Fruits (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus, citron, kumquats and hybrids.)	Avocado leafroller, California orangedog, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Fruittree leafroller, Orange tortrix, Western tussock moth, West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)	1 1/4	5	Do not apply more than 25 lbs. of this product per acre per application. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.
	Black scale, Brown soft scale, California red scale, Citricola scale, Citrus snow scale, Yellow scale	1 to 1 1/4		
Filbert	Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm	1 1/4	14	Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.
Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	Apple pandemis, Codling moth, Cucumber beetles, European earwig, Fruittree leafroller, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Olive scale, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tussock moths, Variegated leafroller	1 1/4	3	Do not apply more than 7 1/2 lbs. of this product per acre per application to apricots.  For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.  For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Pecans	Black margined aphid, Fall webworm, Hichory shuckworm, Lesser webworm, Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan weevil, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan stem phylloxera	1 1/4 to 3	14	Do not apply more than 9 lbs. of this product per acre per application.
Pistachios	Navel Orangeworm	2/3 to 2 1/2	14	Apply dilute volumes of 150 to 300 gallons of mixed spray per acre for full coverage.
Plums, Prunes, Cherries	Black cherry aphid, Brown soft scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, European earwig, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruit tree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle lecanium scales, Lesser peach tree borer, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Redbanded leafroller, Rose chafer, San Jose scale, Variegated leafroller	1 1/4	3	Do not apply more than 7 1/2 lbs. of this product per acre per application.  For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.  For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.
	Codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar, Orange tortrix, Tussock moth	1		
Walnut	Calico scale, European fruit lecanium, Filbert-worms, Fruit tree leafrollers, Frosted scale, Codling moth	2/3	14	Apply 1000 gallons of dilute spray per acre for mature trees. For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.
	European earwig	2 1/2		Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

### SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of Carbaryl 80S per acre. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on plant size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonage per acre range from 100-300 gallons for dilute sprays, 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries, (including Boysenberries and Loganberries)	European raspberry aphid, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	7	CALIFORNIA ONLY
	Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry sawfly	2 1/2		
Blueberries	Blueberry maggot, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, European fruit lecanium, Japanese beetle	1 7/8		Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.
Cranberries	Cutworms, Cranberry fireworms, Cranberry fruit worms, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Rose chafer	1 7/8 to 3 3/5		CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Grapes	European fruit lecanium, Grape Leaf-folder, Grape leafhopper, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, Western yellow-striped armyworm	1 1/4 to 2 1/2		Apply before first brood Leafroller larvae emerge from rolls.
	Cutworms, Eight spotted forester, Grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Orange tortrix, Omnivorous leafroller, Redbanded leafrollers, Saltmarsh caterpillar	2 1/2		
Strawberries	Flea beetles, Meadow spittlebug, Omnivorous leaf-tier (strawberry fruitworm) Strawberry leafroller, Strawberry weevil	1 1/2 to 2 1/2		Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.

### NONRESIDENTIAL TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

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

For aerial applications to forest trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks, and recreational areas) and 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.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<p>GROUND APPLICATION: Trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas)</p> <p>Ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants) Woody plants and shrubs.</p> <p>AERIAL APPLICATION: Forest trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas) Ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants) Woody plants and shrubs.</p>	<p>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, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly bud moth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffery pine needleminer, June beetles, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leaf-rollers, Locust borer, Maple leafcutter, Mealy bugs, Mimosa webworm, Psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Redhumped oakworm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug, Saddled prominent, Sawflies, Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm</p>	1 1/4	<p>Observe plant response precautions. Apply dilute spray 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.</p> <p>Application 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.</p>
	<p>Ips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetles, Roundheaded Roundheaded pine beetle, Western pine beetle</p>	25	<p>Effective as a preventative treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 sq. ft. of bark in late May to early July, or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up, until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.</p>
	<p>Elm Bark Beetle</p>		<p>Apply approximately 20 to 30 gallons of spray mixture for each 50 ft. of elm tree for thorough coverage of all bark surfaces on trunk, limbs and twigs.</p>

### IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

SITE	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<p>Cemeteries, and non-residential, Recreational areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks) Pastures, Rangeland, Forested Lands, Wastelands</p>	2	<p>Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 qt. 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, reduction in product effectiveness.</p>

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

PEST	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 80S /ACRE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<p>Ants, Cockroaches</p> <p>Brown dog tick, Earwigs, Fleas, Millipedes, Silverfish, Spiders</p>	<p>25 (25 tablespoonful per gallon of water)</p> <p>12 1/2 (12 1/2 table- spoonfuls per gallon of water)</p>	<p>For use in and around nonresidential buildings such as warehouses and barns. Apply as a course wet spray or with a paint brush, and thoroughly treat cracks and crevices, baseboards, corners, walls, door sills, and window frames, ant trails and other areas where insects tend to congregate.</p> <p>Do not use as a space spray. Repeat when necessary but not more often than twice per week.</p> <p>Do not use this product in a commercial food area of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed. Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.</p>

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot and solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. **SPRAY PREPARATION:** Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

First prepare a suspension of Carbaryl 80S in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of Carbaryl 80S and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of Carbaryl 80S per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended). Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of Carbaryl 80S into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of Carbaryl 80S should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

**NOTE:** When treatment with Carbaryl 80S has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

**GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:** Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration & distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.

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 shutdown. 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 a 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 a drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemical system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) use for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Store unused Carbaryl 80S in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100° F.

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

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



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

**SOLAMENTE PARA USO AGRICOL O COMERCIAL.  
NO ES PARA USO EN CASA DE HABITACION**

INGREDIENTE ACTIVO:  
(1-naftilo N-metilcarbamato) ..... 80.0%  
INGREDIENTES INERTES: ..... 20.0%  
TOTAL ..... 100.0%

## PRECAUCIONES CUIDADO

### CUIDADONOCIVO PARA LOS HUMANOS Y PARA LOS ANIMALES DOMESTICOS

Este producto puede ser fatal si se ingiere. No respirar el insecticida pulverizado. No tragar. Evitar el contacto con los ojos, la piel y la ropa. Usar ropa de trabajo con mangas largas. Cambiarse la ropa diariamente. Lavarse las manos y la cara antes de comer. Lavarse a fondo despues de usar este producto.

## ANTIDOTO

EL SULFATO DE ATROPINA ES MUY EFECTIVO. Ver NOTA AL MEDICO abajo.

## TRATAMIENTO PRACTICO GENERAL

Consultar un medico en todos los casos en que se sospecha envenenamiento. Llevar el paciente al medico o a un hospital y ENTREGAR UNA COPIA DE ESTA ESQUETA AL MEDICO.

**EN CASO DE INGESTION:** No administrar nada por la boca a una persona que ha perdido el conocimiento o tiene convulsiones. Si el paciente esta consciente y sin convulsiones, dar a beber 1 a 2 vasos de agua y inducir el vomito introduciendo los dedos en la garganta.

**EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS:** Lavarse los ojos con agua abundante. Llamar al medico si la irritacion persiste.

# CARBARYL 80S INSECTICIDA con base en CARBARYL

**EN CASO DE CONTACTO CON LA PIEL:** Lavarse cuidadosamente con agua y jabon.

**EN CASE DE INHALACION:** Retirarse de la mosfera contaminada y llamar al medico.

**NOTE EL MEDICO:** El carbaryl es un pesticida carbamico. Es un inhibidor de la colinesterasa.

La sobreexposicion a esta sustancia puede provovar algunos signos y sintomas toxicos debido al estimula del sistema nervioso parasimpatico. Estos efectos son espontaneos y rapidamente reversibles.

El tratamiento especifico consiste en la administracion parenteral del sulfato de atropina. Debe tomarse precauciones para evitar la administracion de excesica de atropina (sobreatropinizacion). En casos menos severos se puede administrar 1 a 2 mg por via intramuscular cada 10 minutos hasta obtener la atropinizacion y repetir en casa de que reaparezcan los sintomas. Los casos mas serios deben ser tratados con 1 a 4 mg administrados por via intravenosa cada 10 minutos para que el paciente se quede completamente atropinado. Luego debe administrarse por via intramuscular cada 30 a 60 minutos, con objeto de mantener el efecto durante no menos de 12 horas. Las dosis deben reducirse proporcionalmente para los ninos. La recuperacion completa se estima en 24 horas.

Debe evitarse el uso de narcoticos o cualquier otro sedante. No se recomienda el uso de medicamentos tales como 2-PAM (piridin-2-aladoxima metiodida) except en casos de intoxicacion con fosfatos organicos.

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