

FRONT

5.500 in

6.000

WON'T HARM PLANTS, BLOOMS OR LAWNST

GARDENTECH
Sevin
INSECT KILLER
CONCENTRATE

KILLS OVER **500** LISTED PESTS

FOR HOME
FRUIT & VEGETABLE GARDENS, ORNAMENTAL & FLOWER GARDENS, LAWNS, AND AROUND THE HOME

KILLS BY CONTACT AND KEEPS PROTECTING UP TO 3 MONTHS*

Active Ingredient:	By. Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*	0.35%
Other Ingredients:	99.65%
	100.00%

(* This product contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)
* cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (+) cis and min. 25% (-) trans

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

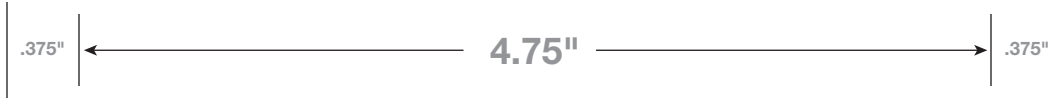
When used as directed
Except ticks

Net Contents: 1 Gallon (3.78 L)

AAA080216RT

CONSTRUCTION

BOUND BOOKLET



GARDEN TECH
Sevin
INSECT KILLER
CONCENTRATE
TRUSTED BRAND FOR OVER 50 YEARS

TOUGH ON APHIDS AND BEETLES, GENTLE ON GARDENS*

QUICK FACTS

PRODUCT FACTS Kills by contact Visible results in minutes Allow product to dry completely before people and pets return to the lawn	FRUITS & VEGETABLES Protects over 250 listed fruits and vegetables Tomato, Pepper, Squash, Cucumber, Broccoli, Kale, Lettuce, Blackberry, Carrot
WHERE TO USE Fruit and Vegetable Gardens, Ornamental Plants and Shrubs, Flowers and Ground Covers, Around Structures, Lawns	KILLS Imported Cabbageworm, Cutworms, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Stink Bugs, Whiteflies, Aphids, Japanese Beetles and other listed lawn & garden insects
HOW MUCH TO USE 4 fl. oz. per gallon of water Treats 8,000 sq. ft. of lawn	

Distributed by:
TechPac, L.L.C.
1000 Parkwood Circle, Suite 700
Atlanta, GA, 30339

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347-71004
EPA Est. 67572-GA-1, 67572-GA-2
Subscript used is first letter of run code on container.

If you have a medical emergency, please call 1-(800) 420-9347

*When used as directed

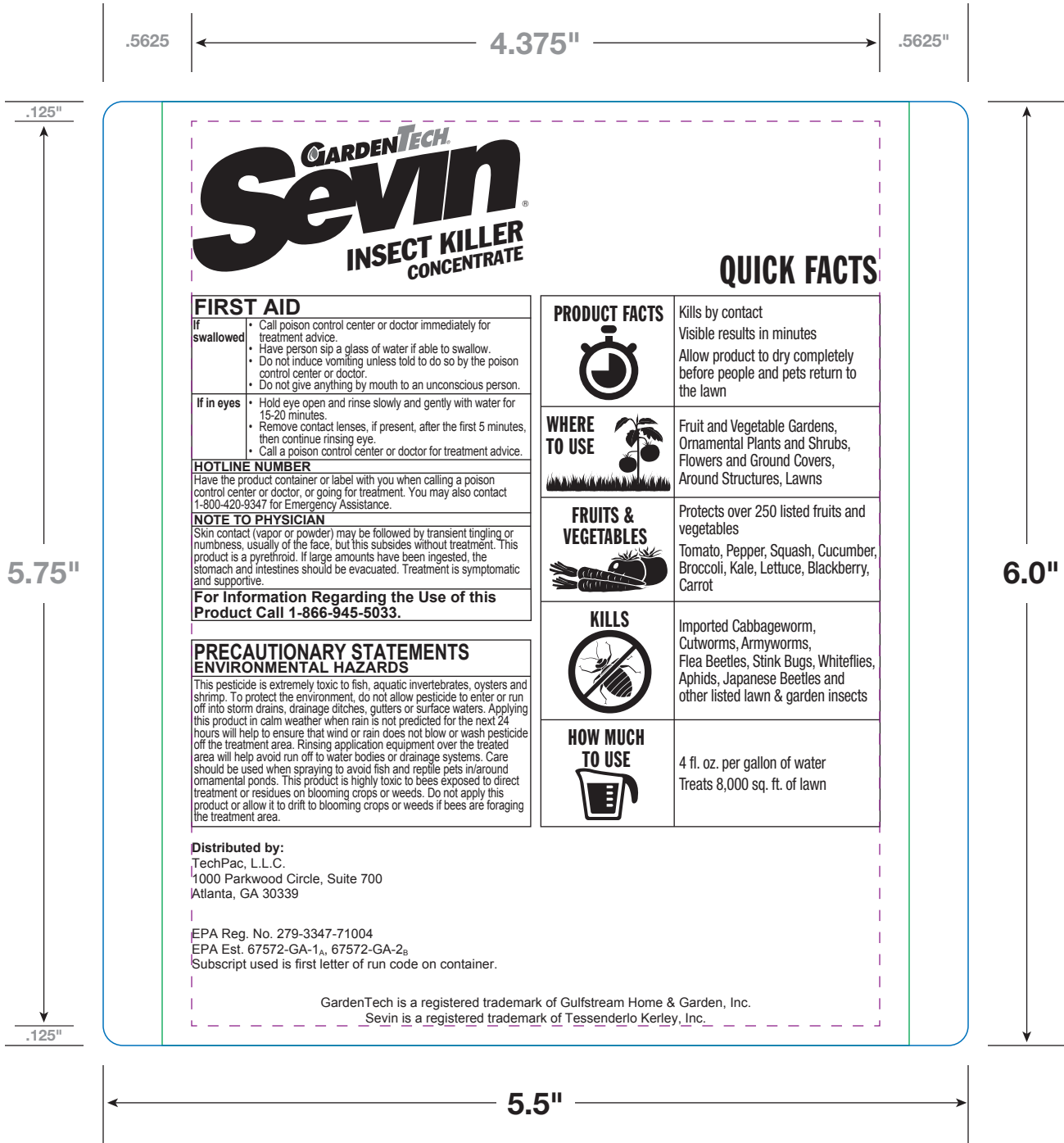
Open for Precautionary Statements, First Aid and Complete Directions for Use

6 13499 01016 2
AAA08026RT








BASE LABEL

BASE TEXT (Underneath Book)



GARDENTECH
Sevin
INSECT KILLER
CONCENTRATE

QUICK FACTS

FIRST AID If swallowed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. 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. 	PRODUCT FACTS  Kills by contact Visible results in minutes Allow product to dry completely before people and pets return to the lawn
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. 	WHERE TO USE  Fruit and Vegetable Gardens, Ornamental Plants and Shrubs, Flowers and Ground Covers, Around Structures, Lawns
HOTLINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-420-9347 for Emergency Assistance.	FRUITS & VEGETABLES  Protects over 250 listed fruits and vegetables Tomato, Pepper, Squash, Cucumber, Broccoli, Kale, Lettuce, Blackberry, Carrot
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-866-945-5033.	KILLS  Imported Cabbageworm, Cutworms, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Stink Bugs, Whiteflies, Aphids, Japanese Beetles and other listed lawn & garden insects
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds. 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 foraging the treatment area.	HOW MUCH TO USE  4 fl. oz. per gallon of water Treats 8,000 sq. ft. of lawn

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EPA Reg. No. 279-3347-71004
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 Subscript used is first letter of run code on container.

GardenTech is a registered trademark of Gulfstream Home & Garden, Inc.
 Sevin is a registered trademark of Tessenlerlo Kerley, Inc.

FRONT COVER
OF BOOKLET
FRONT COVER
(Page 1)

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TOUGH ON APHIDS AND BEETLES, GENTLE ON GARDENS*

GARDEN TECH
Sevin
INSECT KILLER CONCENTRATE
TRUSTED BRAND FOR OVER 50 YEARS

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Open for Precautionary Statements, First Aid and Complete Directions for Use

6 13499 01016 2
AA80216RT

*When used as directed

**NOTE: The total number of pages must be divisible by four (4).
The maximum number of pages for this book is forty (40).**

BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)

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FIRST AID

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NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not treat pets with this product.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift.
Do not allow adults, children, or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before spraying.
Avoid contamination of food and feedstuffs. Remove or cover exposed food and drinking water before application.
Do not use in food handling establishments in which food is held, processed, prepared, and/or served.
When used in the home, remove or cover dishes, utensils, food processing equipment, and food preparation surfaces or wash them before use.
Do not apply directly to animals.
Do not use in aircraft.

FOR OUTDOOR USES

All outdoor applications must be limited to spot or crack-and-crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:

- (1) Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
- (2) Applications to lawns, turf, and other vegetation;
- (3) Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet.

FOR OUTDOOR USES - continued

Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors, and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications, only.

Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow this product to enter any drain during or after application.

If you have a medical emergency, need consultation on diagnosis,

therapy and analysis please call 1-(800) 420-9347

If you have questions relating to product use or application, please call 1-(866) 945-5033

If you have a product spill or transportation emergency call 1-(800) 424-9300

For Consumer Refund: TechPac, LLC PO Box 95437 Palatine, IL 60095-0437

IMPORTANT - Directions for Storage and Disposal

Storage Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.

Pesticide Disposal Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty, place in trash or offer for recycling, if available.

Container Handling If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Dealers Must Sell in Original Packages Only

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, User agrees to hold TechPac LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate applied at 4 fl. oz. per gallon of water delivers a spray solution containing 0.011% zeta-cypermethrin. For all applications, this product provides control of each pest as listed in the Pest Table (see page 4).

- Shake well before use.
- Remove measuring cap and fill cap according to chart below.
- Pour into sprayer and add corresponding amount of water.

MEASURING INSTRUCTIONS	Fl. Oz. of Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate	Amount of Water
	1	1 Quart (32 oz)
	2	½ Gallon (64 oz)
	4	1 Gallon (128 oz)
	6	1½ Gallon (192 oz)
	8	2 Gallon (256 oz)

- PUMP-STYLE TANK SPRAYERS**
- Close sprayer tightly and pressurize with hand pump. For spot applications, use a coarse spray nozzle. For larger area applications, use a fan spray nozzle.
 - Hold tip of wand 12 inches from target area while spraying.

- DIAL-STYLE HOSE-END SPRAYERS**
- Fill sprayer jar with enough product for the area to be treated. DO NOT ADD WATER.
 - Close sprayer, set dial, hook to garden hose and apply.
 - Pour any unused product back into the product's original container.

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BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply where insects are expected to appear or when insects or damage are seen. Repeat as necessary according to site-specific directions listed below. Apply in calm weather. Begin spraying at the farthest point of the treatment area and work backward to avoid contact with wet treated surfaces. Spray thoroughly to wet plant surfaces up to the point of runoff. Sprays must be dry in treated areas before people or pets re-enter. Do not apply to trees taller than 10 feet. Consider hiring a licensed professional. 	VEGETABLES Cress (Garden, Upland) (yellow rocket, winter cress)), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel/Florence (finochio), Garden Cress, Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden), Purslane (winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach (including New Zealand and vine, Malabar spinach, Indian spinach), Swiss Chard Peanuts Root and Tuber Vegetables (except sugar beets): Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Garden Beet, Edible Burdock, Edible Cannia, Carrot, Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Celeriac (Celery Root), Chayote (Root), Turnip-Rooted Chervil, Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Turnip-Rooted Parsley, Parsnip, Potato, Oriental Radish (Daikon), Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify (Oyster Plant), Black Salsify, Spanish Salsify, Skirret, Sweet Potato, Tanier (Cocoyam), Turmeric, Turnip, Yam Bean, Yam (True)	PHI 1 Day 7 Days 1 Day
	GARDEN VEGETABLES In the table below, the Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) refers to the minimum number of days that must pass between the date of the last application and the date of harvest. Reapply if insects return, but not more than once every seven days and according to pre-harvest interval.	PHI 1 Day 3 Days 1 Day 1 Day (Succulent), 21 Days (Dried) 1 Day (Succulent), 21 Days (Dried) 1 Day 1 Day
VEGETABLES Brassica Vegetables: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (gai lan, white flowering broccoli), Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Kohlrabi, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy), Broccoli Raab (rapini), Chinese Cabbage (bok choy), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens, Turnip Greens Corn (sweet) Cucurbit Vegetables: Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon), Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese orkra), <i>Momordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), Winter Squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash), Watermelon (includes hybrids and varieties) Legume Vegetables - Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas: Dwarf Pea, Edible-pod Pea, Snow Pea, Sugar Snap Pea, Pigeon Pea, English Pea, Garden Pea, Green Pea, Lentil Legume Vegetables - Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans: Runner Bean, Snap Bean, Wax Bean, Asparagus Bean, Chinese Longbean, Moth Bean, Yardlong Bean, Jackbean, Soybean (immature seed), Swordbean, Lima Bean, Broad Bean (Fava Bean), Black-eyed Pea, Southern Pea, Grain Lupin, Sweet Lupin, White Lupin, White Sweet Lupin, Field Bean, Kidney Bean, Navy Bean, Pinto Bean, Tepary Bean, Azuki Bean, Catjang, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Moth Bean, Mung Bean, Rice Bean, Urd Bean, Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean), Guar, Lablab Bean Fruiting Vegetables: Eggplant, Groundcherry (<i>Physalis</i> spp.), Okra, Pepino (Melon pear), Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato Leafy Vegetables: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampaia), Arugula (Rocket), Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), Cilantro (not for use on cilantro grown for seed or coriander), Corn Salad,	VEGETABLES BERRIES, FRUITS, AND NUTS Use Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate as a spot treatment for pest infestations on the berries, fruits and nuts listed below. Applications to trees over 10 feet or trees with areas inaccessible to sprays are not recommended. Apply spray mixture to upper and lower leaves, around fruit clusters, and on branches and trunks up to the point of runoff. Reapply if insects return, but not more than once every seven days and according to pre-harvest interval. BERRIES, FRUITS, AND NUTS Berries Crop Group including: Blackberry, Loganberry, Red and Black Raspberry, Blueberry, Highbush and Lowbush, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, cultivars and/or hybrids of these Grapes Pome Fruit Group including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental Pear, and Quince Stone Fruit Group including: Apricot, Cherry (Sweet and Tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum), Plumcot, Prune (fresh) Tree Nuts Group including: Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black and English) Tropical Fruits including: Avocado, Black Sapote, Canistel, Maney Sapote, Mango, Papaya, Sapodilla, Star Apple ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GROUND COVERS Use Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate as a spot treatment for pest infestations on ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers and ground covers. Spray up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply as a uniform spray. Reapply if pests return but repeat applications should be limited to no more than once per seven days. Certain plants such as annuals may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting. OUTDOOR PERIMETER TREATMENTS Apply to the point of run-off as a residual spray to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures. For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found. To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply to a band	PHI 30 Days 1 Day 1 Day 14 Days 14 Days 7 Days 1 Day

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OUTDOOR PERIMETER TREATMENTS - continued
of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Apply as a coarse spray. The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application.

LAWNS

Uniformly apply 4 fl. oz. Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate per gallon of water per 250 sq ft area. For best results, apply after mowing (lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application). Repeat applications are necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity.

PESTS CONTROLLED

Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths

Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars.
Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), azalea leafminers, green cloverworm, fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars. Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family such as Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family such as Potato tuber moths; Ermine Moth family such as Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family such as Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers such as Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails such as Green swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (Orange Tail, Orange Puppy), Pale Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, and Phoebus; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family such as Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Crossamer-Winged Butterflies Family such as Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family such as Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family such as Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family such as Gulf Fritillary, White Peacock, Harris' Checkerspot, Painted Lady (Thistle butterfly), American Painted Lady (Painted Beauty), Baltimore, Zebra (Yellow-barred Heliconian), Viceroys, White Admiral (Banded Purple), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoise Shell, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Red Admiral; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family such as Hackberry butterfly; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family such as Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearty Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Milkweed Butterfly family such as Queen and Monarch; Smoky Moth family such as Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family such as Saddleback Caterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family such as Mediterranean Flour Moth Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family such as Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family such as Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family such as Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family such as Luna Moth, Polyphemus moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkworm), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family such as Virginia-creeper Sphinx, Pandora Sphinx, Hummingbird Moth (Common Clearwing), White-lined Sphinx, Tomato Hornworm Moth, Tobacco Hornworm Moth, Big Poplar Sphinx, Cerys's Sphinx, and Wild-cherry Sphinx; Prominent family such as Tentacled Prominent (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Applemoth Moth; Tiger Moth family such as Ornate Tiger Moth, Yellow Woolly Bear Moth, Acraea Moth, Milkweed Tiger Moth, Spotted Tiger Moth, Colona, Woolly Bear Caterpillar Moth (Banded Woolly Bear), Lichen Moth, and Rattlebox Moth; Ctenuchid Moth family such as Virginia Ctenuchid moth; Tussock moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussock Moth, Owllet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew

PESTS CONTROLLED - continued

Common Bristletails

Silverfish Family such as Silverfish, and Firebrat

Springtails

Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family

Cockroaches

Blattid Cockroach Family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug)

Termites

Rotting-wood termite family such as Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family such as subterranean termites. Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.

Earwigs

Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig

Grasshoppers & Crickets

Pygmy Grasshopper family such as Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family such as Creosote Bush Grasshopper, Lubber Grasshopper, Painted Grasshopper, Carolina Locust, Dragon Lubber Grasshopper (Gray Dragon), Three-banded Grasshopper (Banded Range Grasshopper), Differential Grasshopper, Red-legged Locust, Spur-throated Grasshopper, Two-striped Grasshopper, Panther-spotted grasshopper, Southeastern Lubber Grasshopper, Alutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pallid-winged Grasshopper, and Great Crested Grasshopper (Dinosaur Grasshopper); Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydid family such as Oblong-winged Katydid, Mormon Cricket, Short-legged Shield back Katydid, California Katydid, Angular-winged Katydid, Keeled Shield-back Katydid, Nebraska Cone-head, Gladiator Katydid, Mescalero Shield-back Katydid, True Katydid (Northern Katydid), and Fork-tailed Bush Katydid; Camel Crickets family such as Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family such as House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family such as Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket

True Bugs

Plant Bug family such as Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family such as Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family such as Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family such as Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family such as Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family such as Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family such as Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scenellus Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family such as Green Stink Bug, Brochymenas, Two-spotted Stink Bug (Conspicuous Stink Bug), Harlequin Cabbage Bug (Calico Bug, Fire Bug), and Spined Soldier Bug

Cicadas and Kin

Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada

Treehoppers

Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper

Leafhoppers

Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green

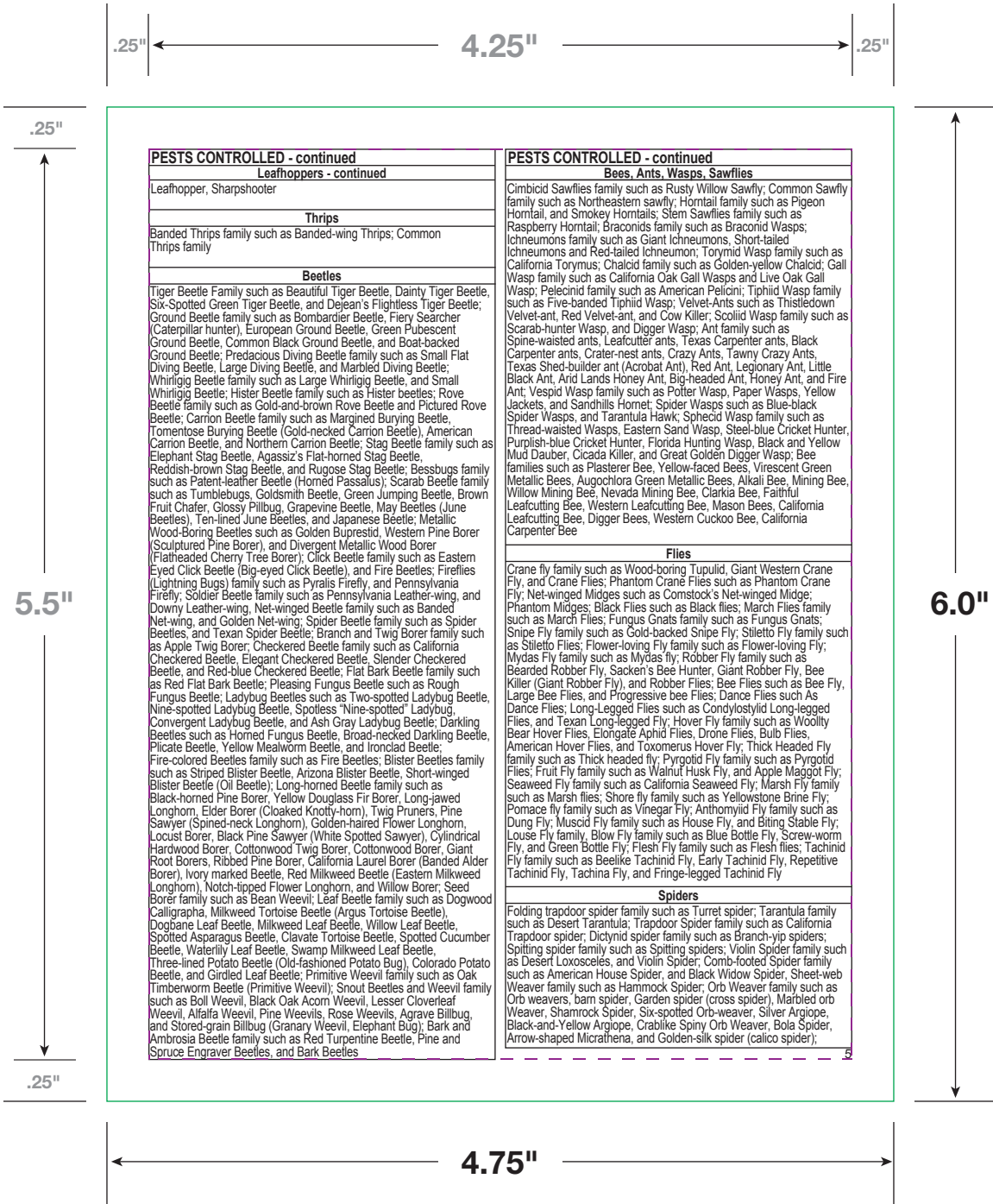
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BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)



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The maximum number of pages for this book is forty (40).**

BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)



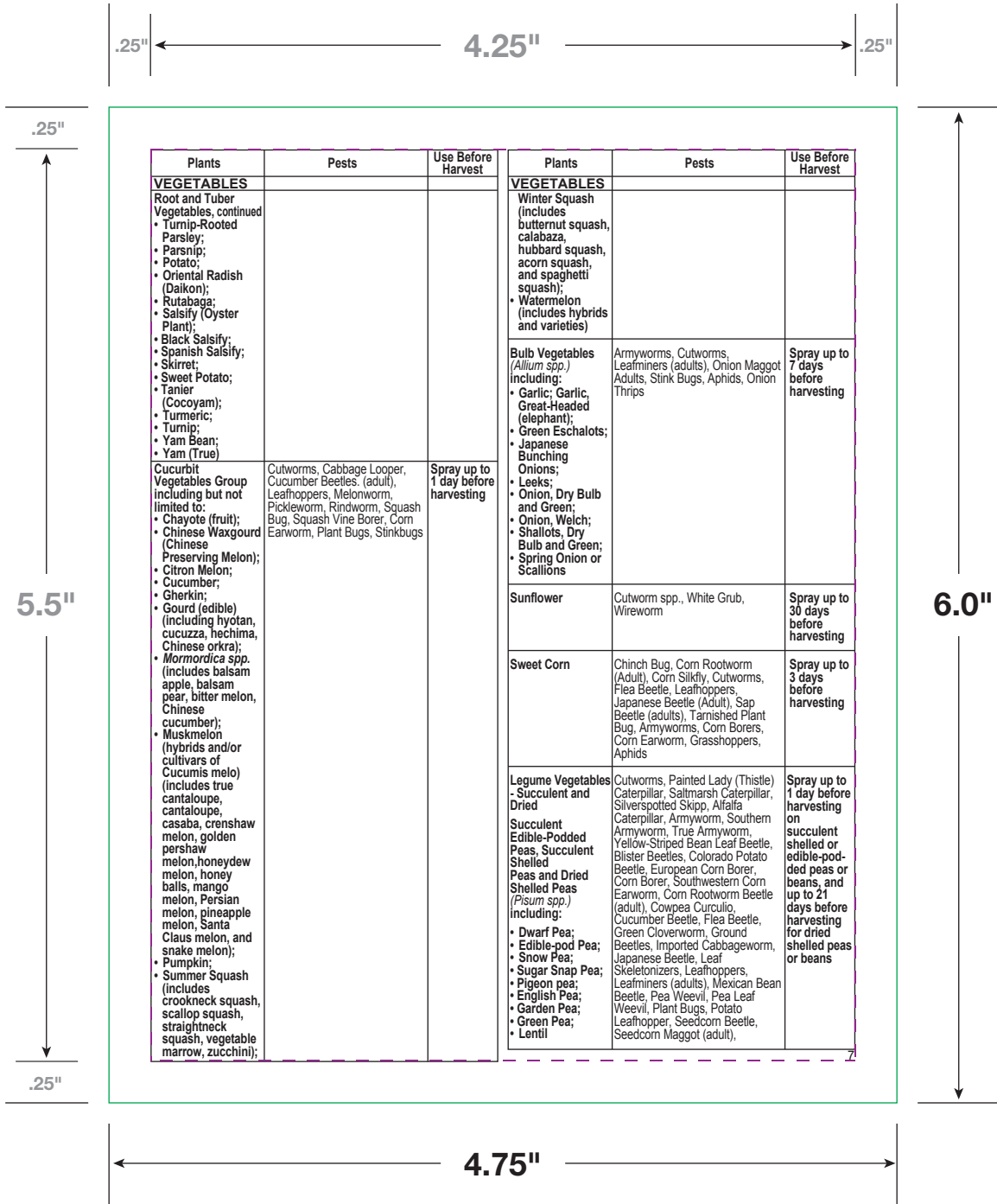
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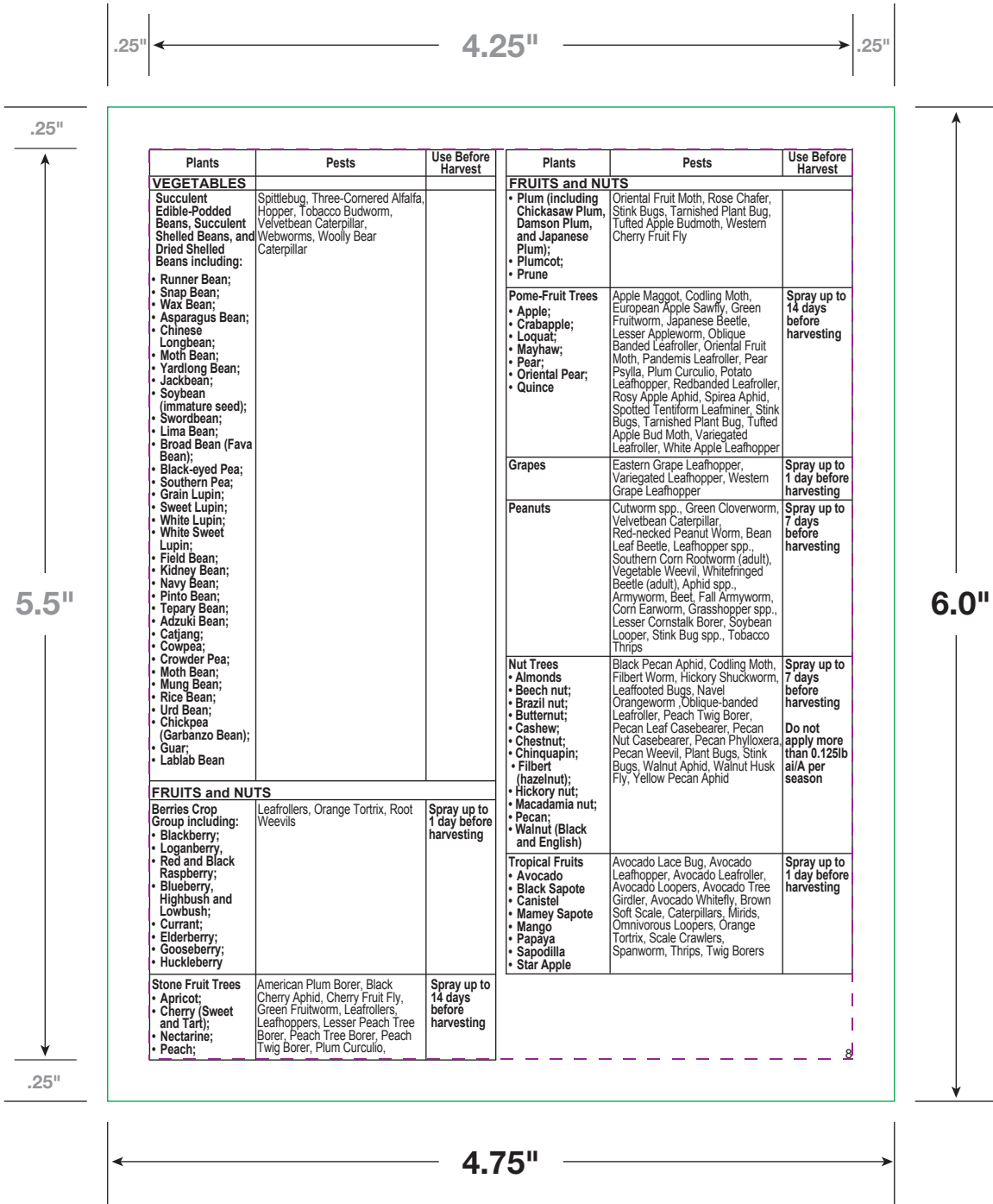
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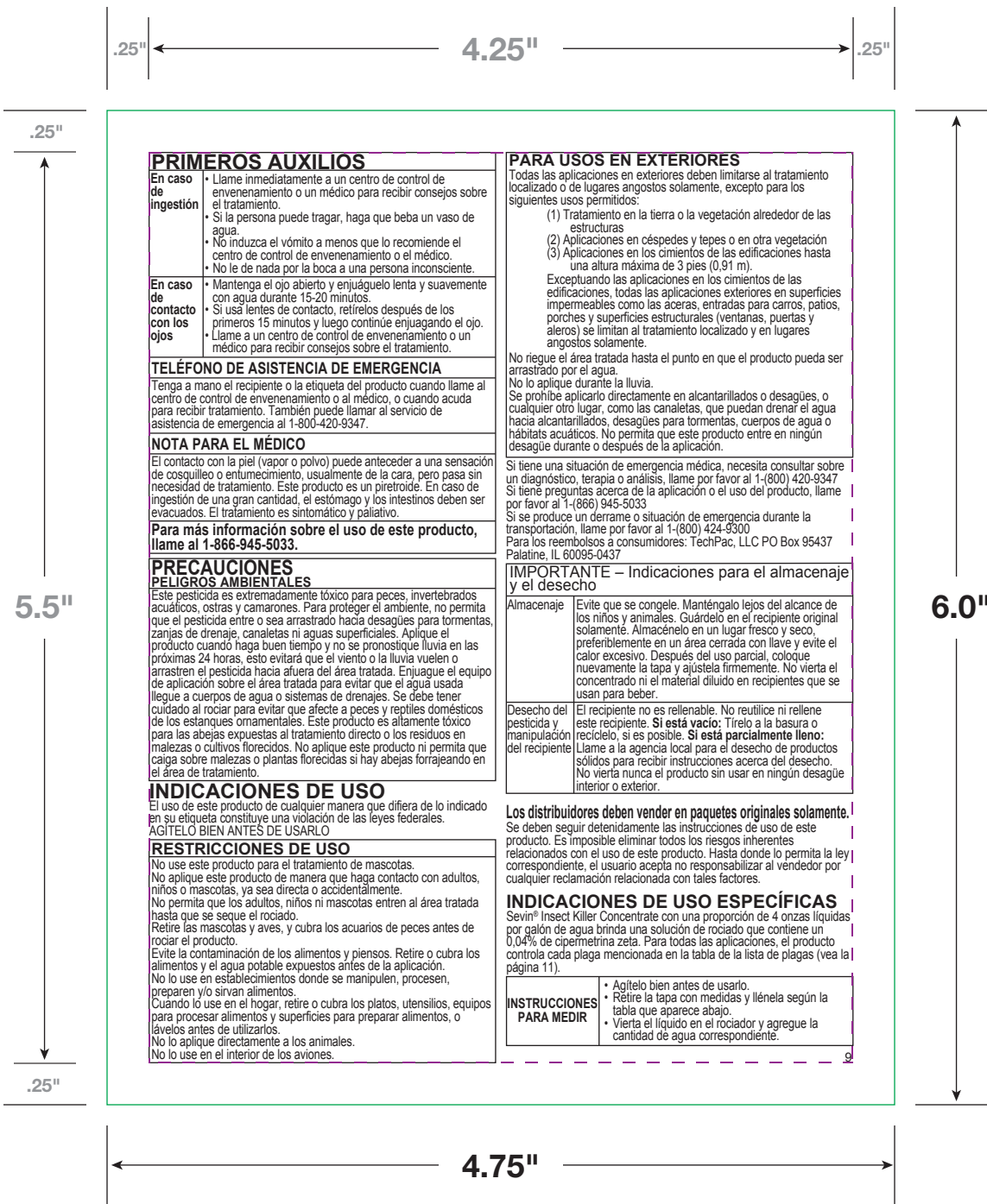


Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest	Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
VEGETABLES			FRUITS and NUTS		
Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including: • Runner Bean; • Snap Bean; • Wax Bean; • Asparagus Bean; • Chinese Longbean; • Moth Bean; • Yardlong Bean; • Jackbean; • Soybean (immature seed); • Swordbean; • Lima Bean; • Broad Bean (Fava Bean); • Black-eyed Pea; • Southern Pea; • Grain Lupin; • Sweet Lupin; • White Lupin; • White Sweet Lupin; • Field Bean; • Kidney Bean; • Navy Bean; • Pinto Bean; • Tepary Bean; • Adzuki Bean; • Catjang; • Cowpea; • Crowder Pea; • Moth Bean; • Mung Bean; • Rice Bean; • Urd Bean; • Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean); • Guar; • Lablab Bean	Spittlebug, Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper, Tobacco Budworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Webworms, Woolly Bear Caterpillar		• Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum); • Plumcot; • Prune	Oriental Fruit Moth, Rose Chafer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Budmoth, Western Cherry Fruit Fly	
			Pome-Fruit Trees • Apple; • Crabapple; • Loquat; • Mayhaw; • Pear; • Oriental Pear; • Quince	Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, European Apple Sawfly, Green Fruitworm, Japanese Beetle, Lesser Appleworm, Oblique Banded Leafroller, Oriental Fruit Moth, Pandemis Leafroller, Pear Psylla, Plum Curculio, Potato Leafhopper, Redbanded Leafroller, Rosy Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Bud Moth, Variegated Leafroller, White Apple Leafhopper	Spray up to 14 days before harvesting
			Grapes	Eastern Grape Leafhopper, Variegated Leafhopper, Western Grape Leafhopper	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
			Peanuts	Cutworm spp., Green Cloverworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Red-necked Peanut Worm, Bean Leaf Beetle, Leafhopper spp., Southern Corn Rootworm (adult), Vegetable Weevil, Whitefringed Beetle (adult), Aphid spp., Armyworm, Beet, Fall Armyworm, Corn Earworm, Grasshopper spp., Lesser Cornstalk Borer, Soybean Looper, Stink Bug spp., Tobacco Thrips	Spray up to 7 days before harvesting
			Nut Trees • Almonds • Beech nut; • Brazil nut; • Butternut; • Cashew; • Chestnut; • Chinquapin; • Filbert (hazelnut); • Hickory nut; • Macadamia nut; • Pecan; • Walnut (Black and English)	Black Pecan Aphid, Codling Moth, Filbert Worm, Hickory Shuckworm, Leaf-footed Bugs, Navel Orangeworm, Oblique-banded Leafroller, Peach Twig Borer, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Phylloxera, Pecan Weevil, Plant Bugs, Stink Bugs, Walnut Aphid, Walnut Husk Fly, Yellow Pecan Aphid	Spray up to 7 days before harvesting Do not apply more than 0.125lb ai/A per season
			Tropical Fruits • Avocado • Black Sapote • Canistel • Mamey Sapote • Mango • Papaya • Sapodilla • Star Apple	Avocado Lace Bug, Avocado Leafhopper, Avocado Leafroller, Avocado Looper, Avocado Tree Girdler, Avocado Whitefly, Brown Soft Scale, Caterpillars, Mirids, Omnivorous Loopers, Orange Tortrix, Scale Crawlers, Spanworm, Thrips, Twig Borers	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
			Stone Fruit Trees • Apricot; • Cherry (Sweet and Tart); • Nectarine; • Peach;	American Plum Borer, Black Cherry Aphid, Cherry Fruit Fly, Green Fruitworm, Leafrollers, Leafhoppers, Lesser Peach Tree Borer, Peach Tree Borer, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Curculio,	Spray up to 14 days before harvesting
			Berries Crop Group including: • Blackberry; • Loganberry; • Red and Black Raspberry; • Blueberry; • Highbush and Lowbush; • Currant; • Elderberry; • Gooseberry; • Huckleberry	Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Root Weevils	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting

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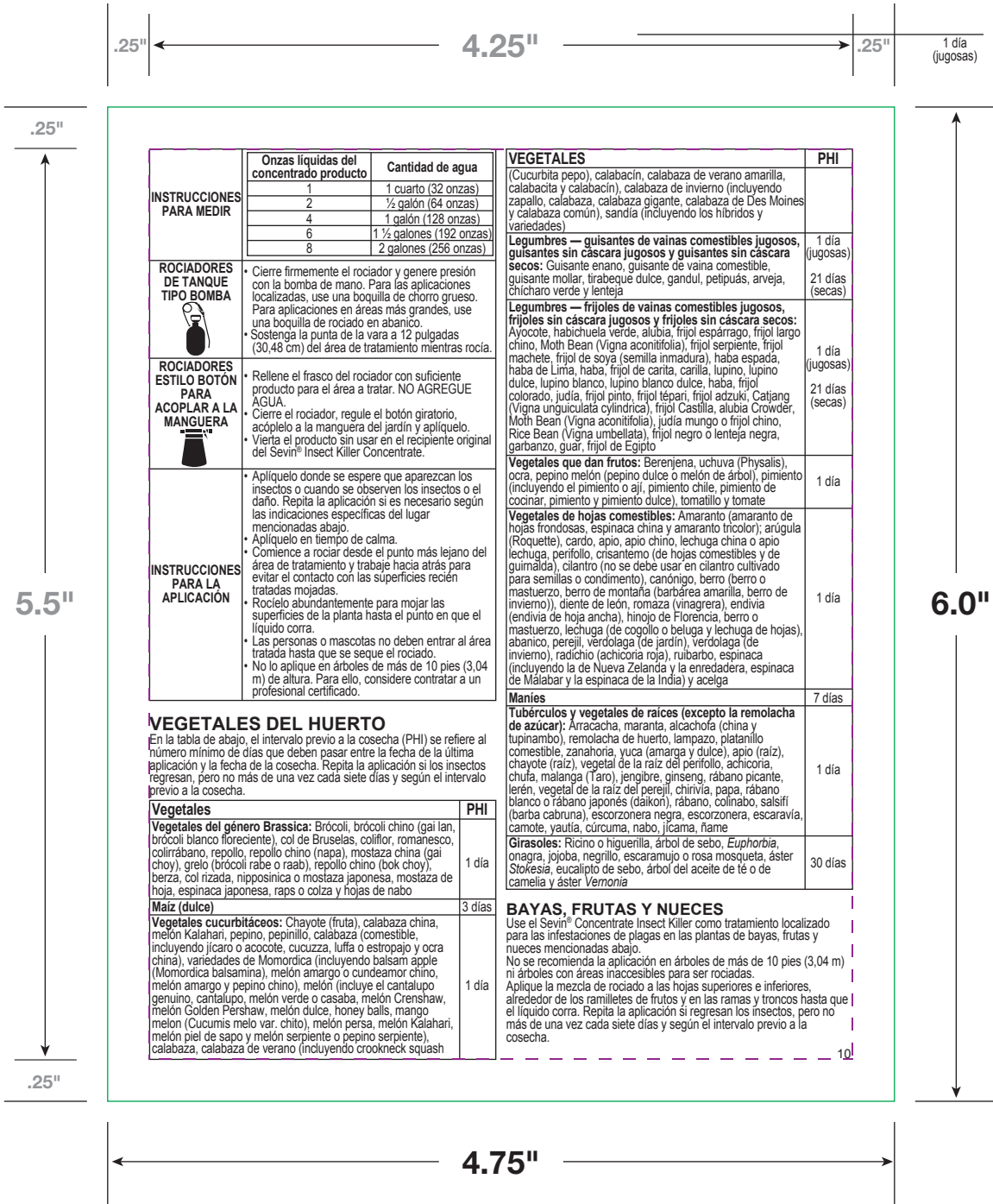
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INSTRUCCIONES PARA MEDIR

Onzas líquidas del concentrado producto	Cantidad de agua
1	1 cuarto (32 onzas)
2	½ galón (64 onzas)
4	1 galón (128 onzas)
6	1 ½ galones (192 onzas)
8	2 galones (256 onzas)

ROCIADORES DE TANQUE TIPO BOMBA

Cierre firmemente el rociador y genere presión con la bomba de mano. Para las aplicaciones localizadas, use una boquilla de chorro grueso. Para aplicaciones en áreas más grandes, use una boquilla de rociado en abanico. Sostenga la punta de la vara a 12 pulgadas (30,48 cm) del área de tratamiento mientras rocía.

ROCIADORES ESTILO BOTÓN PARA ACOPLAR A LA MANGUERA

Relene el frasco del rociador con suficiente producto para el área a tratar. NO AGREGUE AGUA. Cierre el rociador, regule el botón giratorio, acoplelo a la manguera del jardín y aplíquelo. Vierta el producto sin usar en el recipiente original del Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA APLICACIÓN

- Aplíquelo donde se espere que aparezcan los insectos o cuando se observen los insectos o el daño. Repita la aplicación si es necesario según las indicaciones específicas del lugar mencionadas abajo.
- Aplíquelo en tiempo de calma.
- Cierre el rociador desde el punto más lejano del área de tratamiento y trabaje hacia atrás para evitar el contacto con las superficies recién tratadas mojadas.
- Rocielo abundantemente para mojar las superficies de la planta hasta el punto en que el líquido corra.
- Las personas o mascotas no deben entrar al área tratada hasta que se seque el rociado.
- No lo aplique en árboles de más de 10 pies (3,04 m) de altura. Para ello, considere contratar a un profesional certificado.

VEGETALES

VEGETALES	PHI
(Cucurbita pepo), calabacín, calabaza de verano amarilla, calabacita y calabacín, calabaza de invierno (incluyendo zapallo, calabaza, calabaza gigante, calabaza de Des Moines y calabaza común), sandía (incluyendo los híbridos y variedades)	
Legumbres — guisantes de vainas comestibles jugosos, guisantes sin cáscara jugosos y guisantes sin cáscara secos: Guisante enano, guisante de vaina comestible, guisante mollar, tirabeque dulce, gandul, petipúas, arveja, chícharo verde y lenteja	1 día (jugosas) 21 días (secas)
Legumbres — frijoles de vainas comestibles jugosos, frijoles sin cáscara jugosos y frijoles sin cáscara secos: Ayocote, habichuela verde, alubia, frijol espárrago, frijol largo chino, Moth Bean (Vigna aconitifolia), frijol serpiente, frijol machete, frijol de soja (semilla inmadura), haba espada, haba de Lima, haba, frijol de carita, carilla, lupino, lupino dulce, lupino blanco, lupino blanco dulce, haba, frijol colorado, judía, frijol pinto, frijol tépari, frijol adzuki, Catjang (Vigna unguiculata cylindrica), frijol Castilla, alubia Crowder, Moth Bean (Vigna aconitifolia), judía mungo o frijol chino, Rice Bean (Vigna umbellata), frijol negro o lenteja negra, garbanzo, guar, frijol de Egipto	1 día (jugosas) 21 días (secas)
Vegetales que dan frutos: Berenjena, uchuva (Physalis), oca, pepino melón (pepino dulce o melón de árbol), pimiento (incluyendo el pimiento o ají, pimiento chile, pimiento de cocinar, pimiento y pimiento dulce), tomate	1 día
Vegetales de hojas comestibles: Amaranto (amaranto de hojas frondosas, espinaca china y amaranto tricolor), arúgula (Rocket), cardo, apio, apio chino, lechuga china o apio lechuga, perifollo, crisantemo (de hojas comestibles y de guirnalda), cilantro (no se debe usar en cilantro cultivado para semillas o condimento), canónigo, berro (berro de invierno), diente de león, romaza (vinagrera), endivia (endivia de hoja ancha), hinojo de Florencia, berro o mastuerzo, lechuga (de cogollo o beluga y lechuga de hojas), abanico, perejil, verdolaga (de jardín), verdolaga (de invierno), radichio (achicoria roja), ruloarbo, espinaca (incluyendo la de Nueva Zelanda y la enredadera, espinaca de Malabar y la espinaca de la India) y acelga	1 día
Maníes	7 días
Tubérculos y vegetales de raíces (excepto la remolacha de azúcar): Arracacha, maranta, alcachofa (china y tupinambo), remolacha de huerto, lampazo, platanillo comestible, zanahoria, yuca (amarga y dulce), apio (raíz), chayote (raíz), vegetal de la raíz del perifollo, achicoria, chufa, malanga (Taro), jengibre, ginseng, rábano picante, lerén, vegetal de la raíz del perejil, chirivía, papa, rábano blanco o rábano japonés (daikon), rábano, colnabo, salsifí (barba cabruna), escorzonera negra, escorzonera, escaravía, camote, yautía, cúrcuma, nabo, jicama, ñame	1 día
Girasoles: Ricino o higuera, árbol de sebo, <i>Euphorbia</i> , onagra, jojoba, negrillo, escaramujo o rosa mosqueta, áster <i>Stokesia</i> , eucalipto de sebo, árbol del aceite de té o de camelia y áster <i>Veronica</i>	30 días

VEGETALES DEL HUERTO

En la tabla de abajo, el intervalo previo a la cosecha (PHI) se refiere al número mínimo de días que deben pasar entre la fecha de la última aplicación y la fecha de la cosecha. Repita la aplicación si los insectos regresan, pero no más de una vez cada siete días y según el intervalo previo a la cosecha.

Vegetales	PHI
Vegetales del género Brassica: Brócoli, brócoli chino (gai lan, brócoli blanco floreciente), col de Bruselas, coliflor, romanesco, colirrábano, repollo, repollo chino (napa), mostaza china (gai choy), grelo (brócoli rabe o raab), repollo chino (bok choy), berza, col rizada, nipposinica o mostaza japonesa, mostaza de hoja, espinaca japonesa, raps o colza y hojas de nabo	1 día
Maíz (dulce)	3 días
Vegetales cucurbitáceos: Chayote (fruta), calabaza china, melón Kalahari, pepino, pepinillo, calabaza (comestible, incluyendo jicaro o acocote, cucuzza, luffa o estropajo y oca china), variedades de Momordica (incluyendo balsam apple (Momordica balsamina), melón amargo o cundeamor chino, melón amargo y pepino chino), melón (incluye el cantalupo genuino, cantalupo, melón verde o casaba, melón Crenshaw, melón Golden Pershaw, melón dulce, honey balls, mango melon (Cucumis melo var. chito), melón persa, melón Kalahari, melón piel de sapo y melón serpiente o pepino serpiente), calabaza, calabaza de verano (incluyendo crookneck squash	1 día

BAYAS, FRUTAS Y NUECES

Use el Sevin® Concentrate Insect Killer como tratamiento localizado para las infestaciones de plagas en las plantas de bayas, frutas y nueces mencionadas abajo. No se recomienda la aplicación en árboles de más de 10 pies (3,04 m) ni árboles con áreas inaccesibles para ser rociadas. Aplique la mezcla de rociado a las hojas superiores e inferiores, alrededor de los ramilletes de frutos y en las ramas y troncos hasta que el líquido corra. Repita la aplicación si regresan los insectos, pero no más de una vez cada siete días y según el intervalo previo a la cosecha.

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BAYAS, FRUTAS Y NUECES	PHI
Grupo de las bayas incluyendo: Mora, mora roja, frambuesa roja y negra, arándano azul (de arbusto alto y de arbusto bajo), grosella, baya del saúco, uva crespita o grosella espinosa, arándano, variedades y/o híbridos de estas	1 día
Uvas	1 día
Grupo de los pomos o melónidos incluyendo: Manzana, manzana silvestre, nispero, Mayhaw (<i>Crataegus</i>), pera, nashi y membrillo.	14 días
Grupo de las drupas incluyendo: Albaricoque, cereza (dulce y amarga), nectarina, melocotón, ciruela (incluyendo ciruela Chickasaw, ciruela silvestre y ciruela japonesa), pluot o ciruela albaricoque, ciruela pasa (fresca).	14 días
Grupo de nueces de árboles incluyendo: Almendra, nuez de la haya, nuez amazónica, nuez blanca, anacardo, castaña, chinquapin (<i>Castanopsis</i>), avellana de Lambert, nuez del nogal americano, macadamia, pacana, pistacho, nuez del nogal (negra e inglesa)	7 días
Frutas tropicales incluyendo: Aguacate, zapote negro, canistel, zapote mamey, mango, papaya, chicozapote y caimito	1 día

ÁRBOLES ORNAMENTALES, ARBUSTOS, PLANTAS DE FLORES Y DE COBERTURA DE TERRENO

Use el Sevin® Insect Killer Concentrate como tratamiento localizado para las infestaciones de plagas en árboles ornamentales, arbustos, plantas de flores y plantas de cobertura de terreno. Rocíelo hasta que el líquido corra procurando cubrir todos los lados de las hojas y el tronco. Para las plantas de cobertura de terreno, plantas de follaje, anuales y perennes, aplique un rociado uniforme. Repita el tratamiento si las plagas regresan, pero la reaplicación se debe limitar a no más de una vez cada siete días.

Algunas plantas como las anuales pueden ser sensibles a la solución de rociado final. Se debe tratar un área limitada y se debe observar durante una semana antes de aplicar a toda la plantación.

TRATAMIENTOS EN EL PERÍMETRO EXTERIOR

Aplíquelo hasta que el líquido corra como un rociado residual en la vegetación como los árboles y arbustos alrededor de las edificaciones y otras estructuras. Para las hormigas, aplíquelo en las trayectorias, alrededor de las puertas y ventanas y en otros lugares donde puedan encontrarse las hormigas. Para evitar que las plagas entren en las edificaciones, aplíquelo a una franja de suelo y vegetación de 5 a 10 pies (1.52 m a 3.04 m) de ancho alrededor y en áreas adyacentes a la edificación. Trate también los cimientos hasta una altura de 2 a 3 pies (0.60 m a 0.91 m) donde los insectos estén activos y puedan encontrar una forma de entrar. La superficie a tratar debe estar seca al momento de la aplicación.

CÉSPEDES

Aplique uniformemente el producto por cada área de 250 pies cuadrados (23.22 m²). Para lograr mejores resultados, aplíquelo después de podar (el césped no debe ser mayor de 3 pulg. (7.62 cm) al momento de la aplicación). Repita la aplicación si es necesario solo si se observan señales de actividad renovada de los insectos.

PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA

Orugas, mariposas y polillas
Orugas teje capullos tipo tiendas, orugas teje capullo y orugas que forman crisálidas.
Orugas que comen hojas (incluyendo hojas de plantas florecientes, arbustos, otras plantas ornamentales, vegetales y árboles), minadores de hojas de la azalea, gusanos verdes, orugas que comen frutas, orugas que comen legumbres, orugas que comen vegetales, orugas barrenadoras de tallos y troncos, y orugas enrolladoras de hojas.
Orugas de la familia de los prodoxidos como las polillas de la yuca; la familia de polillas de ropa, la familia del gusano de bolsa, la familia de polillas Gelechiid como las polillas de la papa, la familia de polillas

PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA

Orugas, mariposas y polillas

Ermine como la polilla del gusano tejedor Ailanthus; la familia de polillas de alas transparentes como el bórer del marah, el bórer de la enredadera de calabaza, bórer del álamo, bórer del sicómoro de California; polillas de la familia de los tortricidos como el gusano enrollador de hojas de frutales, gusano toxir del naranjo y polilla del manzano; hespéridos como la mariposa de manchas plateadas y mariposa de cola larga; mariposas cola de golondrina como la mariposa verde, mariposa cebra, cola de golondrina gigante, mariposa tigre, cola de golondrina negra del este, spicebush swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*) y *Phoebus*; mariposas blancas y anaranjadas de la familia anthocari como la anthocari sara, anthocari grande del sur y la mariposa del repollo europea; mariposas de la familia licénidos como la mariposa morada, Spring Azure (*Celastrina ladon*), mariposa de cola azul del este, cosechadora, mariposa azul plateada, mariposa Brown Eflin, azul marino, Lycaena phlaeas y mariposa gris; mariposas de la familia Riodinidae como la mariposa del norte; mariposas de la familia de libelinos como la mariposa común; mariposas de la familia de ninfalidos como la fritilaria del golfo, white peacock (*Anartia jatrophae*), Harris' Checkerspot (*Chlosyne harrisii*) dama pintada, cebra de Baltimore, mariposa virrey, admiral blanca, Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*), Milbert's Tortoise Shell (*Aglais milberti*), mariposa perlada, Question Mark (*Polygonia interrogationis*), Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*), Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*) y admiral roja; mariposas de la familia Asterocampa y *Anaeni* como la mariposa Hackberry, familia Satyrs, ninfas y ártica como la Wood Nymph (*Cercyonis pegala*, American Grayling), la Satyr blanca, mariposa marrón común, mariposa de ojo perlado y la *Chryxus*; mariposas de la familia Danaidae como la reina y la monarca; polillas de la familia de los zigénidos como la polilla de la hoja de la vid; polillas de la familia de los liriacódidos como la polilla de la oruga Saddleback; familia de los pirálidos como la polilla mediterránea, polilla tejedora de tierra, polilla Indian Meal, polilla Meal; familia Pterophoridae como la Artichoke Plume Moth (*Platyptilia carduidactyla*); polillas de la familia de los gusanos medidores como la polilla Tulip Tree Beauty, polilla del pulgón de California y polilla del gusano medidor de California; polillas de la familia de orugas que forman tiendas como la polilla de la oruga de tienda del oeste; familia de la polilla gigante de la seda como la polilla Luna, polilla Polyphemus, polilla lo, polilla Prometheus, polilla real (polilla real del nogal), polilla rosada del arce, polilla imperial, polilla de seda común, polilla Cecropia y polilla Cynthia; familia de polillas esfinges como la esfinge trepadora de Virginia, esfinge Pandora, esfinge de alas transparentes, esfinge de líneas blancas, polilla del gusano del tomate, esfinge del álamo, esfinge Cerys y esfinge de la baya silvestre; familia Notodontidae como la Puss Moth (*Cerura vinula*) y la polilla del gusano del manzano; familia de polillas tigre como la polilla tigre adornada, la Yellow Woolly Bear (*Spilosoma virginica*), polilla *Acraea* Moth, polilla tigre, polilla tigre manchada, Colona, polilla líquen y polilla Rattlebox; polillas de la familia Ctenucha como la polilla Ctenucha de Virginia; familia de los limántridos como la polilla gitana, polilla marcada blanca; familia de los noctuidos como la polilla de ocho manchas, la bruja negra, gusano falso medidor de la alfalfa, Sweetheart Underwing (*Catocala*), Locust Underwing (*Euparthenos nubilis*) y polilla Hebrew.

Maquilloideos comunes

Familia de pececillos de plata como el pececillo de plata y el insecto de fuego

Colémbolos

Familia de los colémbolos como el colémbolo del salto y el colémbolo de la costa, colémbolos de la familia de los entromóbridos como el Ainsley y globular

Cucarachas

Familia de los blátidos como la cucaracha oriental (cucaracha asiática o cucaracha Shad) y la cucaracha americana, familia de los blatelidos como la cucaracha alemana (cucaracha rubia)

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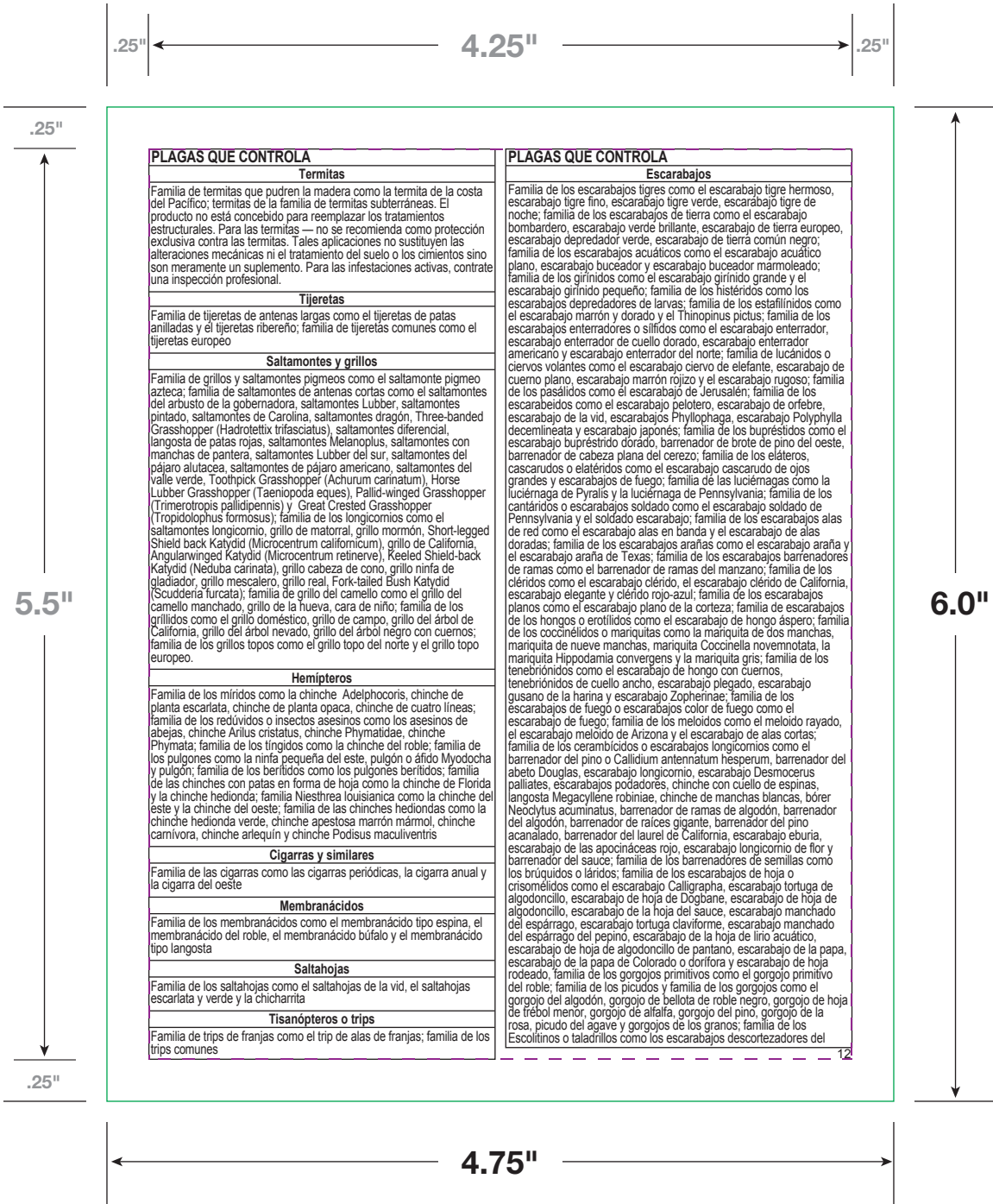
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BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)



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PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA

Escarabajos

pino, escarabajos grabadores de pinos y abetos y escarabajos descortezadores

Abejas, hormigas, avispas y moscas sierra

Familia de moscas sierra como la mosca de sauce oxidada; familia de las moscas sierra comunes como la mosca de sierra del noreste; familia de las avispas como la avispa; familia de las moscas sierra adultas como la avispa de frambuesa; familia de las avispas braconíidas como las avispas braconíidas; familia de los icneumonídeos como el icneumonídeo gigante, el de cola corta y el de cola roja; familia de las avispas torimidas como la Torimus de California; familia de los calcidoídeos como los calcidoídeos dorados; familia de las avispas gallaritas como la gallarita del roble de California y la del roble vivo; familia de los pelecínidos como la avispa pelecínida americana; familia de las avispas de las flores como la avispa de las flores de cinco bandas; familia de las hormigas de felpa como la hormiga aterciopelada de Thielledown, hormiga aterciopelada roja y la hormiga vaca; familia de las avispas escolíidas como la avispa cazadora de escarabajos y la avispa cavadora; familia de las hormigas como las hormigas de columna angosta, hormiga cortadora de hojas, hormiga carpintera de Texas, hormiga carpintera negra, hormiga de nido, hormiga loca, hormiga loca leonada, hormiga Crematogaster (hormiga acrobata), hormiga roja, hormiga legionaria, hormiga pequeña de espalda negra, hormiga de miel de tierra árida, hormiga cabezona, hormiga de miel y hormiga brava; familia de las avispas vespíidas como la avispa alfarera, avispa de papel, avispa americana, avispa de dunas, avispas araña como la avispa araña azul y negra y la avispa caza tarántulas; familia de las avispas esfécíidas como la avispa tallo de hilo y la avispa de arena oriental, avispa azul cazadora de grillos, avispa morada cazadora de grillos, avispa cazadora de Florida, avispa asesina de cigarras y gran avispa cazadora dorada; familia de las abejas como la abeja de los coléidos, abejas de cara amarilla, abejas verde metálico Virescent, abejas verde metálico Auglochloa, abeja alcalina, abeja minera, abeja minera del sauce, abeja minera de Nevada, abeja Clarkia, abeja fiel cortadora, abeja cortadora del oeste, osmia, abeja cavadora, abeja cuco del oeste y abeja carpintera de California

Moscas

Familia de los típidos como el típido barrenador, típido gigante occidental, típidos fantasmas como el típido fantasma; mosquitos con alas de red como el mosquito con alas de red de Comstock; mosquitos fantasmas; moscas negras como la mosca negra; familias de las moscas de marzo como la mosca de marzo; familia de los mosquitos de hongos como los mosquitos de hongos; familia de las moscas semirredondeadas como la mosca semirredondeada de espalda dorada; familia de las moscas de estilete como la mosca de estilete; familia de las moscas de las flores como la mosca de las flores; familia de la mosca de Mydas como la mosca de Mydas; familia de las moscas ladronas como la mosca ladrona barbuda, mosca cazadora de abejas de Sacken, mosca ladrona gigante, mosca asesina de abejas y moscas ladronas; familia de las moscas abejas como la mosca abeja, la abeja mosca grande y la abeja mosca progresiva, moscas empíidas como la mosca empíida; mosca de patas largas como la mosca de patas largas Condylostylid y la patas largas de Texas; familia de los sírfidos como los sírfidos lanudos, áfidos alargados, drone flies (Eristalis tenax), mosca narcisa, sírfidos americanos y sírfidos toxomeros; familia de los conópodos como los conópodos; familia Pyrgotidae como la mosca Pyrgotidae; familia de las moscas de las frutas como la mosca de la cáscara de nuez y la mosca de la manzana; familia de las moscas de alga como la mosca de alga californiana; familia de las moscas caballo como la mosca caballo; familia de las moscas domésticas como la mosca de Yellowstone; familia de las moscas de las frutas como la mosca de la fruta (mosca del vinagre); familia de los antómíidos como la mosca del estiércol; familia de las moscas reales como la mosca doméstica y la mosca de establo; familia de la mosca piojo; familia de los calífidos como la mosca azul, mosca del gusano barrenador y la mosca verde; familia de las moscardas de la carne como la moscarda de la carne; familia de los taquínidos como la mosca taquínida tipo abeja, taquínido temprano,

PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA

Moscas

taquínido repetitivo, mosca taquínida y taquínidos de patas aflecadas

Arañas

Familia de los antrodiéidos como la araña de torreta; familia de las tarántulas como la tarántula del desierto; familia de los clenízidos como la araña clenízida de California; familia de los dictíidos como la araña de rama; familia de los escotídidos; familia de las arañas violín como la araña violín y la araña reclusa del desierto; familia de los terídidos como la araña común americana y la viuda negra; familia de los liníidos como la araña Steatoda; familia de los araneíidos como los araneíidos, araña de granero, araña de jardín europea (araña de la cruz), araneídeo de marbré, Araneus, araneíidos de seis manchas, Argiope plateada, Argiope negra y amarilla, araña panadera, araña boleadora, Arrow-shaped Micrathena (Micrathena sagittata) y arañas de seda de oro; familia de los araneíidos de mandíbula agrandada como la araña de huerto de Mabel, la araña de huerto de Venusta, araneíidos alargados de mandíbula estirada y araneíidos de mandíbula estirada; familia de la araña tejedora de túnel Tegenaria doméstica como la araña de pasto; familia de los pisáuridos como la araña de pesca marrón-gris, araña de pesca de seis manchas y pisáuridos; familia de la araña lobo como la araña lobo adoptada, araña lobo de Carolina, araña lobo del bosque, araña lobo rabiosa y araña lobo de patas delgadas; familia de las arañas lince como la araña lince saltadora y la araña lince verde; familia de los clubiónidos como las imitadoras de hormigas; familia de los clénidos; familia de las arañas cangrejo gigantes como la araña de la madera y la araña de la madera dorada; familia de las arañas cangrejo selenópíidas como la araña cangrejo selenópida; familia de las arañas cangrejo como la araña vara de oro (araña de flor, araña cangrejo de manchas rojas), araña cangrejo elegante y araña cangrejo de tres bandas; familia de los filodrómíidos como la araña cangrejo discreta; familia de las arañas saltadoras como la araña Lyssomanes verde, araña saltarina dimórfica, araña Metaphid, araña saltadora imitadora de hormigas y la araña saltadora Phidippus audax

Garrapatas

Garrapata de patas negras, garrapata canina marrón y garrapata del venado

Psílidos, moscas blancas, áfidos, cochinillas o pseudocócidos y cocoídeos o insectos escama

Familia de los psílidos como el psílido americano antiguo; familia de las moscas blancas como la mosca blanca de los invernaderos; familia de los áfidos como el áfido de la manzana verde, áfido de la manzana rosada, áfido del guisante y la papa, áfido de las raíces, áfido de ala cerrada del álamo de Virginia y áfido del sauce gigante; familia de los áfidos lanudos y raspantes como el áfido lanudo de la manzana; familia de los cocoídeos gigantes como el cocoídeo acanalado, familia de los cocoídeos con coraza como el cocoídeo con carcaza de ostra, familia de las cochinillas como la cochinilla de cola larga; familia de las cochinillas como la cochinilla Dactylopius coccus

Milpiés

Milpiés como el milpiés suave, milpiés de Florida, milpiés de la costa del Pacífico, milpiés de América del Norte y el milpiés plano

Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha
VEGETALES		
Vegetales de hoja		
• Amaranto (amaranto de hojas tiroidosas, espinaca china y amaranto tricolor);	Gusano cogollero del maíz, escarabajo del pepino, gusano cortador, palomilla dorso de diamante, alticino, gusano de la col importado, saltahojas, gusano peludo, gusano de la yema del tabaco, gusano cogollero, gusano falso medidor, chinche opaca, trip	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.
• Arquíula		
• Cardo		

13

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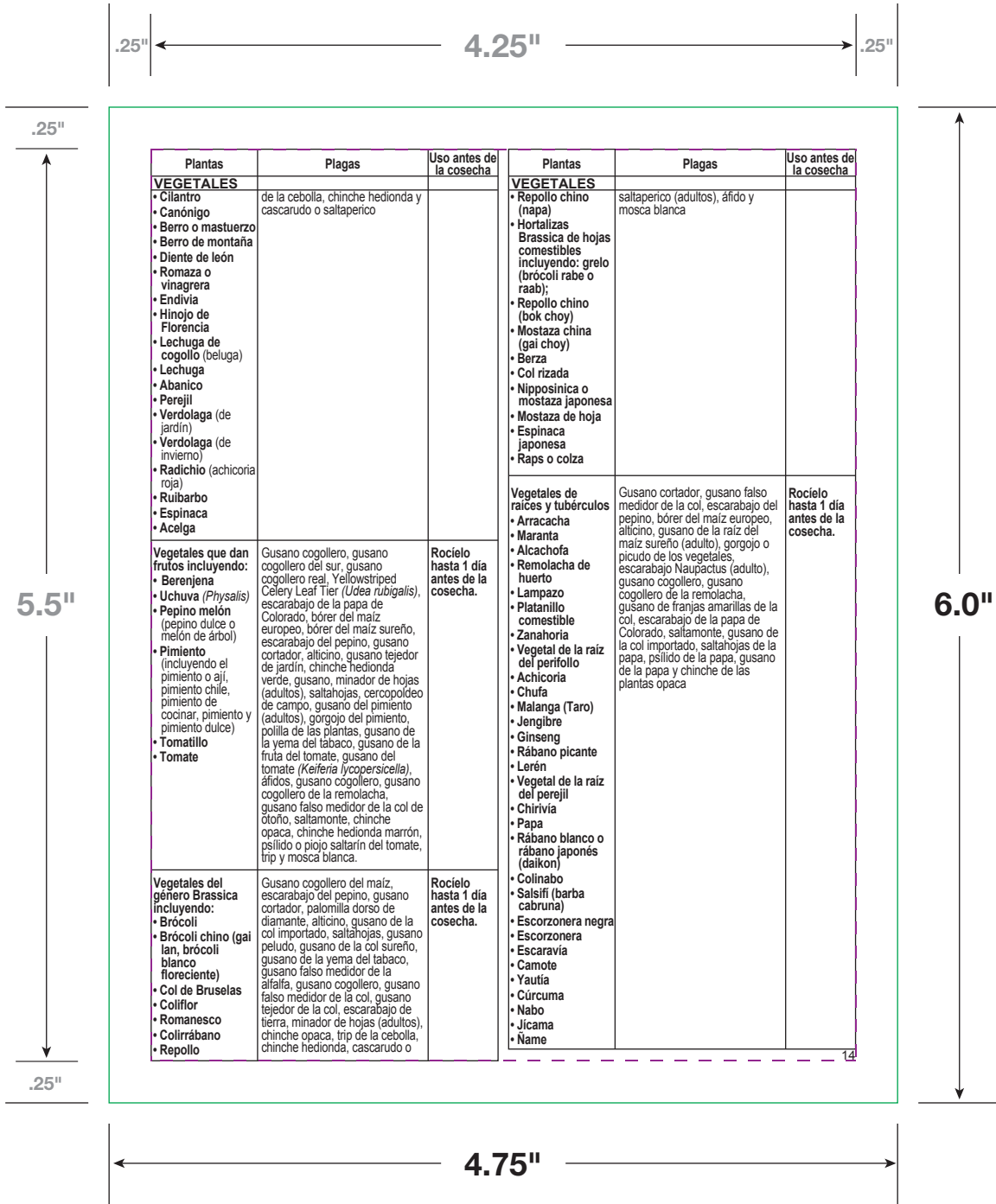
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BOOKLET PAGES

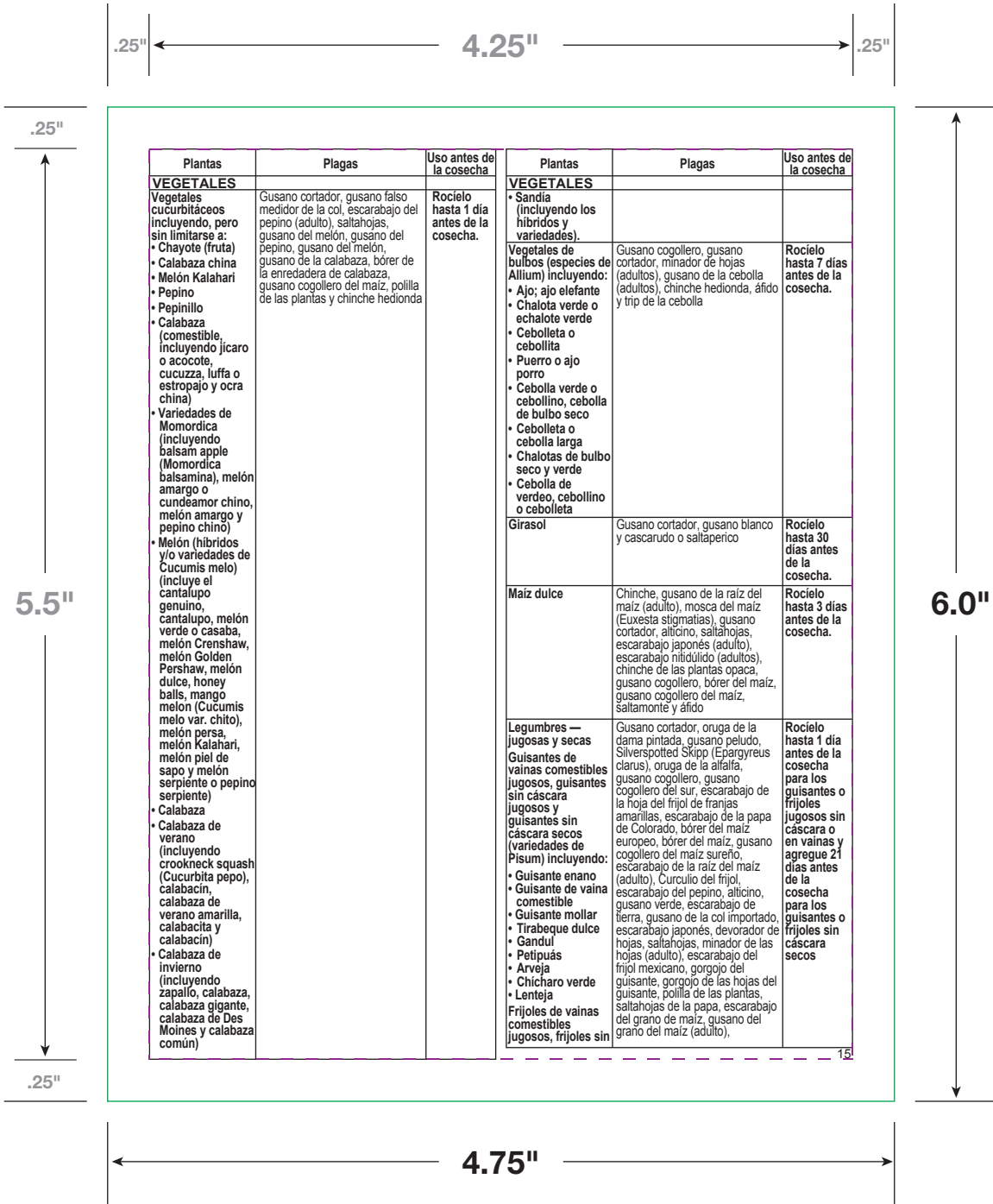
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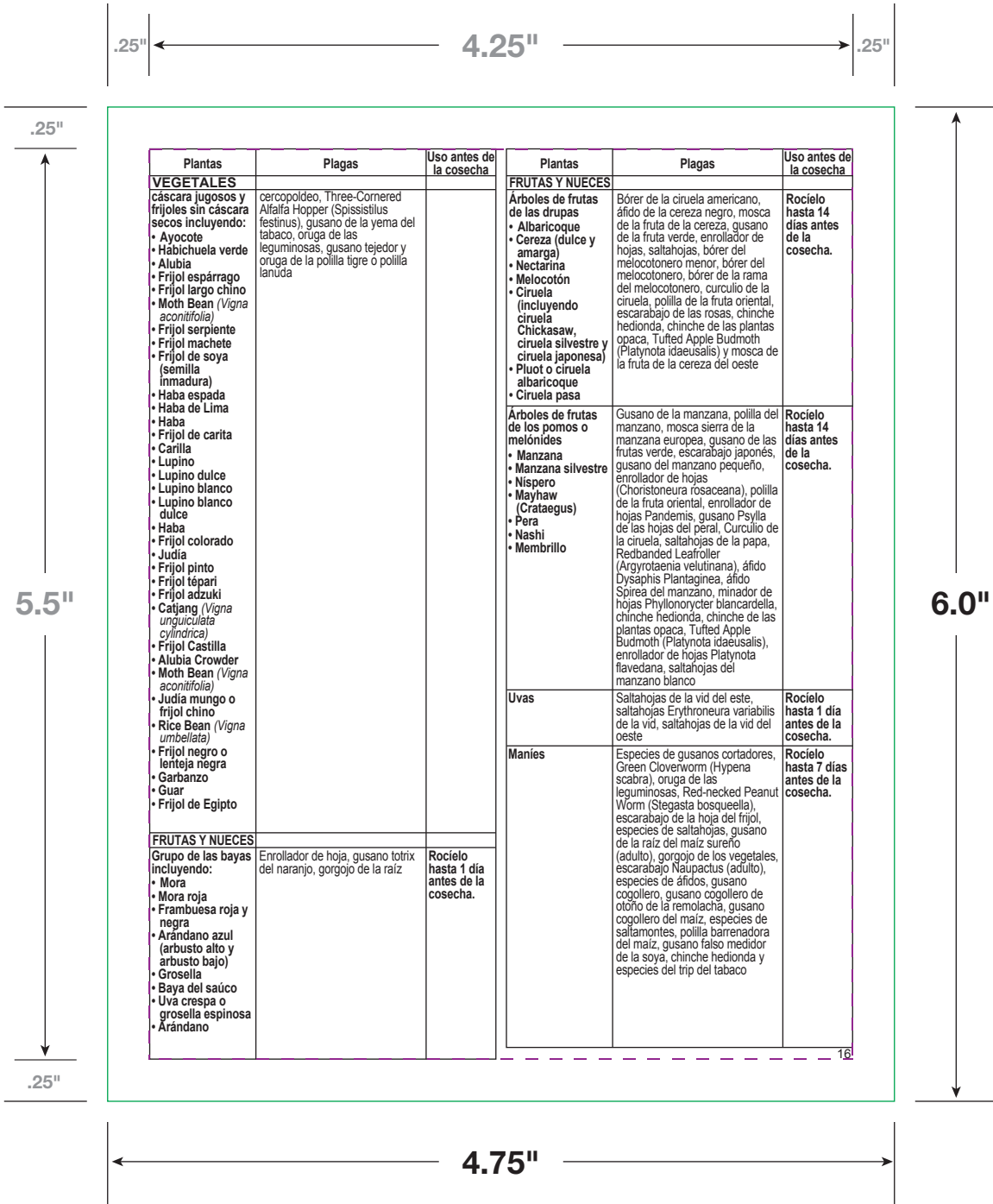


Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha	Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha
VEGETALES			VEGETALES		
Vegetales cucurbitáceos incluyendo, pero sin limitarse a: • Chayote (fruta) • Calabaza china • Melón Kalahari • Pepino • Pepinillo • Calabaza (comestible, incluyendo jicaro o accote, cucuzza, luffa o estropajo y ocrá china) • Variedades de Momordica (incluyendo balsam apple (Momordica balsamina), melón amargo o cundeamor chino, melón amargo y pepino chino) • Melón (híbridos y/o variedades de Cucumis melo) (incluye el cantalupo genuino, cantalupo, melón verde o casaba, melón Crenshaw, melón Golden Pershaw, melón dulce, honey balls, mango melón (Cucumis melo var. chito), melón persa, melón Kalahari, melón piel de sapo y melón serpiente) • Calabaza • Calabaza de verano (incluyendo crookneck squash (Cucurbita pepo), calabacín, calabaza de verano amarilla, calabacita y calabacín) • Calabaza de invierno (incluyendo zapallo, calabaza, calabaza gigante, calabaza de Des Moines y calabaza común)	Gusano cortador, gusano falso medidor de la col, escarabajo del pepino (adulto), saltahoja, gusano del melón, gusano del pepino, gusano del melón, gusano de la calabaza, bórer de la enredadera de calabaza, gusano cogollero del maíz, polilla de las plantas y chinche hedionda	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.	• Sandía (incluyendo los híbridos y variedades). Vegetales de bulbos (especies de Allium) incluyendo: • Ajo: ajo elefante • Chalota verde o echalote verde • Cebolleta o cebollita • Puerro o ajo porro • Cebolla verde o cebollino, cebolla de bulbo seco • Cebolleta o cebolla larga • Chalotas de bulbo seco y verde • Cebolla de verdeo, cebollino o cebolleta	Gusano cogollero, gusano cortador, minador de hojas (adultos), gusano de la cebolla (adultos), chinche hedionda, áfido y trip de la cebolla	Rocielo hasta 7 días antes de la cosecha.
			Girasol	Gusano cortador, gusano blanco y cascarudo o saltaperico	Rocielo hasta 30 días antes de la cosecha.
			Maíz dulce	Chinche, gusano de la raíz del maíz (adulto), mosca del maíz (Euxesta stigmatias), gusano cortador, alticino, saltahoja, escarabajo japonés (adulto), escarabajo nitidulido (adultos), chinche de las plantas opaca, gusano cogollero, bórer del maíz, gusano cogollero del maíz, saltamonte y áfido	Rocielo hasta 3 días antes de la cosecha.
			Legumbres — jugosas y secas Guisantes de vainas comestibles jugosos, guisantes sin cáscara jugosos y guisantes sin cáscara secos (variedades de Pisum) incluyendo: • Guisante enano • Guisante de vaina comestible • Guisante mollar • Tirabeque dulce • Gandul • Petipúas • Arveja • Chicharo verde • Lenteja Frijoles de vainas comestibles jugosos, frijoles sin	Gusano cortador, oruga de la dama pintada, gusano peludo, Silverspotted Skipper (Epargyreus clarus), oruga de la alfalfa, gusano cogollero, gusano cogollero del sur, escarabajo de la hoja del frijol de franjas amarillas, escarabajo de la papa de Colorado, bórer del maíz europeo, bórer del maíz, gusano cogollero del maíz sureño, escarabajo de la raíz del maíz (adulto), Curculio del frijol, escarabajo del pepino, alticino, gusano verde, escarabajo de tierra, gusano de la col importado, escarabajo japonés, devorador de hojas, saltahoja, minador de las hojas (adulto), escarabajo del frijol mexicano, gorgojo del guisante, gorgojo de las hojas del guisante, polilla de las plantas, saltahoja de la papa, escarabajo del grano de maíz, gusano del grano del maíz (adulto),	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha para los guisantes o frijoles jugosos sin cáscara o en vainas y agregue 21 días antes de la cosecha para los guisantes o frijoles sin cáscara secos

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BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)



Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha	Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha
VEGETALES			FRUTAS Y NUECES		
cáscara jugosos y frijoles sin cáscara secos incluyendo: • Ayocote • Habichuela verde • Alubia • Frijol espárrago • Frijol largo chino • Moth Bean (<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i>) • Frijol serpiente • Frijol machete • Frijol de soya (semilla inmadura) • Haba espada • Haba de Lima • Haba • Frijol de carita • Carilla • Lupino • Lupino dulce • Lupino blanco • Lupino blanco dulce • Haba • Frijol colorado • Judía • Frijol pinto • Frijol tépari • Frijol adzuki • Catjang (<i>Vigna unguiculata cylindrica</i>) • Frijol Castilla • Alubia Crowder • Moth Bean (<i>Vigna aconitifolia</i>) • Judía mungo o frijol chino • Rice Bean (<i>Vigna umbellata</i>) • Frijol negro o lenteja negra • Garbanzo • Guar • Frijol de Egipto	cercopóldeo, Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper (<i>Spissistilus festinus</i>), gusano de la yema del tabaco, oruga de las leguminosas, gusano tejedor y oruga de la polilla tigre ó polilla lanuda		Árboles de frutas de las drupas • Albaricoque • Cereza (dulce y amarga) • Nectarina • Melocotón • Ciruela (Incluyendo ciruela Chickasaw, ciruela silvestre y ciruela japonesa) • Pluot ó ciruela albaricoque • Ciruela pasa	Bórer de la ciruela americano, áfido de la cereza negro, mosca de la fruta de la cereza, gusano de la fruta verde, enrollador de hojas, saltahojas, bórer del melocotonero menor, bórer del melocotonero, curculio de la ciruela, polilla de la fruta oriental, escarabajo de las rosas, chinche hedionda, chinche de las plantas opaca, Tufted Apple Budmoth (<i>Platynota idaeusalis</i>) y mosca de la fruta de la cereza del oeste	Rocielo hasta 14 días antes de la cosecha.
			Árboles de frutas de los pomos o melónidos • Manzana • Manzana silvestre • Nispero • Mayhaw (<i>Crataegus</i>) • Pera • Nashi • Membrillo	Gusano de la manzana, polilla del manzano, mosca sierra de la manzana europea, gusano de las frutas verde, escarabajo japonés, gusano del manzano pequeño, enrollador de hojas (<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i>), polilla de la fruta oriental, enrollador de hojas Pandemis, gusano <i>Psylla</i> de las hojas del peral, Curculio de la ciruela, saltahojas de la papa, Redbanded Leafroller (<i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i>), áfido <i>Dysaphis Plantaginea</i> , áfido <i>Spirea</i> del manzano, minador de hojas <i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i> , chinche hedionda, chinche de las plantas opaca, Tufted Apple Budmoth (<i>Platynota idaeusalis</i>), enrollador de hojas <i>Platynota flavedana</i> , saltahojas del manzano blanco	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.
			Uvas	Saltahojas de la vid del este, saltahojas <i>Erythroneura variabilis</i> de la vid, saltahojas de la vid del oeste	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.
			Manies	Especies de gusanos cortadores, Green Cloverworm (<i>Hypena scabra</i>), oruga de las leguminosas, Red-necked Peanut Worm (<i>Stegasta bosqueella</i>), escarabajo de la hoja del frijol, especies de saltahojas, gusano de la raíz del maíz sureño (adulto), gorgojo de los vegetales, escarabajo <i>Naupactus</i> (adulto), especies de áfidos, gusano cogollero, gusano cogollero de otoño de la remolacha, gusano cogollero del maíz, especies de saltamontes, polilla barrenadora del maíz, gusano falso medidor de la soya, chinche hedionda y especies del trip del tabaco	Rocielo hasta 7 días antes de la cosecha.
FRUTAS Y NUECES					
Grupo de las bayas incluyendo: • Mora • Mora roja • Frambuesa roja y negra • Arándano azul (arbusto alto y arbusto bajo) • Grosella • Baya del saúco • Uva crespas o grosella espinosa • Arándano	Enrollador de hoja, gusano totrix del naranjo, gorgojo de la raíz	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.			

**NOTE: The total number of pages must be divisible by four (4).
The maximum number of pages for this book is forty (40).**

BOOKLET PAGES

BOOKLET TEXT (Pages 2-40)

4.25"

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Plantas	Plagas	Uso antes de la cosecha	
FRUTAS Y NUECES			NOTAS
Arboles de nueces	Afido de la pacana negro, polilla del manzano, Filbert Worm (Cydia latiferreana), Hickory Shuckworm (Cydia caryana), insecto patas de hojas, gusano de la naranja	Rocielo hasta 7 días antes de la cosecha.	
• Almendra	Navel, enrollador de hojas	No aplique más de	
• Nuez de la haya	(Choristoneura rosaceana), bórer de las ramas del melocotonero,	0,125 lb ai/A	
• Nuez amazónica	Pecan Leaf Casebearer (Acrobasis juglandis), Pecan Nut Casebearer (Acrobasis nuxvorella), Phylloxera de la pacana, gorgojo de la pacana, polilla de las plantas, chinche hedionda, áfido del nogal, mosca del nogal (Rhagoletis completa), áfido de la pacana amarillo	(libra de ingrediente activo por acre) por temporada	
• Anacardo			
• Castaña			
• Chinquapin (Castanopsis)			
• Avellana de Lambert			
• Nuez del nogal americano			
• Macadamia			
• Pacana			
• Nuez del nogal (negra e inglesa)			
Frutas tropicales	Chinche de encaje del aguacate, saltahojas del aguacate, enrollador de hojas del aguacate, gusano falso medidor del aguacate, Girdler (Heilipus squamosus) del aguacate, mosca blanca del aguacate, escama blanca, oruga, miridos, gusano falso medidor omnívoro, trip y bórer de las ramas	Rocielo hasta 1 día antes de la cosecha.	
• Aguacate			
• Zapote negro			
• Canistel			
• Zapote mamey			
• Mango			
• Papaya			
• Chicozapote			
• Caimito			
NOTAS			

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