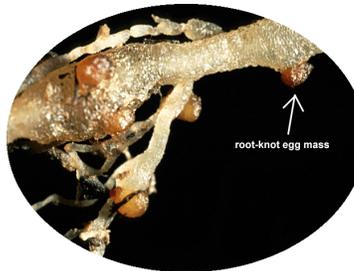


Responsible Home Gardening In Whitemarsh Township

Issue I

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Pesticides are small molecules that are designed by chemists to inhibit some type of biological process. Their mode of action can be very specific and directed at only the targeted pest or broad in spectrum thereby posing problems for many organisms that come in direct or indirect contact with them. Both types of products can be found on the shelves of any garden or do-it-yourself superstore near our township. But there are also alternative products/measures that are more environmentally friendly. However, some of these products may only be available through catalogs or the internet. It is our hope to provide our township residents with informations that will allow them to make a more responsible and environmentally friendly choice for keeping their lawn and garden healthy and good looking.

The Pesticide Label

The instructional label that is attached to every container is a legal document and **MUST** be obeyed. This is why it is illegal to transfer the contents of a packaged product to another container without attaching the label. If you misapply the product (that is apply more of the formulation than what is on the labelled or apply it to a crop/plant that is not on the label) you are legally liable for any damage (to your neighbors property or the environment) it may cause. In summary, the label is the law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

Tbs = Tablespoon

Mix thoroughly and spray entire plant covering both sides of foliage thoroughly. May be applied with an ORTHO hose-end or tank-type sprayer. Spray when insects are present or feeding injury is first noticed. Repeat if reinfestation occurs. For homeowner use only. Do not apply to plants to be used for food or feed.

NOTE: Do not apply to American Elm, Flowering Crabapple, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Cottonwood, Redbud and Weigelia as foliage injury may occur. Clean sprayer after use by flushing with water; do not use household bleach as a cleaning agent.

Initially, the label will provide a brief discription of mixing and application procedures along with any restrictions. Following this there will be a list of insects, weeds or fungi controlled by the product and a list of registered crops/plants that can be sprayed.

The Label Is The Laws

FOR USE ON: Roses, Flowers, Ornamentals, Shrubs, and Shade Trees.

For †Aphids, **Grasshoppers: Apply 2 Tbs (1 fl oz) to 1 gal water.

For Insects Listed Below: Apply 3 Tbs (1½ fl oz) to 1 gal water. Armyworms, Bagworm, **Black Vine Weevil, Budworms, Cabbage Looper, Casebearers, Catalpa Sphinx Moth, Cherry Laurel Leaf-tier, Cuban Laurel Thrips, Elm Leafbeetle, Fall Cankerworm, Fall Webworm, *Flower Thrips, *Gladiolus Thrips, Green Striped Mapleworm, Gypsy Moth, Hornworm, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Obliquebanded Leafrollers, Omnivorous Leaf-tier, Maple Shoot Moth, *Mealybugs, Mimosa Webworm, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth, Oak Webworm, Oleander Caterpillar, Orange-striped Oakworm, **Obscure Root Weevil (adults), Poplar Tentmaker, Psyllids, Rose Midge, Sawflies, *Scales (crawlers), Spittlebug, Sunflower Moth,

Tent Caterpillars, *Two-Spotted Spider Mites-(Suppression), Willow Leafbeetle, White-marked Tussock Moth, *Whiteflies, Yellow-necked Caterpillar.

*For these hard-to-control insects, spray 2 to 3 times 7 to 10 days apart.

****Special Directions:** Obscure Root Weevil (adults) – Spray foliage in late spring as soon as feeding is noticed (usually about April). Repeat every four weeks through September (mid-July through August are the peak feeding times). Black Vine Weevil – Spray foliage and soil beneath plants. Begin applications in mid-June and make 3 additional applications at 3-week intervals. Grasshoppers – Spray foliage and soil beneath plants and lawn grasses.

For Japanese Beetle (Rose, Linden, Boston Ivy): Apply 4 Tbs (2 fl oz) to 1 gal water. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed.

†HONEYSUCKLE APHID ON HONEYSUCKLE: Spray thoroughly as leaves begin spring expansion. Reapply in 2 weeks with a third spray 4 weeks after second application.

COMBINATION SPRAY WITH FUNGICIDE OR FERTILIZER ON ROSES: May be used together with ORTHO® FUNGINEX® Rose Disease Control or ORTHOCIDE® (Captan) Garden Fungicide at the rates recommended on each product label. Apply fungicides on a regular schedule for disease control; add ORTHENE® Systemic Insect Control only when necessary for insect control. Do not apply more than two consecutive applications in combination with any of the above fungicides.

Lawn Insects – (Fall Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Sod Webworms, Greenbug) on Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Fescue, St. Augustinegrass: Apply 3 Tbs (1½ fl oz) to 1 gal water. Spray when insects are present or feeding damage is first noticed. Apply at the rate of 6 gal of spray per 1,000 sq ft of lawn. Repeat if reinfestation occurs.

Imported Fire Ant – Bermudagrass, Centipede, Bahia, St. Augustine and bare ground. Mix 2 Tbs (1 fl oz) in 1 gal water in sprinkling can and apply to each fire ant mound. Thoroughly wet mound and treat a 4 foot diameter area around mound. For best results apply in cool weather or in early morning or late afternoon. Treat new mounds as they appear.

Application

- Always wear protective gloves - latex or butyl
- Spray early in the morning or at early evening
- Do not spray during windy period
- Adjust the spray nozzle so that droplets do not drift backwards towards you (course droplets)
- Spray until runoff on both sides of the leaf. Try to use up all of the spray solution on the targeted plants.
- Unused spray solutions should not be poured down the the drain, septic system or storm water systems. Contaminants in the septic system can possibly enter into our drinking water and storm water contaminants may end up in our stream systems.
- Triple wash the spray bottle with about a cup of water each time. The washing liquid can be poured into the garden where spraying occurred.
- Although some lawn fertilizers and weed control are activated by rain, to much rain within 24 hours of application may cause dangerously high conc. of runoff into streams.

