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.

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, Shrub, 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, Bagworms, **Black Vine Weevil, Budworms, Cabbage Looper, Casebearers, Cactus Sphinx Moth, Cherry Laurel Leafbor, Cylindrocalum, Thrips, Elm Leaf Beetle, Fall Cankerworm, Fall Webworm, **Flower Thrips, *Gladiolus Thrips, Green Striped Mapleworm, Gypsy Moth, Hornworm, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Obliquebanded Leafroller, Ornithorous Leafhopper, 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 (Supression), Willow Leaf Beetle, 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® (Captain) 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, Centipedegrass, Bahia, St. Augustinegrass. 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 in early morning or late afternoon. Treat new mounds as they appear.

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**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 drain, septic system or storm water 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, too much rain within 24 hours of application may cause dangerously high conc. of runoff into streams.**