

How to Use this Pest Management Guide for Home Grounds and Animals

Stephanie Blevins Wycoff, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs
Daniel Frank, Director, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

This 2022 Virginia Pest Management Guide provides the latest recommendations for controlling diseases, insects, and weeds for home grounds and animals. Also available in this guide is information about prevention and nonchemical control as alternatives to chemical control or as part of an integrated pest management approach. The chemical controls in this guide are based on the latest pesticide label information at the time of writing. Since pesticide labels continuously change, read the label directions carefully before buying and using any pesticide. Regardless of the information provided here, always follow the latest product label instructions when using any pesticide.

Help Is as Close as the Local Extension Office

<https://ext.vt.edu/offices.html> – or in the blue (government) pages of your telephone directory.

Virginia Tech and Virginia State University are Virginia's land-grant universities. The land-grant universities were created to benefit each state through research and educational resources. To provide this opportunity to everyone in the United States, the land-grant university system was extended to localities through outreach programs, established as the Cooperative Extension Service in 1914.

The unique Cooperative Extension partnership that exists between the USDA, the commonwealth, and your home town means that individuals, families, businesses, institutions, and the community can find answers to many pest management questions through a local Extension agent.

How this Guide Is Designed

This guide includes an overview of best management practices associated with home grounds and animals. We include information and advice about non-chemical controls of insects and diseases such as: using resistant plants or companion plants to reduce pest attacks; how to incorporate beneficial insects, animals, and other organisms into a pest management plan to fight off harmful organisms; and mechanical ways to control pests that include using weed blocking textiles and mulches in vegetable or ornamental plantings. Information on labeled chemical controls for specific pests is also included if no alternative solutions provide enough weed and pest control. See page 1-5 Integrated Pest Management for more information. Pay special attention to recommendations related to the type of application equipment and personal protective equipment for the applicator. There are also warnings associated with specific chemicals, especially as they relate to fish, other wildlife, pets and pollinators.

This guide includes nonchemical and chemical control recommendations for pests in outdoor recreation areas, wood products and households. The animal chapters of this guide cover external parasites of dogs and cats, outline Virginia regulations in dealing with nuisance and wild animals, and discuss management options for these nuisance animals.

Each chapter also provides recommendations on when to hire a professional pest control firm. The end of this chapter has some advice on selecting a pest control company. Many pest control jobs require equipment, permits, or chemicals that are not available to homeowners.

Getting to the Right Place in the Guide

First, identify the problem. Most of the concerns addressed by this guide involve plants. What type of plant has the problem? Each plant's problem should be approached differently—such as, never apply chemical recommendations for ornamentals to edible crops. See the vegetable or fruit sections of this guide for recommendations regarding pest problems on edible crops.

It is hard to determine the significance of a pest until the pest is clearly identified. It is also difficult to control the pest without a proper identification. It is easy to recognize a fly or dandelion. With a self-help book or other reference it is also simple to identify many other insects and weeds. However, other pests can be difficult to identify. This is especially true for the organisms and conditions that cause plant diseases. Some plant diseases aren't even caused by living organisms. For example, some plant injuries or damages are caused by nonliving, or abiotic conditions, such as air pollution, chemicals, heat, drought, excess water, cold, or poor site selection.

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Extension agents can help identify the cause of home garden problems and prescribe a control. If the problem is especially hard to identify, the Extension agent has the resources of Virginia Tech and Virginia State University to provide assistance. A specimen can be sent to Blacksburg for identification. After identifying a pest problem, the next step is to control it.

How Important Is Your Pest Problem?

A pest is anything that causes a nuisance, blight or annoyance. Examples of annoyances associated with pests include: the discomfort caused by a pet's fleas; the destruction of food supply by pantry pests; the overgrowth of weeds in the lawn and garden; the loss of a favorite shade tree to blight; the health hazards associated with ticks; or the structural damage to a home caused by wood-infesting insects.

Is the pest problem worth controlling? Annoyances vary in their importance. Damage to a home is critical because it can be quite expensive and even dangerous. This kind of pest problem demands a quick, effective control. Other pest-related annoyances are not as important because they might not be as costly or dangerous. Low-priority problems don't always demand a quick and effective control. Some can even be ignored or eliminated by replacing the host plant. First evaluate how important the pest problem is, and if it is worth the effort and expense to control.

How Do You Choose a Pest Control Option?

When considering a pest control option, follow these important rules.

- Control a pest only when it is causing, or is expected to cause, more damage than is reasonable to accept.
- Use a control strategy that reduces the pest numbers to an acceptable level.
- Cause as little harm as possible to everything except the pest.

Avoiding Harmful Effects

Pest control involves more than simply identifying a pest and using a control measure. The treatment site, whether it is outdoors or inside a structure, usually contains other living organisms, such as people, animals, and plants, as well as the non-living surroundings, such as air, water, structures, objects and surfaces. All of these could be affected by pest control measures. It is important to consider the possible effects on the entire environment where the pest exists. Otherwise, pest control efforts could cause harm or create new pest problems. Use good judgment, and when pesticides are part of the strategy, rely on the pesticide labeling.

Pest control strategies can be disruptive. The actions of one organism or component sharing the site can affect the actions and well being of many others. When the balance is disrupted, certain organisms may be destroyed or reduced in number, and others—sometimes the pests—may dominate.

Who Should Apply the Control?

Decide who is going to control the pest problem. Is the job simple enough to tackle at home, or is it better for a professional to handle? The next section is about hiring contractors for pest control management. Even avid do-it-yourselfers should consider hiring a professional if the job involves controlling wood infesting pests in a home or spraying trees. Many pest control options require special equipment and knowledge. Some pest control projects are too complicated and can be unsuccessful for the home gardener, resulting in a project that is far more expensive than originally estimated. In these situations, hiring a professional is best.

How to Choose a Pest Control Company

Termites chomp away at your house. Roaches infest the kitchen. Mouse droppings dot a dresser drawer. Gypsy moths eat trees in the front yard. The lawn needs a major overhaul. There is a hornets' nest in the walls. These are serious pest management problems that demand a professional applicator. But how can one be sure that the pest control company will do a good job?

Here are some questions to ask:

Does the company have a good track record?

Research this answer carefully. Ask neighbors and friends if they were satisfied with the service they received from a given company. Call the Better Business Bureau, Sheriff's Office, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

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(VDACS) - Office of Consumer Affairs or the VDACS Office of Pesticide Services, listed in the reference tables later in the chapter, to check if they have received any complaints about the company.

Does the company have insurance? What kind of insurance? Can the salesperson show some documentation to prove the company is insured?

Contractor's general liability insurance, including insurance for sudden and accidental pollution, gives the homeowner some protection should an accident occur while pesticides are applied. Contractor workers' compensation insurance can also help protect the homeowner, should an employee of the contractor be injured while working in your home.

In Virginia, pest control companies are required to carry liability insurance. Never contract with a company that is not insured.

Is the company licensed?

In Virginia, all pest control companies are required to carry a pesticide business license. All employees are required to be trained and certified as either registered technicians or commercial applicators. In addition, these applicators are required to be recertified every two years. The law requires that a certified commercial applicator be available to supervise the application of pesticides in a home. This direct supervision requirement means that the supervisor must be in direct contact with the applicator, but the supervisor does not have to be on site.

Ask the company manager and the applicator to show you both their pesticide business license and their current pesticide applicator's certificate before signing the contract.

Is the company affiliated with a professional association?

As a member of a professional association, these companies can keep up-to-date on the latest information on pest control methods, safety, training, research and regulation. Most associations also have a code of ethics that members agree to abide by. The fact that a company chooses to affiliate itself with a professional association is evidence that they are concerned about quality and professionalism in their work.

For pest control operators (PCOs) or exterminators, professional associations include the National Pest Management Association, the Virginia Pest Management Association, and several regional groups. Lawn care companies also belong to many local and regional associations. The national and state associations affiliated with these groups are the Professional Lawn Care Network (PLANET) and the Virginia Turfgrass Council (VTC). The Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association is also affiliated with many landscape firms who apply pesticides for hire in Virginia. The addresses of these groups are listed in the reference tables later in the chapter.

Does the company stand behind its work? What assurances does the company make?

Think twice about dealing with a company unwilling to stand behind its work. The homeowner also has a role in this. For example, in the case of termite control treatments, a guarantee could be invalidated if the homeowner makes structural changes to the treated building without notifying the pest control company. In addition, many companies require an annual inspection or maintenance contract to keep the guarantee valid. Read the contract's fine print and ask questions.

Is the company willing and able to discuss the treatment plan?

Selecting a pest control service is just as important as selecting other professional services. Look for the same high degree of competence expected from a doctor or lawyer. The company should inspect the premises and outline a recommended control program, including: what pests are to be controlled; the extent of the infestation; what pesticide formulations will be used in your home and why; what methods will be used in the application; and any available alternative control methods. The control program should also outline any special instructions the homeowner should follow to reduce exposure to the treatment, such as vacating the house, emptying cupboards, removing pets, when it is safe to reenter the home, and what the homeowner can do to minimize pest problems in the future.

Contracts should be developed jointly with the customer. Any safety concerns should be noted and reflected in the choice of pesticides to be used. These concerns should include the health of the residing occupants (including allergies), the age of the occupants (such as infants and the elderly), or whether or not pets reside on the premises. Get bids from two or three different companies, and judge by value, not price. What appears to be a bargain may merit a second look. Don't always settle on the lowest bid. Look for quality.

After hiring a company, continue to monitor the work closely and evaluate results. If there is any reason to believe that something has gone wrong with the pesticide application, contact the company and discuss it with them. If the solution is unsatisfactory and continued negotiation does not work, contact the VDACS Office of Pesticide Services for help. They are listed in the

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reference tables later in the chapter. Document everything, ask detailed questions, and remain vigilant. Misunderstandings and poor communication about the outcome of a job can end up in court or cause great distress. Understand all the details before signing the contract, especially those concerning the risks of using pesticides.

Human risk is related to the toxicity of the pesticide versus the potential for exposure. Just because a pesticide is being sprayed doesn't mean there is a great risk for harm if exposure is minimized. Know what is being done to minimize this risk before committing to the treatment. Ask your contractor to share the product labeling information and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) on the chemicals being used. If the contractor refuses, look elsewhere for service.

What about Integrated Pest Management (IPM)?

Stephanie Blevins Wycoff, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

Daniel Frank, Director, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) combines several pest control tactics into a single plan to reduce pests and their damage to an acceptable level. Using many different tactics to control a pest problem causes the least disruption to the living organisms and non-living surroundings at the treatment site. Relying only on pesticides for pest control can cause pests to develop resistance to pesticides, can cause outbreaks of other pests, and can harm surfaces and non-target organisms. With some types of pests, only using pesticides achieves very poor control.

To solve pest problems, you should:

- Identify the pest or pests and determine whether control is warranted for each;
- Determine pest control goals;
- Know what control tactics are available;
- Evaluate the benefits and risks of each tactic or combination of tactics;
- Choose the most effective strategy that causes the least harm to people and the environment;
- Use each tactic in the strategy correctly; and
- Observe local, state, and federal regulations that apply to the situation.

The best strategy for each situation depends on the type of pest and the control needed.

Can You Take Advantage of Natural Controls?

Some natural forces act on all organisms, causing the populations to rise and fall. These natural forces act independently of humans and may help or hinder pest control. It might not be possible to alter the action of natural forces on a pest population. Be aware of the influence of natural forces and take advantage of them when possible. Natural forces that affect pest populations include climate, natural enemies, natural barriers, availability of shelter, and food and water supplies.

Climate

Weather conditions, especially temperature, day length, and humidity, affect pest activity and rate of reproduction. Rain, freezing temperatures, drought, or other adverse weather conditions may kill or suppress pests. Climate also affects pests indirectly by influencing growth and development of their hosts. For example, the population buildup of plant-eating pests can be related to the growth of its host plants. Unusual weather conditions can change normal patterns, which can lead to an increase or decrease in potential pest damage.

Natural Enemies

Birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and mammals feed on some pests and help keep populations down. Many predatory and parasitic insects and insect-like species feed on other organisms, some of which are pests. Pathogens often suppress pest populations. Creating a backyard environment that attracts beneficial insects and other natural enemies can help control pests on desirable plants.

Geographic Barriers

Mountains and large bodies of water restrict the spread of many pests. Other landscape features can have similar effects.

Food and Water Supply

Pest populations thrive only if their food and water supply lasts. Once the food source is gone, the pests die or become inactive. The life cycle of all living organisms depends on access to water.

Shelter

The availability of shelter can affect some pest populations. Overwintering sites and hiding spots are important for some pests. Rocks and logs in a garden are a good example of where pests, like slugs and snails, may find a safe haven from the sun and predators.

What Are Applied Controls?

Unfortunately, natural controls do not always control pests quickly or completely enough to prevent injury or damage. At these times, other control measures are necessary. Those available include:

- host resistance,
- biological control,
- cultural control,
- mechanical control,
- sanitation, and
- chemical control.

Host resistance: Some plants, animals, and structures resist pest attacks better than others. Some varieties of plants, wood, and animals are resistant to certain pests. Using resistant species and varieties, when available, helps control pest populations.

Host resistance works in three ways.

- Chemicals in the host repel the pest or prevent the pest from completing its life cycle.
- The host is more vigorous or tolerant than other varieties, and less likely to be damaged by pest attacks.
- The host has physical characteristics that make it more difficult to attack.

Biological control: A pest's natural enemies, like parasites, predators, and pathogens, can be used against it. Biological control may be supplemented by legally releasing, or enhancing the environment favoring the growth of, a pest's natural enemies in the target area. This might include creating habitats that favor predators or competitors not harmful to desirable host plants and animals. Biological control usually does not eradicate a pest, and the degree of control can change. There is a time lag between a pest population's increase and a corresponding increase in natural control. Under proper conditions, sufficient control can protect threatened plants or animals. Biological control also includes biologically altering the pest. This can include producing and releasing large numbers of sterile males; the use of sex attractants, called pheromones; or juvenile hormones. Pheromones can be used to monitor pest populations. Pheromones placed in a trap can attract insects in a sample area so that pest numbers are more easily estimated. Pheromones can also be a control tool. A manufactured copy of the pheromone that a female insect uses to attract males can be used to confuse males and prevent mating, leading to lower numbers of pests. Applying juvenile hormones to an area can reduce pest numbers by keeping immature pests from becoming reproducing adults.

Cultural control: Changing the environment, the condition of the host plant or animal, or the behavior of the pest can prevent or suppress an infestation. Cultural controls disrupt the normal relationship between the pest and the host plant or animal and make the pest less likely to survive, grow or reproduce. Common cultural practices include rotating crops, cultivating the soil, varying the time of planting and harvesting, planting trap crops, adjusting row width, and pruning, thinning and fertilizing cultivated plants.

Mechanical control: Adding physical controls to the environment, the host plant or animal, and/or the pest can help prevent or suppress an infestation. Mechanical controls include traps, screens, barriers, fences, nets, radiation, and electricity. Lights, heat, and refrigeration can alter the environment enough to suppress or eradicate some pest populations. Altering the amount of water, including humidity, can control some pests, especially insects and disease agents.

Sanitation: Keeping an area clean can help prevent and suppress some pests by removing the pests or removing their sources of food and shelter. Improve cleanliness, eliminate pest harborage, and increase the frequency of garbage pickup to reduce urban and industrial pests. Good manure management practices can prevent pests that attack domestic animals. Removing crop residues, and decontaminating equipment and other possible carriers before allowing them to enter a pest-free area or leave an infested area can reduce the carryover of agricultural pests from one planting to the next. The proper design of food-handling areas reduces access and shelter for many pests.

Chemical control: It is common practice to use pesticides to kill, repel, or prevent pests from causing damage. Chemicals that regulate plant growth or remove foliage are also classified as pesticides. Disinfectants and other common household chemicals may be classified as pesticides as well. Depending on the pest, pesticides can be the fastest way to control pests. In some instances, they are the only tactics available.

For additional information on IPM, please see:

An Introduction to Integrated Pest Management <https://resources.ext.vt.edu/contentdetail?contentid=2238>.

Safe and Effective Use of Pesticides for Home Grounds and Animals

Stephanie Blevins Wycoff, Extension Associate, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

Daniel Frank, Director, Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs

Many of the control recommendations in this guide are chemical because they have been shown through research to work in a safe, effective, and efficient manner. Pest control recommendations are ever changing, which is evident in some sections of this guide where alternative controls have been added as research shows they can work under Virginia conditions. The authors will continue to add alternative controls to this guide as this information becomes available from research results produced by Virginia Tech, Virginia State, and other nearby test sites.

Although pesticides are a controversial subject and are often viewed in a negative light by the general public, they do have their place in pest management. Those of us who condemn all uses of pesticides, and those who quickly decide to apply these chemicals without consideration of alternatives are guilty of not weighing the issue properly. There are situations where pesticides are necessary. There are just as many cases where they don't need to be used as a "magic cure-all." This is especially true around the home. In many cases, home pest problems can be solved without the use of pesticides.

The rest of this section is directed toward the safe and proper use of pesticides for those who have weighed the information so far and decided to use a chemical control. There are sections on the label concerning environmental hazards and prevention of exposure, as well as how to safely handle pesticides and deal with emergency situations. In addition, there are a number of tables and sources listed to help you employ these chemicals safely and efficiently. If there is any piece of advice that you should remember from using this guide, it is to **read the pesticide label**. The label is the key to the proper and safe use of all pesticide products.

The Pesticide Label

If you decide to use a pesticide, you will most likely purchase these chemicals from a local outlet. Before you go to this outlet, please make sure you are prepared. You should already know what pest you are trying to control, how you are going to apply a pesticide (*the types of equipment and methods available to you for application*), and have established how important it is to control the pest.

With these factors in mind, you can go to your supplier and either ask for help or scan the shelves for the proper control. If you ask for help, make sure you read the product label carefully before you buy the chemical and not just go on the word of a clerk. There have been many situations where a person asked for advice at the store and came home with the wrong chemical. This is especially critical when you are shopping for a pesticide to apply on plants grown for food. Read the product label before you buy the pesticide to make sure you can use the chemical to control your pest problem. Is the product labeled for your crop or animal? If not, you cannot use it legally or safely. Read carefully for when to apply, how much to apply, and what type of equipment is needed to apply the chemical.

For further information on pesticide labels, refer to: <https://resources.ext.vt.edu/contentdetail?contentid=2401>

What Formulation Is Best for Your Situation?

Pesticide products are sold as concentrated formulations, which require mixing before use, and as ready-to-use formulations. Concentrates are generally less expensive per treatment than ready-to-use formulations, but present other problems. Examples of concentrates include wettable powders (W or WP), emulsifiable concentrates (E or EC), soluble powders (SP), and flowables (F). Do you have the means to mix, pour, and apply a concentrate safely? If you buy too much, which is usually the case with most homeowners using concentrates, keep in mind that you might have to store any remaining concentrate at your home. If you store many pesticides longer than a few years, they will deteriorate and lose their effectiveness (yet still be toxic). Are you prepared to possibly pay to have your chemical disposed of through a hazardous waste service, or wait until a Pesticide Collection Program comes to your area? If you throw the waste chemical into the garbage you could create a hazard to others and the environment.

Other formulations are sold ready-to-use. These can be applied directly without mixing and include: solutions (S), aerosols (A), dusts (D), pellets (P), granules (G), and baits (B). You should purchase only enough pesticide to use in one season. Look for products with reduced packaging that are low in toxicity, present few hazards to the environment, and which allow you to use them without having to handle, store, or dispose of concentrates. In addition, pick products which won't require you to purchase expensive application equipment in order to apply them. Some products are now sold in single dose packaging, which eliminates the problem of storing excess pesticide concentrates.

1-8 Regulations and Basic Information: Safe and Effective Use of Pesticides

What Are the Parts of the Product Label?

The most important piece of information available to you is the pesticide product label. It is a legal document and is required to list all pertinent information about the product. You should become familiar with the different parts of the pesticide label. The information below corresponds to the numbers on the sample label to follow.

- 1) **Product Name:** includes the name of the manufacturer (ChemCo), the product name (NoPest), and the function of the product (Insect Killer).
- 2) **Ingredient Statement:** includes the amount of active ingredient by percent (8.0%) of the total product and identifies the ingredients by common name (deltathion) and chemical name (1,2 phospho-(5)-4-chloromethane).
- 3) **Toxicity Signal Word:** identifies the toxicity signal word (warning) which indicates that this product is moderately toxic to humans exposed to the chemical.
- 4) **EPA Registration Number** (999-000) is a code number that identifies the product by number according to EPA's product registration database. The first number (999) is specific to the company and the second (000) identifies the product. This number is very helpful when identifying the product if other parts of the label become unreadable.
- 5) **Precautionary Statements:**

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: warns the users how to protect themselves, what the hazards are to the eyes, the skin, the respiratory system, or if swallowed. The label also prescribes first aid measures and information for a physician (Note to Physician). This information should be provided to your doctor if you are poisoned.

Environmental Hazards: warns the user about potential hazards to wildlife, to water from runoff and leaching, and to air from drift.

Physical or Chemical Hazards: warns the user that the product is flammable and may cause a fire if not handled properly.

- 6.) **Directions for Use:** indicate it is a violation of Federal (and State) law to use the product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. Violation can mean fines and criminal penalties. It can also mean possible civil law suits from injured parties. Use directions also tell you how much to use, on what pest, and on what crops. These statements are critical since the product cannot be used on any other crops, especially food crops. Also, the rates are very specific to the product. They should be followed closely. The label also warns you not to apply the product to unusual varieties including several named in a special note. Application on these varieties could injure or kill these plants.
- 7) **Storage and Disposal:** indicates how to properly store the product and how to handle the product for disposal.
- 8) Provides the **name and address of the manufacturer** and the **EPA Establishment Number** (EPA Est. No. 999-VA-1) which is important if the product is defective. It indicates which facility produced the product. Some products also include a lot number on the label.

SPECIAL NOTE: The EPA has added a "bee advisory box" to pesticide labels. An example of this box follows the sample label. Applicators should use extra caution to avoid exposing beneficial insects, such as the honey bee, to pesticides. Applying pesticides to blooming plants or allowing pesticides to drift to areas where pollinators feed or live is illegal and should be avoided. Our pollinators are in crisis, and impacting their habitats and food sources with pesticides is part of the cause. Use common sense when using pesticides around all non-target organisms.

CHEMCo NoPest Insect Killer

1

Makes up to 8 Gallons Spray

Controls: Aphids, Mites, Thrips, Mealybugs, Whiteflies, Scale, and many other listed pests on Roses, Flowers, Ornamentals, Shrubs, and Trees.

Active Ingredients: Deltathion (1,2 phospho-(5)-4-chloromethane) 8.0%

Inert Ingredients: 92.0%

2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

3

Net Contents 8 FL. OZ.

4

EPA Reg. No. 999-000

Precautionary Statements

5

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Applicator should wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, goggles, chemical-resistant gloves, socks, and shoes. Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with fresh water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. If swallowed, promptly drink a large quantity of water and induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician: Emergency Information—call (800) 555-5555 This product contains a cholinesterase inhibitor. If signs and symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition are present, atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM may also be given in conjunction with atropine.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply when weather conditions favor runoff or drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Flammable. Keep away from heat or open flame.

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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.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

HOW TO USE: Mix thoroughly and spray entire plant, covering both upper and lower leaf surfaces. This product is designed for outdoor use only by home gardeners. It has not been tested on rare unusual varieties; therefore, when these plants are present, it is advisable to test on a few plants before spraying large numbers. **Do not apply to plants to be used for food or feed. Rate to apply – Aphids and Grasshoppers on Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees as Listed:** Apply 2 TBSP. (1 fl. oz.) to 1 gal. water. Spray as aphids appear. Repeat if infestation occurs.

All other Listed Pests on Roses, Flowers Shrubs, and Trees as Listed:

Apply 3 TBSP (1.5 fl. oz.) to 1 gal water. Spray when insects or mites are present or feeding damage is first noticed. Repeat if reinfestation occurs. For Mealybugs, Flower Thrips, Whiteflies, Mites, Scales, and other hard to control pests, spray 2-3 times about 7-10 days apart. Clean sprayer after each use by flushing with water. Do not use household bleach as a cleaning agent.

CONTROLS: Aphids, Bagworms, Beet Armyworm, Birch Leafminer, Budworms, Grasshoppers, Gypsy Moth (larvae), Holly Leafminer, Lacebugs, Leafrollers, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Sawflies, Scales (crawlers), Stinkbugs, Thrips, Tent Caterpillars, Two-spotted Spear Mites, Whiteflies.

PLANTS: Ageratum, Alyssum, Arborvitae, Aster, Azalea, Birch, Boston Ivy, Bottlebrush, Clendula, Camellia, Cottonwood, Crapemyrtle, Marigold, Oak, Petunia, Pyracantha, Rose, Snapdragon, Spruce, Stock, Yew, Zinnia.

NOTE: Do not apply to American Elm, Flowering Crabapple, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Redbud, Begonia, and Weigela as foliage injury may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate food or foodstuffs. Do not store diluted spray. Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

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ChemCo, Inc.
123 South Main Street
New Kenzee, VA 24000-0011
Product 1234 Made in the USA
Form 12300-E
EPA Reg. No. 999-000
EPA Est. No. 999-VA-1

8

2018©

SAMPLE ONLY

THE INFORMATION PRINTED IN THIS EXAMPLE SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PLACE OF THE INFORMATION PRINTED ON THE ACTUAL PESTICIDE LABEL.

THE NEW EPA BEE ADVISORY BOX

On EPA's new and strengthened pesticide label to protect pollinators

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators. Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications.
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: <http://pesticides.stewardship.org/pollinatorprotection/Pages/default.aspx>

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/local lead agency. For contact information for your state/tribe, go to: www.epa.gov. Pesticide incidents can also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

Alerts users to separate restrictions on the label. These prohibit certain pesticide use when bees are present.

The new bee icon helps signal the pesticide's potential hazard to bees.

Makes clear that pesticide products can kill bees and pollinators.

Bees are often present and foraging when plants and trees flower. EPA's new label makes it clear that pesticides cannot be applied until all petals have fallen.

Warns users that direct contact and ingestion could harm pollinators. EPA is working with beekeepers, growers, pesticide companies, and others to advance pesticide management practices.

Highlights the importance of avoiding drift. Sometimes, wind can cause pesticides to drift to new areas and can cause bee kills.

The science says that there are many causes for a decline in pollinator health, including pesticide exposure. EPA's new label will help protect pollinators.

Read EPA's new and strengthened label requirements:
<https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/new-labeling-neonicotinoid-pesticides>

Environmental Considerations

Water Quality

Protecting our water resources is very important. Both surface and groundwater can be vulnerable to contamination from pesticides and fertilizers.

Ground Water

Ground water supplies are held in and move through geological formations called aquifers. Your home most likely sits over a local aquifer which supplies drinking water to you and your neighbors through your well or public water authority. In Virginia, about 90% of rural residents depend on groundwater from these aquifers for drinking water.

Careless use of pesticides and fertilizers can contaminate ground water by leaching (seeping) into the soil and eventually coming into contact with the water table. If a pesticide is persistent (lasts more than one season in the environment), is highly water soluble, or is highly toxic, it can reach the ground water and contaminate it. This is especially possible if the soils in your area are sandy or gravelly in nature. In some areas of Virginia, geologic strata make the aquifers more vulnerable. These strata include the sandy areas of the coastal plains of eastern Virginia, the limestone (*Karst*) soils of the Blue Ridge Mountains of western Virginia, and the shale soils in the Highlands of southwestern Virginia. Other conditions which make ground water more vulnerable are excessive rainfall, irrigation, sinkholes, old wells, and other conduits to the aquifer. Even more dangerous are hot spots (point sources) caused by pesticide spills, backsiphoning*, careless mixing, improper storage, and illegal disposal. Hot spots are the leading cause of groundwater contamination from pesticides. The pesticide label will indicate if the pesticide you select is especially hazardous in these situations. In addition, you should take special precautions to limit the use of pesticides and even more importantly the excessive use of fertilizers. Fertilizers have been found in much greater amounts in water supplies than pesticides.

**Backsiphoning happens when a pesticide is pulled back into a water source where a fill hose is allowed to come into contact with the mix water in a spray tank. Homeowners should make sure that their spigots have a backflow preventer attached to prevent this potential problem. These devices are available at your local hardware store for less than \$25.00. More importantly, make sure that there is an air gap present at all times between your water source and the spray tank or container you are filling!*

Surface Water

Another hazard of pesticide and fertilizer use is the potential for runoff into surface waters. Surface waters are known to recharge the groundwater in some aquifers. Therefore, contaminated surface water can be a threat to both surface and underground water resources.

Some pesticide and fertilizer products have greater potential for runoff than other products. If you apply a pesticide or fertilizer before a rain, or if you water your lawn or garden heavily just after an application, there is a good chance you are going to wash off the pesticide or fertilizer you just applied. Again, choose your chemical wisely; the product label and the charts at the end of this section will indicate whether a particular chemical poses a risk to water resources. Limit your use of chemicals only to the necessary amounts to do the job. Be even more cautious if you live near a stream or lake. In many subdivisions and urban areas, storm drains empty directly into nearby bodies of water. Any runoff from your property is likely to follow these storm drains to a local river or lake.

Farmers along the Chesapeake Bay area employ grass filter strips and planted buffer zones to reduce runoff. The turf areas on your property act in a similar manner and can be very effective in preventing many harmful chemicals from running off your property. By properly maintaining these areas or by planting new areas on your property, you too can employ similar protection to the water resources in your area. Contact your local water conservation district or Extension office for help with applying these methods to your property.

Air Quality

Pesticides can drift if applied under windy conditions or directed into the air. Pesticide drift is illegal and can be quite harmful to the plants, animals, people, and surfaces it contacts. For example, if you spray your lawn with 2,4-D or other phenoxy herbicides and these materials drift into a neighbor's yard or your garden, they can be quite damaging to desirable plants. Plants such as grapes, tomato, tobacco, ornamentals, flowers, garden vegetables, and fruit trees can be badly damaged by drift from these pesticides. Other herbicides also have the potential to cause extensive damage to non-target plants. Drift of insecticides and other toxic chemicals can poison animals and people. Some of the carriers and the pesticides themselves can also damage the surfaces they contact. Contact with painted surfaces, such as those on automobiles, can result in expensive damage. Contact

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with children's toys, swimming pools, and pet dishes all present exposure hazards to people and pets.

Drift onto walkways can be tracked into homes and adjacent areas, or can come into contact with bare feet. There have been cases where herbicides were allowed to drift onto a sidewalk (from a spot application) and later tracked into nearby turf areas. Weeks later a path of dead grass appeared where the chemical was tracked into the adjacent lawn.

Soils

The soil isn't just the substrate holding your plants in the ground. The soil is a very active environment which can play an important role in the breakdown of many chemicals. Nutrients important to the growth of plants are broken down in the soil to usable elements. The soil environment also holds and breaks down many pesticides. However, too much of a particular chemical can contaminate the soil environment to an extent where it is no longer alive. In other cases, chemicals can move through the soil and damage nearby trees and other desirable plants. The soil/water environment allows chemicals to travel through the soil. Again, follow all label directions, add organic material to your soils to encourage biodegradation of pesticides and other chemicals, and reduce your pesticide use by employing alternative controls.

Non-Target Organisms

Pesticides can be quite harmful to non-target animals and plants. We mentioned the potential damage to many plants earlier. Animals, both wild and domestic, can be harmed by careless pesticide use. Your backyard is home to many wild birds and animals. Many pesticides, especially insecticides, can directly and indirectly kill these animals. Birds in particular are very susceptible to pesticide poisoning. Careless use of some granular insecticides has been known to kill large numbers of birds in one feeding. If you use granules, make sure you incorporate them into the soil by watering or burying them. Birds can also be poisoned when they come into contact with treated surfaces or by eating treated food sources. Avoid spraying ripened fruit or flowers; cover plants with netting to prevent birds from contacting or eating treated plants. Birds can also feed on poisoned insects or lose these sources of food when they are killed by insecticides. Applications of herbicides can change wildlife habitats to where they are no longer habitable. Be careful when applying all pesticides and consider the impact of these chemicals on wildlife.

Other non-target organisms such as fish, bees, and beneficial invertebrates (insects, earthworms, etc.) are also susceptible to poisoning from pesticides. By eliminating beneficial organisms, your pest control problem can actually get worse. Consider alternatives and keep your pesticide applications to a minimum. For more information on the impact of certain pesticides on wildlife and other non-target organisms, refer to the reference tables at the end of this section of the guide.

Pets and other domestic animals are just as vulnerable to pesticides. Be careful when applying flea and tick controls on pets to avoid overexposing them to these chemicals. Be cautious with repeated applications of organophosphate and carbamate insecticides. The label will indicate which products contain these chemicals or may warn you that these products are cholinesterase inhibitors. Overuse of these chemicals can chronically poison your pet because they affect the animal's nervous system; they can inhibit an enzyme in an animal's (including humans) nervous system that is required to allow the system to work properly. Ask your veterinarian for advice and read the label to avoid this potential problem. Also make sure that your pet isn't exposed to other pesticide applications around your property, especially while your animal is being treated for fleas and ticks.

If you have a question about pesticide poisoning of pets or other domestic animals, please contact your veterinarian. This is your most reliable source. The veterinarian may contact other sources for you. Be careful about using Internet sources or other unknown sources of information, especially regarding treatment. Another reliable source of toxicological information is the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center at (888) 426-4435. A charge may apply. See <https://www.asPCA.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control> for details.

For assistance with wildlife poisonings or protection, contact your local Virginia Game Commission official.

Preventing Human Exposure and Poisonings

We have discussed the many precautions necessary to protect the environment and non-target organisms. The most vulnerable organism associated with pesticide use is yourself—the applicator. The person applying pesticides has the potential to come into contact with concentrated formulations when handling these chemicals. Even if you use less concentrated forms, you still can contact these materials in a much larger amount than when they are released into the environment. It is for this reason that you must be especially careful to prevent contact. Remember, there is no hazard associated with pesticide use if you are not exposed to the chemical itself. Even with highly toxic pesticides, applicators can reduce their hazard to very low levels by preventing exposure.

The Dose Makes the Poison

The potential for a pesticide to cause injury depends on several factors:

Toxicity of the Active Ingredient

Toxicity is the measure of the inherent ability of a chemical to produce injury. Some pesticides, such as pyrethrins, have low human toxicity while others, such as parathion, are highly toxic.

A pesticide's toxicity is listed on the product label according to a three-tiered signal word rating system. Most consumer chemicals are rated as low to moderate toxicity. Labels using the signal word "caution" are rated as low toxicity pesticides. Those using the "warning" signal word are moderately toxic, and those using the "danger" signal word are highly toxic or highly corrosive. Avoid using any pesticide marketed for agricultural or commercial use. These chemicals are marketed for farm use and usually are concentrates formulated to be mixed for application on large acreage. For these reasons, mixing these products can be hazardous. Some chemicals may use the "Danger-Poison" signal word with a red skull with crossbones, which means they can be extremely hazardous. Most consumers are not equipped to handle these pesticides. Acute toxicity is based on the following ratings:

Table 1.1 - Toxicity Categories

Product Signal Word	Toxicity Category	Oral LD50 (mg/kg) ¹	Probable Adult Lethal Dose
DANGER/DANGER-POISON	highly toxic	0-50	a few drops to 1 teaspoon
WARNING	moderately toxic	50-500	1 - 2 teaspoons
CAUTION	slightly toxic	500-5000	1 ounce - 1 pint (pound)
CAUTION	almost non-toxic	more than 5000	1 pint (pound)

¹The amount in milligrams of chemical per kilogram of body weight to kill 50% of the test organisms in a toxicity test (usually white male rats) when administered orally (ingested).

The greater the dose of a specific chemical (the amount absorbed), the greater the risk of injury. Dose is dependent on the absolute amount of the pesticide absorbed relative to the weight of the person. Therefore, small amounts of a pesticide might produce illness in a small child while the same dose of the same chemical in an adult might be relatively harmless.

For further information on toxicity, refer to: <https://resources.ext.vt.edu/contentdetail?contentid=1134>.

Route of Absorption

Swallowing a pesticide usually creates the most serious problem. In practice, however, the most common route of absorption of pesticides is through the skin (dermal). The most toxic pesticides have resulted in death when absorbed through this route of exposure. This is why it is very important to wear protective clothing.

Duration of Exposure

In general, the longer you are exposed to a pesticide, the higher the level in the body. There is a point at which an equilibrium will develop between the intake and the output (the level will no longer continue to increase). This point may be either above or below the known toxic level.

Physical and Chemical Properties

The distribution and rates of breakdown of pesticides in the environment can significantly alter the likelihood that injury might occur.

Population at Risk

Persons who run the greatest risk of poisoning are those whose exposure is highest, such as users who handle or apply pesticides. However, the general public also faces the possibility of exposure.

Avoiding Exposure

Exposure is the key to creating a hazard with any toxin. Pesticides are no different. Without exposure you can't be poisoned. So avoiding exposure is the most important thing pesticide applicators can do to protect themselves. To protect yourself, you should wear protective clothing and limit your handling of pesticides as much as possible. Purchasing formulations which pose less risk in handling are worth the extra expense over a formulation which is harder to handle. Using a "measure and pour spout" device, now available in many garden centers, is a way to avoid exposure when measuring and pouring concentrates—the most hazardous stage for applicators. **Before using any device of this type for pesticide application, make sure it works properly.** Some types are prone to leaking. Test the device with water before using pesticides. If it leaks, return it to the place of purchase.

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To protect yourself, you should wear the following protective clothing and equipment:

Eye Protection

You should wear chemical splash-proof goggles anytime you are mixing pesticides or where spray can come into contact with your eyes. Your eyes are extremely vulnerable to pesticide exposure. Most chemicals are eye irritants. You can purchase a pair of these types of goggles at most hardware stores. The cost is under \$10.00.

Gloves

You should never handle a pesticide without using a pair of **unlined** chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves should be resistant to chemical permeation (chemical entering through the glove surfaces). Look for gloves made of nitrile or neoprene that will cover the upper forearms. Dispose of nitrile and neoprene gloves after one week of use. If you can't find these types of gloves, purchase a similar pair of vinyl gloves. Dispose of vinyl gloves after each use, because they can be permeated by chemical residues very easily. **Do not use** cloth or leather gloves. **Do not use** natural rubber or latex rubber gloves unless it is an emergency situation. Chemicals can penetrate rubber gloves within a very short period of time and some people have allergic reactions to latex. A good set of chemical-resistant gloves can be purchased at most hardware stores for less than \$10.00 per pair.

Clothing

For most pesticides **marketed for home use**, you don't need any special clothing. However, you should read the label carefully to confirm this point. At minimum, **always** wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and shoes. You should **never** apply a pesticide in typical summer attire such as shorts and T-shirt. Remember, most pesticide exposure is through the skin. You should protect your skin at all costs. If you use coveralls, make sure they are approved for chemical use. If they are cloth, make sure you launder them after each use. Never wash these items in the same load as your regular family wash; they must be laundered separately (see specific instructions below).

Boots

You should wear chemical-resistant boots (preferably neoprene pull-over boots) anytime you must walk through sprayed areas or where concentrate or spray can come in contact with your shoes or feet. You should **not** wear leather or cloth shoes because if they become contaminated, these items **cannot** be cleaned to rid them of pesticide residues.

Other Devices

If you are mixing concentrates, you should consider using an apron. Aprons made of nitrile, neoprene, or vinyl provide an extra measure of protection when mixing and can prevent contamination of clothing you might need to wear for a long period during application.

A Word About Respirators:

Although professional applicators routinely use respirators to protect themselves, mostly because they work with pesticides daily, they are usually trained in the use of these devices. Respirators do not all fit the same. In addition, they must be properly stored and maintained to work well. If you have a beard, they will not offer the level of protection needed. Most home use pesticides do not call for respirator use. If the pesticide you are using indicates you should use a respirator, it might **not** be a chemical designed for consumer use. **Do not use pesticides designed for agricultural and commercial use around your home. You are asking for trouble if you do!**

Again, remember these recommendations are general in nature. Please read the pesticide label to determine the type of protective devices you need to wear.

Cleaning Up Yourself and Your Pesticide Contaminated Clothing After an Application

Wash Yourself Thoroughly to Remove Residues from Your Skin

After using a pesticide, you should take steps to decontaminate yourself. Rinse off your shoes and gloves. Remove them and your contaminated clothing in a mud room or garage and clean up immediately. Put your contaminated clothing in a plastic garbage bag. Be sure to mark this bag and seal it to prevent others from coming into contact with the contaminated items. If you spilled concentrates or heavily soaked your clothes with dilute pesticides, you should throw them in the garbage using the same bag. Otherwise, the bag of clothing should be set aside for later laundering—**separately from your family wash.**

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You should immediately shower and shampoo thoroughly. Use plenty of hot water and soap. Dry off and take the towel you use to dry with to the laundry for washing as well (don't leave it in the bathroom for others to use!). Go back outside to check if you put everything away properly, including your boots, gloves, aprons, and goggles. These items should also be cleaned properly before you store them or use them again. Make sure you wear chemical-resistant gloves when handling and cleaning these items. Wash any areas of your skin or clothing after cleaning these items if they come in contact with the contaminated items or wash water.

Laundering Your Pesticide-Contaminated Clothing

Introducing pesticide-contaminated clothing into your family laundry presents a special hazard to you and the other members of your household. The pesticides on these pieces of clothing can be transferred to other clothing during the washing process. Please follow the instructions below carefully to prevent exposing you or your family to pesticide residues in the laundry.

Laundering Information for Pesticide-Contaminated Clothing - Before laundering, read the pesticide label to determine which chemicals are more toxic. Clothing contaminated with highly toxic and concentrated pesticides must be handled extremely carefully because pesticides are easily absorbed through skin. Hazards are less pronounced when handling clothing exposed to moderate or low-toxicity pesticides.

Discard any clothes that have been completely saturated with concentrated pesticides.

Laundering Recommendations (Cotton or Denim Fabric) - Wash contaminated clothing separately from the family wash. Pesticide residues are transferred from contaminated clothing to other clothing when they are laundered together.

Pre-rinsing contaminated clothing before washing will help remove pesticide particles from the fabric. Pre-rinsing can be done by:

- 1) Pre-soaking in a suitable container prior to washing to dislodge the particles;
- 2) Pre-rinsing with agitation in an automatic washing machine, and;
- 3) Spraying/hosing garments outdoors.

Clothing worn while using low-toxicity pesticides may be effectively laundered in one machine washing. It is strongly recommended that multiple washings be used on clothing contaminated with pesticides to draw out excess residues. Always wear chemical-resistant gloves when **handling contaminated clothing** to prevent pesticide absorption into the body.

Washing in hot water removes more pesticide from the clothing than in other water temperatures. Avoid cold water washing. Although cold water washing might save energy, cold water temperatures are relatively ineffective in removing pesticides from clothing.

Laundry detergents, whether phosphate, carbonate, or heavy-duty liquids, are similarly effective in removing emulsifiable concentrate pesticide formulations. Emulsifiable concentrate formulations are oil-based, and heavy-duty liquid detergents are known for their oil-removing ability.

Laundry additives, such as bleach or ammonia, do not contribute to the removal of pesticide residues. Either of these additives may be used, if desired, but caution must be used. Bleach should never be added to or mixed with ammonia, because they react together to form a **very toxic chlorine gas. Do not mix ammonia and bleach.**

If several garments have become contaminated, wash only one or two garments in a single load. Wash garments contaminated by the same pesticide(s) together. Launder using a full water level to allow the water to thoroughly flush the fabric.

Clothing exposed to pesticides should be laundered the same day. This is especially true with highly toxic or concentrated pesticides. It is much easier to remove pesticides from clothing by daily laundering than attempting to remove residues that have accumulated over a period of time.

Pesticide carry-over to subsequent laundry loads is possible because the washing machine is likely to retain residues. It is important to rinse the washing machine with an "empty load," using hot water and the same detergent, machine settings, and cycles used after laundering contaminated clothing.

Line-drying is recommended for these items. Although heat from an automatic dryer might create additional chemical breakdown of pesticide residues, many pesticides break down when exposed to sunlight. This also eliminates the possibility of residues collecting in the dryer.

Laundering Recommendations (Vinyl-coated Fabric, Neoprene, or Rubber) - Laundering this type of outer protective clothing is different from other types. It should be pan-washed in warm water (less than 110°F) using a good detergent. Double or triple washing of heavily contaminated outer protective clothing is desirable. Rinse through two water changes and hang up to air dry. Outer protective clothing should be washed after each exposure or use.

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Gloves must be thoroughly pan-washed inside and out using a good detergent with several rinses. Remember, gloves must be clean inside because they will be in contact with your skin. Wash **chemical-resistant boots** similarly to gloves.

Respirators require special care. Wash inside with a cloth, detergent, and warm water. Change filters according to instructions on the original container. Keep the respirator in a plastic bag, original container, or some other suitable container when it is not being used. Keep the respirator properly adjusted to your face. Filters and prefilters should be kept sealed in a plastic bag when not in use. Filters should be changed regularly according to ratings and amount of use.

Goggles should be washed with a mild detergent so as not to scratch the lenses.

Give all of your protective clothing and equipment the best of care. They may save your life.

Chemical Emergencies

What happens if you spill a pesticide?

Every pesticide spill situation varies, but there are some basic procedures you can follow to protect you and your family if a spill emergency occurs. Spills occur due to breakage of glass containers, tipping open containers during mixing and handling, and sometimes from poor storage conditions. Avoid these situations and you will avoid most spill emergencies.

Some measures you can take to reduce the hazards of a spill include:

- Review your pest control priorities to determine if you need to use or store a pesticide in the first place.
- Don't buy large containers or glass containers that break easily.
- Avoid liquid formulations if possible.
- Use ready-to-use products to avoid storing or handling concentrates.
- Don't store pesticides in your living areas or where vapors from a spill can enter your home in some way.
- Don't place containers where they will be easily knocked onto the floor and broken.
- Don't store pesticides where heat or cold will cause chemicals to react or rupture containers.
- Don't store containers where they will become wet or damaged.

The following diagram provides a 10-step process that works for most home and garden chemicals. If you have any doubts, contact the chemical manufacturer, your local Extension agent, or the groups listed in the Virginia Pesticide Information Directory (to follow).

SPILLS

Immediate steps

 <p>1 Isolate Area Keep people and pets away. Barcade or evacuate area if necessary.</p>	<p>If a liquid—absorb until dry</p> <p>6 Contain liquid along edge. Sweep absorbant from edge toward the middle.</p> 
 <p>2 Ventilate Area Do not breath vapors! Open doors and windows. Set-up portable fan.</p>	<p>Carefully place absorbant or spilled dry product in disposable container.</p> <p>7</p> 
 <p>3 Keep Fire Sources Away</p>	<p>Scrub spill area with concentrated detergent using broom</p> <p>8</p> <p>Absorb and pick-up according to steps 6 and 7. Discard soiled materials. Scrub lightly splashed items. Scrub out corners and crevices.</p> 
<p>STOP</p> <p>Call the emergency phone number listed on the product label, or CHEMTREC at (800) 424-9300.</p>	<p>Dispose of sweepings, broken product containers, broom, other contaminated wastes in accordance with recommendations of local and state authorities.</p> <p>9</p> 
<p>Clean Up</p>  <p>4 Put on rubber or neoprene gloves and overshoes.</p>  <p>5 Ready fire fighting equipment.</p>	<p>Wash gloves, overshoes, and shovels with strong detergent solution. Change clothing and wash in detergent.</p> <p>10</p> 

Chemical Spill Kit

Here is a list of supplies you will need to handle most chemical spills. Try to keep these items handy if you store pesticides in your home.

- chemical resistant gloves [2 pairs made from nitrile or neoprene—if you can't get these, rubber or vinyl will work but be careful since some chemicals can permeate (dissolve and enter through the glove surfaces) these materials easily]
- chemical resistant boots (1 pair made from neoprene rubber, or vinyl—again be careful about permeation)
- absorbent material (1 large bag of kitty litter or other commercially available absorbent)
- detergent [strong household type such as Tide or All will work; trisodium phosphate (TSP) will work more effectively but be careful because this material can burn you]
- disposable pail (a 5-gallon bucket will work—this is a good place to store most of the items in a spill kit)
- disposable plastic bags (2 heavy-duty garden type bags)
- broom (household type with natural bristles)
- scoop or shovel
- fire extinguisher [10 lb.—rated for chemical fires (A B & C type fires)]

What happens if you or a member of your family is exposed to or poisoned by a pesticide?

Pesticide poisonings can occur through careless handling, through accidental ingestion, and by contact with treated surfaces, containers, and application equipment. Many accidents can be prevented by careful handling, storage, and selection of safer products. Never store or leave pesticides where children, uninformed adults, or pets can contact them. Never leave a sprayer unattended or allow others to enter a treated area until the sprayed area is safe to reenter according to the label instructions.

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Follow these directions if an exposure occurs

- **Follow the first aid recommendations on the label.** Often quick action on the scene can do more to help a victim than can be done by waiting for emergency personnel to arrive. Remember, the first aid instructions are usually directed to the layman at the scene. Your response to these recommendations could save a life or prevent long-term injury. This is especially important when chemicals splash into the eyes—fast action to rinse out an eye during the first 15-20 minutes can prevent possible permanent damage. One word of caution—be careful to avoid exposure to yourself when handling a poisoned victim.
- **Call your physician immediately.** If your family physician is not available, the patient should be taken to the nearest hospital emergency room along with the container of the poisoning agent (pesticide container with the intact label). Make sure you put the container in a plastic bag and warn all emergency personnel of the situation to protect them from possible exposure to the pesticide on the victim, the container, or at the site.
- If necessary, the physician will call the nearest poison control center for further information on the suspected poisoning agent, treatment, and prognosis.
- **If you have questions specific to a possible poisoning, you can call a Poison Control Center for information. Please refer to the list below for Poison Control Centers and other emergency contacts.**

Poison Information and Treatment Resources For Virginians

Regional Poison Control Centers

Provide 24-hour information and consultation services by Poison Information Specialists and board-certified Medical Toxicologists. Located in hospitals equipped for all toxicologic (poison) emergencies.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA **Blue Ridge Poison Center**

University of Virginia School of
Medicine

1222 Jefferson Park Ave.
P.O. Box 800774
Charlottesville, VA 22903

(800) 222-1222

<https://med.virginia.edu/brpc/>

CHARLESTON, WV **West Virginia Poison Center**

Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center
3110 MacCorkle Ave., S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304

(800) 222-1222

www.wvpoisoncenter.org

WASHINGTON, DC **National Capital Poison Center**

3201 New Mexico Ave., NW
Suite 310
Washington, DC 20016

(800) 222-1222

www.poison.org

CHARLOTTE, NC **Carolinas Poison Center**

Atrium Health
P.O. Box 32861
4400 Golf Acres Dr., Suite B-2
Charlotte, NC 28208

(800) 222-1222

www.ncpoisoncenter.org

RICHMOND, VA **Virginia Poison Center**

VCU Health System
Virginia Commonwealth University
830 East Main Street, Suite 300
P.O. Box 980522
Richmond, VA 23298-0522

(800) 222-1222

<https://poison.vcu.edu/>

For a complete list of Poison Control Centers online, please visit: <https://www.aapcc.org/centers/>

National Poison Control Center

Toll-free number for all U.S.:

(800) 222-1222

Calls to this number will be routed to the closest
Regional/Area Poison Control Center.

Website for the American Association of Poison Control Centers is:

www.aapcc.org/

Applying the Correct Amount in the Right Place

Applying the correct amount of pesticide to the target site is critical for proper pest control. Using the right equipment for the job is an important first step toward achieving this task. Your choice of equipment can be as simple as using an aerosol or granular applicator supplied with the product, or as complex as using a pull behind or utility sprayer for a large area. In each situation, the application equipment must be in good working order and calibrated to put down the correct amount. Ask your Extension agent for publications and assistance with calibration of larger pieces of equipment and backpack sprayers.

Proper Measuring and Mixing

To mix a concentrated formulation of a pesticide, you must first determine (according to label directions) how much concentrate to dilute with water or some other diluent. You can use the conversion charts and other pieces of information in the Reference Tables (to follow) to help you with some measurements. Determining the correct amount to mix is usually just a combination of simple math and knowing the units of measurement.

For example, the product label says, "For the control of aphids on tomatoes, mix 8 fluid ounces of pesticide concentrate into 1 gallon of water and spray the foliage until wet." By filling your sprayer with water and testing the output on your garden, you know that your six tomato plants require only one quart of dilute pesticide to cover their foliage. So you need only 2 fluid ounces of pesticide concentrate mixed in one quart of water to do the job. Why? Because a quart is one-fourth of a gallon, and 2 fluid ounces mixed into a quart make the same strength spray recommended by the label, but in a quantity that can be used all at once.

Consumers can solve similar problems by using careful math, good measurements, and use of the reference information here and in the tables at the end of this section of the guide.

Helpful Hints

If you need to determine the size of a square or rectangular area, such as a lawn for herbicide application, measure and multiply the length times the width. For example, an area 10 feet long by 8 feet wide contains 80 square feet of area. Common area measurements may involve square yards (1 square yard = 9 square feet) or square feet (1 square foot = 144 square inches).

If you need to determine the volume of a space such as a room, measure and multiply the room's length, width, and height. For example, a space 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high contains a volume of 640 cubic feet. You would use this procedure, for instance, for an aerosol release to control cockroaches.

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Most home-use pesticides are measured in terms of volume. Some common equivalents include:

1 gallon (gal.)	=	128 fluid ounces (fl. oz.)
	=	4 quarts
	=	8 pints
	=	16 cups
1 quart (qt.)	=	32 fl. oz.
	=	2 pints
	=	4 cups
1 pint (pt.)	=	16 fl. oz.
	=	2 cups
1 cup	=	8 fl. oz.
1 tablespoon (tbsp)	=	1/2 fl.oz.
	=	3 teaspoons (tsp)
1 teaspoon (tsp)	=	1/6 fl.oz.

In measuring teaspoons or tablespoons of pesticide, use only level spoonfuls, and never use the same measuring devices for food preparation.

The following table provides examples to help you convert label information to your specific use situations. “Amount” can be any measure of pesticide quantity. However, the same unit of measure must be used on both sides of the chart. For example, 8 fluid ounces per gallon of water is equivalent to 2 fluid ounces per quart of water.

Not all dosage rates are included in the examples given here. For rates not included, remember that a pesticide that is diluted with water proportionally changes the quantity of pesticides and the area, volume, or number of items treated. For example, one-half pound per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to one-quarter pound per 500 square feet. Likewise, one-half pound of pesticide in 1 gallon of water applied to 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound of pesticide in 2 gallons of water applied to 2,000 square feet.

There is a point at which measurements needed for smaller quantities of pesticides are too minute to be accurately measured with typical domestic measuring devices. In such cases, the user can either mix the larger volume, realizing that there will be leftover material; obtain a more accurate measuring device, such as a graduated cylinder or a scale which measures small quantities; or search for an alternative pesticide or less concentrated formulation of the same pesticide.

Table 1.2 - Conversion Table

Pesticide Label Says Mix			Amount of Pesticide Per		
Amount Pesticide	Per		1 qt. water	1 pt. water	
8 units	1 gal. water	equals	2 units	1 unit	
16 units	1 gal. water	equals	4 units	2 units	
32 units	1 gal. water	equals	8 units	4 units	
128 units	1 gal. water	equals	32 units	16 units	
Pesticide Label Says Apply			Amount of Pesticide Per		
Amount Pesticide	Per		20,000 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	500 sq. ft.
1 unit	1,000 sq. ft.	equals	20 units	10 unit	1/2 unit
2 units	1,000 sq. ft.	equals	40 units	20 units	1 unit
5 units	1,000 sq. ft.	equals	100 units	50 units	2 1/2 units
10 units	1,000 sq. ft.	equals	200 units	100 units	5 units
Pesticide Label Says Release			Cans Per		
Aerosol Cans	Per		20,000 cu. ft.	10,000 cu. ft.	5,000 cu. ft.
1	10,000 sq. ft.	equals	2	1	don't use
1	5,000 sq. ft.	equals	4	2	1
1	2,500 sq. ft.	equals	8	4	2

Table 1.3 - Table of Weights, Measures, and Dilutions

Weights:

28.35 grams = 1 ounce
 16 ounces = 1 pound = 453.6 grams
 1 pint of water = 1.04 pounds
 1 gallon of water = 8.34 pounds
 1000 micrograms = 1 milligram
 1000 milligrams = 1 gram = 0.035 ounce avoirdupois
 1000 grams = 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Volume And Liquid Measure:

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon = 14.8 cubic centimeters (cc)
 2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce = 29.6 cc
 8 fluid ounces = 16 tablespoons = 1 cup = 236.6 cc = 1/2 pint
 2 cups = 32 tablespoons = 1 pint = 473.1 cc = 16 fluid ounces
 2 pints = 64 tablespoons = 1 quart = 946.2 cc = 0.946 liter
 4 quarts = 256 tablespoons = 1 gallon = 3785 cc
 1 gallon = 128 fluid ounces = 231 cubic inches = 3785 cc
 1 milliliter (ml) = 1 cubic centimeter = 0.034 fluid ounces
 1000 milliliters = 1 liter = approximately 1 quart, 1 fluid ounce
 1 liter of water = 1 kilogram
 1 bushel soil = 1.25 cubic feet

Temperature:

To change temperature in degrees Celsius to temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 9/5 and add 32.
 Example: 30 degrees Celsius = $30 \times 9/5 + 32 = 86$ degrees Fahrenheit.

Abbreviations:

Formulations:

A = aerosol
 B = bait
 C = concentrate
 D = dust
 E or EC = emulsifiable concentrate
 F = flowable
 G = granules or granular
 L = liquid
 LC = liquid concentrate
 M = microencapsulated

Land Measure:

43,560 square feet = 1 acre = 0.404 hectare
 1 mile = 5280 feet = 1609.35 meters
 10 millimeters = 1 centimeter = 0.3937 inches
 100 centimeters = 1 meter = 39.37 inches

Length Of Row Required For One Acre:

Row Spacing Length or Distance

24 inch	7260 yards = 21,780 feet
30 inch	5808 yards = 17,424 feet
36 inch	4840 yards = 14,520 feet
40 inch	4356 yards = 13,069 feet
42 inch	4149 yards = 12,446 feet
48 inch	3630 yards = 10,890 feet

Dilutions:

1 part per million	= 1 milligram per liter
(ppm)	= 1 milligram per kilogram
	= 0.0001 percent
	= 0.013 ounce by weight in 100 gal
1 percent	= 10,000 parts per million
	= 10 grams per liter
	= 1.29 ounces by weight per gallon
	= 8 pounds per 100 gallons

Pesticide Calibration Tables

Table 1.4 - Travel Speed Chart

Time Required in Seconds to Travel			
Miles per Hour	100 ft	200 ft	300 ft
1	68	136	205
2	34	68	102
3	23	46	68
4	17	34	51
5	14	27	41
6	11	23	34
7	10	20	29
8	9	17	26
9	8	15	23
10	7	14	21

1 mph = 88 feet per minute

1 mph = 1.466 feet per second

Speed in mph = Number of 35-inch steps per minute/30

Table 1.5 - Equivalent Quantities of Dry Materials (Wettable Powders) For Various Quantities of Water

Water	Quantity of Material					
100 gal ¹	1.0 lb	2.0 lb	3.0 lb	4.0 lb ¹	5.0 lb	6.0 lb
50 gal	8.0 oz	1.0 lb	1.50 lb	2.0 lb	2.50 lb	3.0 lb
5 gal ¹	0.80 oz (3 tbsp) ²	1.60 oz	2.40 oz	3.20 oz ¹	4.00 oz	4.8 oz
1 gal	0.16 oz (2 tsp) ²	0.32 oz (3 tsp) ²	0.48 oz (1 1/2 tbsp) ²	0.64 oz (2 tbsp) ²	0.80 oz (3 tbsp) ²	0.96 oz (3 tbsp) ²

¹**Example:** If a recommendation calls for a mixture of 4 pounds of wettable powder to 100 gallons of water, it would take 3-1/4 ounces to 5 gallons of water to give 5 gallons of spray mixture of approximately the same strength.

²**Note:** Wettable pesticide materials vary considerably in density. Therefore the teaspoonful (tsp) and tablespoonful (tbsp) measurements in this table are approximate but not exact dosages by weight. However, we believe that they are within the bounds of safety and efficacy for mixing small amounts of spray.

Table 1.6 - Equivalent Quantities of Liquid Materials (Emulsifiable Concentrates, etc.) for Various Quantities of Water

Water	Quantity of Material					
100 gal ¹	1/2 pt	1.0 pt	2.0 pt	3.0 pt	4.0 pt ¹	5.0 pt
50 gal	4.0 fl oz	8.0 fl oz	1.0 pt	24.0 fl oz	1.0 qt	2 1/2 pt
5 gal	0.40 fl oz (1 tbsp) ²	0.80 fl oz	1.60 fl oz	2.40 fl oz	3.20 fl oz	4.0 fl oz
1 gal ¹	0.08 fl oz (1/2 tsp) ²	0.16 fl oz (1 tsp) ²	0.32 fl oz (2 tsp) ²	0.48 fl oz (3 tsp) ²	0.64 fl oz (4 tsp) ²	0.80 fl oz (5 tsp) ²

¹**Example:** If 4 pints of a liquid concentrate is recommended to 100 gallons of water, 4 teaspoons of the chemical in 1 gallon of water will give a mixture of approximately the same strength.

²Approximate figure.

Decontaminating Sprayers

If you use your sprayer for an herbicide application (such as spraying herbicides like 2,4-D on your lawn) and later use it to apply an insecticide application on your garden or shrubs, you could kill those vegetables and ornamentals. You cannot totally decontaminate a sprayer of phenoxy herbicides. For this type of situation you should buy two sprayers; one for herbicides and another for other pesticide applications. You should clearly mark these sprayers accordingly. For other herbicides and for spraying less sensitive plants, you can use the same sprayer after cleaning it properly.

Cleaning a Sprayer

Immediately after application, you should flush the sprayer with water and spray this water on a site that is listed on the label. Rinse several more times with water before storing; additionally, rinse the sprayer with water at least once immediately before reusing. Most pesticide formulations can be removed by repeated washing with water.

Storage

Pesticide storage at home should be kept to a minimum. Often, buyers of home pesticides are tempted to purchase concentrated formulations because they cost less per dosage to mix and use. Unfortunately, most of us never think about the rest of the bottle. As a result, we often end up storing these chemicals somewhere in our homes or in an outside shed where the chemical will freeze or heat up and be rendered useless within a few years. You should:

- Select products that are ready-to-use or are marketed with limited packaging and in amounts to only carry you through the current use season.
- Store pesticides in a locked cabinet away from children and pets. The storage cabinet should be separated from other household items and should never be located in the living areas of the home. Never put pesticides in a cabinet with, or near, food, medical supplies, or cleaning materials.
- Always store pesticides in their original containers. Labels should be protected to prevent damage and to remain readable. Never transfer pesticides into other containers unless the original container is damaged. Never use drink bottles or other containers that children and others may associate with something to eat or drink. If you must transfer chemicals because of a broken container, make sure you remove the original label and place it on the replacement container. Always refasten child-proof closures and lids.
- Avoid storing pesticides in places where flooding is possible, or in open places where they might spill or leak into the environment. If you have any doubt about the content of a container, dispose of it using the directions below.

Disposal

The best way to dispose of a small, excess amount of pesticide is to use it—apply it according to label directions. If you cannot use it, ask a neighbor whether he or she can use it. If all the pesticide cannot be used, first check with your local solid waste management authority to determine whether your community has a household hazardous waste collection program or any other program for handling disposal of pesticides. Several communities in Virginia have sponsored these programs in the past. If you live on a farm or have purchased an old farm and have leftover pesticides that were left from previous farming operations, you should contact your local Extension agent to determine if your locality is holding a pesticide waste collection program for leftover farm chemicals.

- Do not pour leftover pesticides down the sink or into the toilet. Chemicals in pesticides could interfere with the operation of wastewater treatment systems and pollute waterways because many municipal systems cannot remove all pesticide residues.
- An empty pesticide container can be as hazardous as a full one because of residues remaining inside. When empty, a pesticide container should be triple rinsed and disposed of according to the pesticide label directions.
- Do not puncture or burn pressurized product containers—they could explode.
- If you have any doubts about proper pesticide disposal, contact your solid-waste management agency or other sources of assistance referenced on the pesticide label.

For further information on pesticide storage and disposal, please see:

Pesticide Storage & Disposal - A Quick Guide for Home Use <https://resources.ext.vt.edu/contentdetail?contentid=2387>

Additional Information

1. Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs. (2020). *The Virginia Core Manual: Applying Pesticides Correctly*. Blacksburg, VA: Virginia Cooperative Extension.
2. Helfrich, L. A., Weigmann, D. L., Hipkins, P., & Stinson, E. R. (2009). *Pesticides and Aquatic Animals: A Guide to Reducing Impacts on Aquatic Systems*. Virginia Cooperative Extension. Retrieved from <https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/handle/10919/48060>
3. Whitford, F., Miller, B., Bennett, R., Jones, M., & Bledsoe, L. (2008). Pesticides and Wildlife: An Introduction to Testing, Registration, and Risk Management. *Purdue Pesticide Programs*. Retrieved from <https://ppp.purdue.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/PPP-30.pdf>
4. Environmental Protection Agency (2005). Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety. *U.S. EPA – Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances*. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/citizens-guide-pest-control-and-pesticide-safety>

Table 1.7 - Toxicity Data for Some Common Pesticides Used in Home Grounds and Animals

Fungicides								
Pesticide (Brand Name)	Humans	Soils	Water	Birds	Mammals	Earthworms	Fish	Bees
captan	L	24	L	N	L	L	H	N
chlorothalonil (Daconil, Bravo)	L	30	L	L	L	M	H	H
copper sulfate	M	-	H	M	M	L	H	N
mancozeb (Manzate)	L	7	H	L	L	L	H	N
sulfur	N	-	L	N	N	-	N	N
Herbicides								
Pesticide (Brand Name)	Humans	Soils	Water	Birds	Mammals	Earthworms	Fish	Bees
2,4-D amine (2,4-D)	M	10	M	M	M	L	L	N
glyphosate (Roundup)	L	47	N	L	L	L	L	N
MCPA	L	120	H	M	L	L	M	N
mecoprop-P	L	60	H	M	L	L	L	-
pendimethalin (Pendulum, Prowl)	L	120	L	L	L	L	M	L
triclopyr	L	46	H	L	L	L	M	-
Insecticides								
Pesticide (Brand Name)	Humans	Soils	Water	Birds	Mammals	Earthworms	Fish	Bees
acephate (Orthene)	L	10	L	M	M	-	L	H
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (BT, Dipel)	N	-	N	N	L	N	N	N
bifenthrin	M	varies	L	L	M	-	H	H
carbaryl (Sevin)	M	16	M	L	M	EH	M	H
cypermethrin	M	60	L	L	M	H	H	H
imidacloprid (Merit)	M	varies	L	L	M	-	L	H
malathion	L	10	L	M	L	L	H	H
metaldehyde (Deadline)	M	-	L	L	M	-	L	L
pyrethrins (PyGanic)	L	10	L	L	L	L	EH	H
soap, insecticidal (Safer Soap)	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	L

Humans: based on oral LD50 in rats
Soils: half-life in soils (number of days)
Water: highest of either runoff or leaching potential
Birds: based on LD50 to most sensitive species
Mammals: based on oral LD50 in rats
Earthworms: based on test results
Fish: based on oral LC50 on most sensitive species
Bees: based on article on bee hazards by R. D. Fell

EH: Extremely high hazard rating
H: High hazard rating
M: Moderate hazard rating
L: Low hazard rating
N: No hazard rating
(*): Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates
(-): means data unavailable

Virginia Pesticide Information Directory

This directory is intended for use by persons who need assistance with general and emergency pesticide-related information. We hope that it will save time and money by directing you to the proper government and industry sources.

The pages to follow are broken down into **EMERGENCY** and **GENERAL INFORMATION**. In the blank lines provided, please take time to list your local phone numbers for these sources. In the case of an emergency, it might save a life or avoid added expense and inconvenience. Keep a copy of this guide, with this directory section marked, near your phone for future reference.

For emergency information about an agricultural chemical, please refer to a current product label or call CHEMTREC at (800) 424-9300 or (800) 262-8200.

Emergency Information

Treatment for Poisonings: If poisoned, have someone take you immediately to your nearest emergency room with the label of the container.

The blanks below are supplied for recording the name and telephone number of the nearest poison control center. Please refer to the Regional and Area Poison Control Centers listed previously.

My nearest poison control center is located at:

Phone Number: _____

Emergency Information

Spills, Leaks, Exposure, Fire, accidents, and other related emergencies	CHEMTREC (for assistance) Chemical Transportation Emergency Center Industry assistance with clean-up procedures, etc. www.chemtrec.com/	(800) 424-9300 or (800) 262-8200 (call day or night)
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Accidents Or Incidents that constitute a threat to any person, public safety and health, or the environment must be reported to:	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Office of Pesticide Services Field Operations	(804) 371-6560
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For Assistance With Spills And Emergencies
take time to jot down your local emergency numbers in the space provided

State Police _____
Fire Department _____
Ambulance _____

911

General Information

General Information	Virginia Tech Your Local Extension Office https://ext.vt.edu/offices.html	(540) 231-6543
Regulatory Information including permit or license information and reporting pesticide missuse.	Virginia Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services Office of Pesticide Services 102 Governor Street, Lower Level Richmond, VA 23219 www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticides.shtml	(804) 786-3798
Hazardous Waste Disposal Information (Follow label directions first, call for help only after reading label carefully.)	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality 1111 East Main Street, Suite 1400 P.O. Box 1105 Richmond, VA 23218 http://www.deq.virginia.gov/	(804) 698-4000 (800) 592-5482
Pesticide Information Dealing with pesticide chemistry and toxicology	National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) Oregon State University 310 Weniger Hall Corvallis, OR 97331-6502 http://npic.orst.edu/	(800) 858-7378 (also TDD) Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM PT 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM ET
Citizen's Assistance general consumer-related information and complaints	U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission https://www.cpsc.gov/	(800) 638-2772 (800) 638-8270 TTY 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM ET
Animal Poisonings Assistance (Emergency Services)	Virginia-Maryland Regional College Of Veterinary Medicine Virginia Tech (0442) 205 Duck Pond Drive Blacksburg, VA 24061 https://www.vetmed.vt.edu/ ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center https://www.aspc.org/pet-care/ animal-poison-control	(540) 231-4621 (Your veterinarian may contact this number 24 hours a day for consultation.) 540-231-7666 (SWITCHBOARD) (888) 426-4435
Toxicology Information	Virginia Department of Health Toxic Substances Information 109 Governor Street, P.O. Box 2448 Richmond, VA 23219 http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/	(804) 864-8127
For Information on drinking water regulations and pesticides in drinking water	EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline https://www.epa.gov/ ground-water-and-drinking-water	(800) 426-4791 Monday - Friday 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM ET

Also try EPA's Home Page for more consumer information on pesticides at <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol>

Professional Associations

National Pest Management Association (NPMA)

10460 North Street
Fairfax, VA 22030
(703) 352-6762
<https://www.pestworld.org/>

National Association of Landscape Professionals, Inc.

12500 Fair Lakes Circle
Suite 200
Fairfax, VA 22033
(703) 736-9666
(800) 395-2522
<https://www.landscapeprofessionals.org>

Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association

5101 Monument Avenue, Suite 203
Richmond, VA 23230
(804) 256-2700
<http://www.vnla.org/>

Virginia Pest Management Association (VPMA)

P. O. Box 7161
Fredericksburg, VA 22404
(540) 374-9200
<http://www.vpmaonline.com/>

Virginia Turfgrass Council (VTC)

P. O. Box 5989
Virginia Beach, VA 23471
(757) 464-1004
<http://www.vaturf.org>

This directory neither endorses those private groups listed nor was intended to exclude groups who may be appropriate but were not listed. Those who feel that they should be included are welcome to call or write for inclusion in future revisions: Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs (MC0409), 302 Agnew Hall (Bldg. 0109), 460 West Campus Drive, Blacksburg, VA 24061, (540) 231-6543. For a more complete list of pesticide-related sites, please visit to the Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs Home Page at vtp.ento.vt.edu (or vtp.org).

Protecting Honey Bees

James Wilson, Extension Apiculturist, Virginia Tech Department of Entomology

Honey bees are a valuable service to apiculture and agriculture not only because of they produce honey and beeswax, but they are the most important pollinators of cultivated crops. Pesticide poisoning of honey bees, and other beneficial insects, can be a serious problem. Every effort should be made to minimize the exposure of honey bees to pesticides in treated areas.

A Note on Protecting Pollinators in Virginia

Federal guidelines mandate that each state develop a plan for the mitigation of pesticide exposure to managed pollinators in their own state. This mandate came through the United States Environmental Protection Agency and was directed to the pesticide regulatory office of each state. The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) has fulfilled that role here. Through 7 regional listening sessions, input from approximately 450 stakeholders, 169 written comments from producers, beekeepers, professional pesticide applicators, and other stakeholders, VDACS developed a representative advisory committee of stakeholders and drafted a plan. The plan is known as the “Voluntary Plan to Mitigate the Risk of Pesticides to Managed Pollinators” and was finalized in May of 2017.

This voluntary plan encourages an increase in communication between pesticide applicators and the managers of pollinators in an effort to reduce the potential for damaging pesticide exposure. Since this plan is voluntary there are additional guiding documents for the majority of involved stakeholders. This plan has been adopted by the Commonwealth of Virginia and can be found in its entirety at the 1st link provided below. A specific list of best management practices appropriate for this pest management guide is provided below. Virginia has employed a communications tool to encourage access and communication between beekeepers and insecticide applicators. This tool is known as Bee Check. For more information on this tool and how you may use it to help prevent the exposure of bees to pesticides please visit <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BeeCheck-Fact-Sheet.pdf> , or <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant-industry-services-beekeeping-apiary-inspection.shtml>. Questions and comments should be directed to VDACS with the contact information given below.

Virginia is currently developing a strategy for managing all pollinators. This strategy is focused on identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the conservation and pollinator management efforts in Virginia. Once identified, this plan will outline how we can best manage Virginia’s resources for pollinators. Future developments with that plan will be made available by VDACS, and updated here accordingly.

Virginia’s Voluntary Plan to Mitigate the Risk of Pesticides to Managed Pollinators

Link: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BMP-plan.pdf>

Best Management Practices:

Beekeepers: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BMP-Beekeeper.pdf>

Structural Pest Management: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BMP-Structural-Pest-Management.pdf>

Horticultural Industry: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/BMP-Horticultural-Industry.pdf>

VDACS Pesticide Resources:

The Virginia Pesticide Database <http://www.kellysolutions.com/VA/pesticideindex.htm>

The office of Pesticide Services <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticides.shtml>

VDACS Contact Point:

Liza Fleeson Trossbach, Program Manager

Office of Pesticide Services

liza.fleeson@vdacs.virginia.gov

804.371.6559

Keith Tignor, State Apiarist

Office of Plant Industry Services

keith.tignor@vdacs.virginia.gov

804.786.3515

Causes of Honey Bee Poisoning

1. The majority of honey bee poisoning occurs when pesticides are applied to crops in bloom. This includes crop plants such as sweet corn, which is routinely sprayed when in tassel. Honey bees do not pollinate corn; however, they will collect pollen from corn tassels and transport it back to the honey bee hive.
2. The application of pesticides to fields with weeds in bloom. The spring application of pesticides to alfalfa fields with flowering weeds is a particular problem in Virginia.
3. The drift of toxic sprays or dusts to adjoining crops or weeds in bloom.
4. The contamination of flowering ground-cover crops in orchards treated with pesticides.
5. The contamination of water or dew on foliage and flowers. This includes the water collected by honey bees for drinking and cooling the honey bee hive.
6. The application of systemic pesticides and the potential contamination of nectar and pollen collected by foraging honey bees. The use of neonicotinoid pesticides (e.g., clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam) is a concern for honey bee poisoning; although, there is a need for more research evidence.

The most serious poisonings result with honey bees that collect pesticide-contaminated pollen or nectar and transport these materials to the honey bee hive. Pesticide dusts (e.g., Sevin) and encapsulated pesticides are especially dangerous. These pesticides can adhere to foraging honey bees, are transported to the hive, and stored for long periods of time. Such pesticides may cause honey bee mortality in the hive for several months.

Ways to Reduce Honey Bee Poisoning

1. Contact beekeepers with honey bee hives near areas to be treated with pesticides that are hazardous to honey bees.
2. Do not apply pesticides that are toxic to honey bees on crops in bloom.
3. Use pesticides that are less toxic to honey bees when such choices are consistent with pest control recommendations (e.g., see table of relative pesticide toxicities).
4. Choose the least hazardous pesticide formulations when possible. Pesticide dusts and encapsulations are more toxic than sprays of the same material. Pesticides applied as wettable powder sprays tend to have longer residual effects (and are more toxic) than the emulsifiable concentrate sprays. Granular applications of pesticides are typically the safest method of treatment in areas with honey bee hives.
5. Avoid drift of toxic pesticide sprays onto ground-cover plants, weeds, and crops in nearby fields.
6. Control weeds in fields and avoid direct pesticide applications to flowering weeds when possible. Mow before pesticide application, if orchards have ground-cover plants in bloom.
7. Apply pesticides in the late evening or early morning when honey bees are not actively foraging. This is important with crops such as corn, since pollen is released in the morning. The evening application of pesticides to such crops are less hazardous and will reduce unintentional honey bee poisonings.
8. Do not apply pesticides if temperatures are expected to be unusually low following pesticide treatment. Pesticide residues can remain toxic to honey bees for longer periods of time under low temperature conditions.
9. Avoid the direct application of pesticides over honey bee hives.
10. Allow beekeepers with honey bee hives near areas to be treated with pesticides an option to move the hives or confine the honey bees, if there is a potential for honey bee loss.

THE NEW EPA BEE ADVISORY BOX

On EPA's new and strengthened pesticide label to protect pollinators

Alerts users to separate restrictions on the label. These prohibit certain pesticide use when bees are present.

The new bee icon helps signal the pesticide's potential hazard to bees.

Makes clear that pesticide products can kill bees and pollinators.

Bees are often present and foraging when plants and trees flower. EPA's new label makes it clear that pesticides cannot be applied until all petals have fallen.

Warns users that direct contact and ingestion could harm pollinators. EPA is working with beekeepers, growers, pesticide companies, and others to advance pesticide management practices.

Highlights the importance of avoiding drift. Sometimes, wind can cause pesticides to drift to new areas and can cause bee kills.

The science says that there are many causes for a decline in pollinator health, including pesticide exposure. EPA's new label will help protect pollinators.

Read EPA's new and strengthened label requirements: <http://go.usa.gov/jHH4>

Relative Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees by Laboratory and Field Tests

Group I. Highly Toxic

Severe losses may be expected if these pesticides are used when honey bees are present at treatment time or within a day *thereafter*.

Abamectin	Bidrin (dicrotophos)	Dibrom (naled)	Lindane	Proaxis (gamma-cyhalo- thrin)	Synthrin (resmethrin)
Acramite (bifenazate)	Capture, Annex, Brigade (bifenthrin)	Dimate (dimethoate)	Lorsban (chlorpyrifos)	Proclaim (emamectin)	Talstar
Actara, Centric, Platinum, Helix, Cruiser, Adage (thiamethoxam)	Carzol	Diazinon (spectracide)	Malathion	Provado (imidacloprid)	Tameron (methamidophos)
Acephate	Clutch (clothianidin)	Dimecron (phosphamidon)	Matacil (aminocarb)	Pydrin (fenvalerate 0.1 lb/A) ²	Tefluthrin (Force)
Admire, Advantage, Gaucho, Merit, Premise, Touchstone (imidacloprid)	Commodore (lambda-cyhalo- thrin)	Dinotefuran	Mesuroil (methiocarb)	Pylon, Phantom (chlorfenapyr)	Temik (aldicarb)
Advantage	Comply (fenoxycarb)	Dursban, Eradex (chlorpyrifos)	Monitor (methamidophos)	Pyramite	TEPP
Ambush (permethrin)	Curacron (profenofos)	Endigo	Nexter (pyridaben)	Rebelate (dimethoate)	Tralomethrin (Saga)
Ammo (Fury) (>.025 lb/A) (cypermethrin)	Cygon (dimethoate)	Envidor (spirodiclofen)	Nudrin (methomyl)	Resmethrin	Trimax
Apollo, Ovation (clofentezine)	Cymbush	Ethyl guthion (azinphos-ethyl)	Orthene (acephate)	Scout (tralomethrin)	Vapona (dichlorvos)
Asana (esfenvalerate)	Danitol (fenopropathin)	Flagship (thiamethoxam)	Parathion	Sevin (carbaryl) ³	Venom (dinotefuran)
Avaunt (Advion) (indoxacarb)	Dasanit (fensulfothion)	Fipronil	Pay Off (flucythrinate)	Sniper	Warrior (lambda-cyhalo- thrin)
Avid (avermectin)	DDVP (dichlorvos)	Furadan F (carbofuran)	Phosphamidon	Spectracide	Zectran (mexacarbate)
Baygon (propoxur)	Decis (decamethrin)	Gardstar (permethrin) ¹	Poncho, Titan, Clutch, Acceleron, Arena, Belay, Celero (clothianidin)	Steward (indoxacarb)	Zephyr (Agri-Mek) (abamectin)
Baythroid (cyfluthrin)	Delegate, Radiant (spinetoram)	Guthion (azinphos-methyl)	Pounce (permethrin)	Sumithion (fenitrothion)	Zeta-cypermethrin
	Denim (emamectin benzoate)	Imidan (phosmet)	Prallethrin	Supracide (methidathion)	
		Karate		Swat (bonyl)	
		Lannate D (methomyl)			

¹Can be applied to ground in front of honey bee hives for the control of small hive beetles.

²Can be applied in the late evening at rate of 0.1 lb/A or less.

³Some formulations of Sevin XLR are rated as moderately toxic to honey bees.

Group II. Moderately Toxic

These can be used around honey bees if dosage, timing, and method of application are correct, but should not be applied directly on honey bees in the field or at the honey bee hive.

Abate (temophos)	Calypso (thiacloprid)	Decis, Battalion (deltamethrin)	Ethodan (Ethion)	Oil sprays (superior type)	Systox (demeton)
Acramite, Floramite (bifenazate)	Carzol (formetanate)	Di-Syston (disulfoton)	Larvin (thiocarb)	Rimon, Pedestal (novaluron)	Trigard (cyromazine)
Assail (acetamiprid)	Chlordane	Dyfonate (fonofos)	Metasystox (demeton-s- methyl)	SpinTor, Conserve SC, Entrust, Success (spinosad)	Thimet (phorate) ²
Banol (carbanolate)	Ciodrin (crotoxyphos)	Elgetol (dinitrocresol)	Metasystox R (oxydemeton- methyl)		Thionex (endosulfan)
Bolstar (sulprofos)	Coumaphos ¹ (Agridip, Asunthol)	endrin	Mocap (ethoprop)	Spirotetramet (Movento)	Trithion, Thiodan (carbophenothion)
	Counter (terbufos)	Esteem (pyriproxyfen)			Vydate (oxamyl)

¹Checkmite (coumaphos) strips can be used in honey bee hives to treat for varroa mites and small hive beetles.

²Thimet EC should only be applied during late evening.

Group III. Relatively Nontoxic

These can be used around honey bees with a minimum of injury; safest if applied in the evening or early morning.

Acaraben (chlorobenzilate)	(thiacloprid)	(ethephon)	Mavrik (tau-fluvalinate) ¹	(rotenone/ pyrithrin)	(buprofezin)
Acarol (bromopropylate)	Chlorantraniliprole	Esteem (pyriproxyfen)	methoxychlor (Marlate)	pyrethrum (natural)	Tedion (tetradifon)
Agri-Mek (avermectin)	Chlorparacide (chlorbenside)	Flonicamid	Mitac (amitraz)	rotenone	tetram
Allethrin	Confirm, Mimic (tebufenozide)	Fujimite, Akari (fenpyroximate)	Morocide (binapacryl)	ryania	Tetrasan
Altosid (methoprene)	Cyd-X (CM granulovirus)	Fulfill (pymetrozine)	Murvesco (fenson)	sabadilla	Torak (dialifor)
Amitraz	cyrolite	Fundal, Galecron (chlordimeform)	Neemix, Align (azadirachtin)	Saphos (menazon)	Trigard (cyromazine)
Apollo, Ovation (clofentezine)	Delnav (dioxathion)	<i>Heliothis polyhe- drosis</i> virus	Neotran	Savey, Onager (hexythiazox)	Vendex (fenbutatin oxide)
Applaud, Centaur (buprofezin)	Demize (D-Limonene)	Herculex	nicotine	Shuttle	Yieldgard
Aza-direct (azadirachtin)	Dessin (dinobuton)	Hexygon	Omite (propargite)	Smite (sodium azide)	Zeal, Secure (etoxazole)
Baam (amitraz)	Dimilin (diflubenzuron)	Intrepid (methoxyfenozide)	Ovotran (ovex)	Spiromesifen (Oberon, Forbid)	
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Accoate, Biotrol, Dipel, Thuricide)	Dinocap (Karathane)	Isomate	Pentac (dienochlor)	Spur (fluvalinalate)	
Birlane (chlorfenvinphos)	Dylox (trichlorfon)	Kanemite (acequinocyl)	Plictran [mitacid] (cyhexatin)	Sucroicide (sucrose octano- ate esters)	
Calypso	Endeavor (Pymetrozine)	Kelthane (dicofol)	Pynamin	Surround (kaolin)	
	Ethrel	Mach 2 (halofenozide)	Pyrellin	Talus	

¹tau-fluvalinate is used in Apistan strips to treat honey bee hives for varroa mites. It is illegal to use Mavrik in honey bee hives.

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Fungicides

As a general rule, fungicides are safe to use around honey bees.

Afugan (pyrazophos)	Polyphase) copper oxides	(captafol) Dithane D-14	Indar (butrizol)	(dichlone) Plantvax	Syllit (dodine)
Arasan (thiram)	copper oxychloride sulfate	(nabam) Dithane M	Iprodoine ² Karathane	(oxycarboxin) Polyram	Terraguard ¹ , Procure (triflumizole)
Bayleton (triadimefon)	copper sulfate	(maneb, manzeb) Dithane Z	Lesan (fenaminosulf)	(metriam) Propiconazole ¹	Tetraconazole (Domark, Eminent)
Benlate (benomyl)	cupric hydroxide (Kocide)	(zineb) Du-Ter	Maneb Mancozeb	(Alamo, Banner) Pyraclostrobin ²	Thiram
bordeaux mixture	Cyprix (dodine)	(fentin hydroxide) Dyrene	Morestan (oxythioquinox)	Pyrimethanil ¹ (Philabuster, Penbotec)	Thylate
Boscalid (emerald, endura, pristine)	Cyprodinil Daconil (chlorothalonil)	(anilazine) ferbam	Morocide (binapaeryl)	Ridomil	Vinclozolin ²
Bravo (chlorothalonil)	Dessin (dinobuton)	fluoxastrobin Glyodin	Myclobutanil Mylone	Rovral (iprodione) ²	Vitavax (carboxin) Zineb
Captan	Difenoconazole	Hinosan (edifenphos)	(dazomet) Phygon	sulfur	
Carbendazim (Fungisol,	Difolatan				

¹ May increase the toxicity of neonicotinoid pesticides to honey bees if used together.

² May cause loss of honey bee larvae. Use with caution where honey bees are foraging.

Herbicides, Defoliants and Dessicants

2,4-D	Basagran (bentazon)	Dual (metolachlor)	Hyvar (bromacil)	Norton (ethofumesate)	Ronstar (oxadiazon)
2,4-DB	Betanal AM	Endothall (endothall)	IPC (propham)	Oxyfluorfen ¹ Paarlan (isopropalin)	Sancap (dipropetryn)
2,4-DP (dichlorprop)	Bladex (cyanazine)	Eptam	Karmex (diuron)	paraquat	Sencor (metribuzin)
Alachlor	Blazer (acifluorfen)	Evik (ametryn)	Kerb (proamide)	Pendimethalin ¹ (Prowl)	Sinbar (terbacil)
Alanap (naptalam)	Blazer (acifluorfen)	Evital (norflurazon)	Lasso (alachlor)	Phenmedipham (Betanal)	Surflan (oryzalin)
Alopex (clofop-isobutyl)	cacodylic acid	Exhalt 800	Lorox (linuron)	Pramitol (prometone)	Sutan (butylate)
Amiben (chloramben)	Cambilene (2,3,6-TBA)	Folex (desmedipham)	MCPA	Princep (simazine)	Telvar (monuran)
Amitrol	Caparol (prometryn)	Garlon (triclopyr)	Methar, DSMA	Probe (methazole)	Tolban (profluralin)
Ammate	Chloro-IPC (chlorpropham)	Glyphosate	Milogard (propazine)	Propanil ¹	Tordon (picloram)
Atrex (atrazine)	Cotoran (fluometuron)	Gramoxone (paraquat)	Modown (bitenox)	Prowl (pendimethalin)	Treflan (trifluralin) ¹
Avenge (difenzoquat)	Daconate (MSMA)	Herbisan (EXD)	MSMA	Pyramin (chloridazon)	Vegadex
Balan (benefin)	dalapon	Hoelon (diclofop-methyl)	Mylone (dazomet)	Ramrod (propachlor)	Zorial (norflurazon)
Banvel (dicamba)	diquat DSMA			Randox	

¹ Slightly toxic to honey bees

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