

# Insect Control Recommendations

EXTENSION DIVISION

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University,

## INSECTS OF NURSERY CROPS AND SHADE TREES

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These recommendations are for use by nursery producers, commercial and municipal arborists, and experienced custom spray applicators who are responsible for the production, care, and protection of shade trees, shrubs, and other woody ornamental plants. Pest control is a highly complex and technical part of ornamental horticulture requiring technical knowledge, effective planning, and skillful implementation of cultural and pest control practices.

There is no simple, magic formula for pest control on trees and shrubs. More than 250 species of insects and mites are commonly found which damage or are potentially injurious to over 100 genera of woody ornamentals. Great diversity by insects in host preferences, seasonal development, periods of activity, habits, and susceptibility to insecticides requires careful planning and critical timing of control measures. It is a simple fact that insects and mites will occur, multiply, and cause serious losses if ignored or inadequately controlled. The most frequent cause of insect problems is the failure of nurserymen and arborists to carry out necessary control procedures properly at the right time due to pressures from other phases of production and maintenance. The consequence, without exception, is a much more difficult and costly situation.

The best way to control insects and mites is a preventive program. First, do not introduce pest problems. In nursery production, propagate or buy ONLY clean, uninfested stock plants. In municipal tree planting or private landscaping, set out ONLY insect-free plant materials. The presence of a few, hardly noticeable insects or mites at planting time is a sure source of extra work and costly effort later on. Second, draw up a seasonal pest control schedule to prevent the establishment and buildup of insects and mites which may have been overlooked or can move in from nearby areas by natural migration. Third, maintain regular surveillance of established plant materials and be prepared to schedule special remedial control measures for difficult or complex pest problems which arise. Take advantage of assistance from your local Extension Agent, Agriculture and the Extension Specialists at the university in Blacksburg.

The recommendations in this guide provide a basis for developing a general preventive control schedule which can be adapted to specific needs and problems by nurserymen and arborists. Since common pest problems and general control practices vary between production of nursery stock and protection of established shade trees and ornamentals, a separate section is given for each. The major pest problems are included in the most appropriate section. For more detailed information on specific problems, such as timing and insecticides for the more than 50 kinds of scale insects, for example, consult other Extension Division publications as they become available.

### How to use these recommendations.

Prepare a seasonal control schedule for your specific plant types and pest problems. Each nursery, municipality, or local area tends to have its own unique pest situation depending on routine cultural and control practices. If the pest situation is not known, conduct a thorough survey to determine which problems exist and what the control needs are. Review and study the recommendations so that a seasonal spray schedule can be planned. Select those treatments from the months listed which most conveniently fit the work plan in your own operation. For example, the use of dormant sprays on many plants will minimize or eliminate the need for spraying operations during the busier periods or at times when it is essential to be involved controlling other critical pests. Another example is controlling spruce and southern red mite in the fall rather than the spring, or controlling pine needle scale in late July rather than in May. With careful study and planning, these recommendations can be adapted to an effective, seasonal, preventive control program. There are numerous built-in options and alternatives. It is essential to carry out the program precisely. Thoroughness and proper timing are critical in obtaining effective results.

### Precautions.

Be absolutely sure to read and follow ALL of the directions and precautions on the labels and accompanying brochures of the pesticides used. Every statement included is important and can prevent serious injuries or losses. Be absolutely sure that those involved in the application of pesticides are fully informed of all precautions for use and are trained in the application techniques.

### Toxicity and hazard to man and animals.

As a guide to general hazards of chemicals, know the relative toxicities of common insecticides. Also study the precautionary statements on pesticide labels. Certain chemicals may be more readily absorbed through the skin, or may be less toxic when skin exposure is involved than if the chemical is ingested. Some may be relatively non-toxic to bees and birds, but highly toxic to fish. In using pesticides, avoid application where undesirable side effects may result. In spraying it is essential to stay out of drift and direct spray. Wear protective equipment when using the more toxic materials.

### Plant injury.

Insecticides vary greatly in their phytotoxicity. Be sure to avoid treating sensitive plants. Cautions on the label usually indicate plants which should not be sprayed. Read the entire label carefully. Dimethoate is one of the more variable chemicals, causing foliage injury on elms, chrysanthemums, andromeda, some varieties of azaleas but not others, burford and Chinese holly but not Japanese or other types, honey locust, dogwood, crab apples, and maple. Carbaryl may injure tender foliage if plants are wet when treated or in the presence of high humidity; it should not be used at any time on Boston ivy or Virginia creeper. Endosulfan may injure white birch, redbud, and Anderson yew. Malathion may cause injury to certain junipers, eleagnus, hibiscus, some rose varieties, certain ferns. Petroleum oils for dormant or summer spraying are much safer now than in earlier days, but should not be used on birch, beech, sugar and Japanese maple, hickory, walnut, butternut, douglas fir, or spruces.

It is important not to mix pesticides which are not compatible with each other, and to avoid formulations not intended for use on plants. Formulations used for structural pest control should not be applied to plants.

NURSERY CROP INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<b>MARCH</b>			
<u>dormant oil</u> (3-4 gal. per 100)  Use: 70 sec. viscosity 94 U.R. (minimum)	arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, camellia, elm, hawthorn, holly (Japanese), linden, magnolia (shrub forms), oaks, pyracantha, redbud, red and silver maple, rhododendron, taxus, tulip tree, flowering fruits	boxwood mite, spruce mite southern red mite, lecanium scales, certain armored scales, certain aphids, mealybugs	Apply during warm weather (February - March before buds open) for best results. Do not spray when freezing may occur within 12-24 hours. Do not apply to thin-barked trees. Oils will remove the bloom from some foliage, especially spruces. The later in the season, the more effective sprays will be. Be sure to read label precautions thoroughly.
<u>dormant oil plus ethion</u> (3 gal. per 100)  Use: 60 sec. viscosity oil plus 2% ethion	juniper, pine, euonymus, lilac, ash, willow	armored scales, soft scales, spider mites	Apply during warm weather for best results. Do not spray when freezing may occur within 12-24 hours. Oils will remove the color bleed from foliage, especially conifers. Apply as late in the spring as feasible before new growth begins. Be sure to read the label precautions thoroughly.
<u>lindane</u>	white pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine	white pine weevil	Spray only the main upright terminal. Do not treat the entire tree. Add a spreader-sticker. Apply before adults begin laying eggs, usually prior to April 1.
<b>APRIL</b>			
<u>carbaryl</u> or <u>mexacarbate</u>	apple, flowering fruits, hawthorn, oaks	tent caterpillar, leaf roller (leaf tier) (mexacarbate is not registered for leaf roller)	Apply when foliage is beginning to develop. Leaf rollers may cause injury to buds as they are opening; treat just before buds open. See Plant Injury, p.2.
<u>malathion</u>	white and Scotch pine, Norway, blue, and white spruce, hemlock, douglas fir, hickory	pine bark aphid, spruce gall aphids, hickory leaf stem gall aphid	Best timing is most difficult. Aphids develop rapidly and lay eggs with onset of warm weather. Spray before white woolly egg masses appear on pine, spruce, hemlock. Add a miticide to carbaryl when spraying conifers. Repeat in 2 weeks. See Plant Injury, p.2.

NURSERY CROP INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<u>dimethoate</u> or <u>trichlorfon</u>	Scotch, loblolly, Japanese black, Monterey, and other 2-3 needle pines	pine tip and shoot moths	Apply a full foliage spray during late April for control of first generation. Repeat in mid-June. See Plant Injury, p.2.
MAY			
<u>dicofol</u> or <u>tetradifon</u> or <u>chlorobenzilate</u>	arborvitae, andromeda*, azalea, boxwood, chamaecyparis*, cypress*, hemlock, holly (Japanese), laurel*, rhododendron, spruce, flowering fruits*, roses  (* Chlorobenzilate not registered for use on these plants.)	spider mites	Treat during early to mid-May to prevent buildup and subsequent injury to new growth. Tetradifon is primarily an ovicide. These mites are more active in the spring than in June and July. For two-spotted mite on roses, nursery stock in greenhouses and cutting beds, and other hosts, spray at 3 week intervals during June and July alternating chemicals.
<u>endosulfan</u> or <u>lindane</u>	dogwood, flowering cherry and peach, lilac	moth borers on dogwood, flowering cherry, peach, lilac	Spray during early to mid-May. Repeat 2 or 3 times at 3 week intervals. EC provides longer residual. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>carbaryl</u> or <u>lindane</u> or <u>dimethoate</u>	gray and paper birch	birch leaf miner, aphids	Spray after adult leaf miners lay eggs but before mines reach 1/8" in diameter. European white, red, yellow, black birch not affected by birch leafminers. See Plant Injury, p.2.
<u>carbaryl</u> or <u>mexacarbate</u> or <u>methoxychlor</u>	beech, elm, flowering fruits, linden, maple, oaks, willow	defoliators	Spray in early May when leaves are nearly fully expanded as a general protection against defoliators. Use for pine bark aphid if April treatment is missed. See Plant Injury, p.2.
<u>carbaryl</u> or <u>B. thuringiensis</u>	oaks, elm, many deciduous trees	gypsy moth	Spray when foliage is about 2/3 fully developed.

NURSERY CROP INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<u>carbaryl</u>	andromeda, azalea, laurel, mountain laurel, pyracantha, rhododendron	lacebugs, azalea leaf tier (leaf miner)	Treat broadleaved evergreens in late May to early June before the adult stage is reached. Repeat 3-4 weeks later. See Plant Injury, p.2.
	butternut, hawthorn hickory, linden, oaks, sycamore, willow	lacebugs	Treat in mid to late May, repeat 3-4 weeks later. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>dimethoate</u>	hemlock	fiorinia scales	Apply in late May, repeat 10-14 days later. See Plant Injury, p. 2.

JUNE

<u>dimethoate</u> or <u>diazinon</u> or <u>oxydemeton methyl**</u>	boxwood, holly (American and English holly varieties only)	boxwood and holly leafminers	Apply in early to mid-June. Effective if applied as late as mid-July. DO NOT USE DIMETHOATE ON BURFORD OR CHINESE HOLLIES. They are not attacked by leafminers. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
	taxus	fletcher scale	Dimethoate in mid to late June is best for this pest. Diazinon is also effective. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>dimethoate</u> or <u>trichlorfon</u>	Scotch, loblolly, Japanese, black, Monterey, and other 2-3 needle pines	Nantucket pine tip moth	Apply as full coverage spray in early to mid June. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>diazinon</u> or <u>chlorpyrifos</u> or <u>B. thuringiensis</u>	arborvitae, chamaecyparis, honeylocust, junipers, and other trees and shrubs	bagworm	Spray in mid-June. When larvae are large, sprays are ineffective. It is important to add a miticide when spraying evergreens with carbaryl.
<u>diazinon</u>	azalea, elm, white oak	leafminer, azalea leaf-roller, hawthorn oak, and elm leaf miner	Treat azalea on or just before the first of June. Treat elm, oak, hawthorn in early June.

\*\* After using this chemical, wait 48 hours before reentering area.

NURSERY CROP INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<u>carbaryl</u>	barberry, bittersweet, boxwood, camellia, euonymus, hemlock, English ivy, holly (Japanese, Chinese, burford), pyracantha, and many others	Japanese wax scale	Apply first spray between June 5 and 15 depending of geographic location, repeat in 2 weeks. The first application alone is highly effective, if two sprays are not feasible. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
JULY, AUGUST			
<u>carbaryl</u> or <u>mexacarbate</u>	deciduous trees, azalea	various defoliators	Control is seldom necessary unless outbreaks occur. Many species of caterpillars, skeletonizers, leaf tiers occurring in isolated cases or late in the season are of minor importance. See Plant Injury, p.2.
<u>dicofol</u> or <u>tetradifon</u> or <u>chlorobenzilate</u>	camellia, elm, gardenia*, hawthorn, honeylocust, ivy*, linden*, oak, spirea*, willow, roses  (*Chlorobenzilate not registered for use on these plants.)	spider mites	Treat in mid to late July. Injury begins to be severe by late July and early August. Do not use Plictran on roses.
<u>malathion</u>  PLUS <u>carbaryl</u>	arborvitae, camellia, chamaecyparis, elm, honeylocust, magnolia, oaks, pine, pyracantha, redbud, tulip tree	scale insects	Treat for pulvinaria and brown soft scale in early July or late June. Treat elms, oaks, honeylocust in mid-July. Pine needle scale can be controlled in late July for second generation. Spray for magnolia scale in late August or early September. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
----- <u>malathion</u>	magnolia	magnolia scale	
SEPTEMBER			
<u>dicofol</u> or <u>tetradifon</u> or <u>chlorobenzilate</u>	broadleaved evergreens, conifers, arborvitae	spider mites	With cool temperatures, these mites increase activities. Full spraying effective.

NURSERY CROP INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
OCTOBER - FEBRUARY			
sanitation	birch, dogwood, flowering stone fruits, lilac maple, oaks, poplar, rhododendron, willow	borers, gall insects, many scale insects	Prune, trim, and rogue infested plants and destroy by burning. Bagworms and Japanese wax scales may be reduced significantly by hand destruction on lightly infested plants. Wax scales removed after May 1 will lay eggs which hatch and reinfest plants, although left on the ground.

Trade and brand names are used only for the purpose of information and the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service does not guarantee nor warrant the standard of the product, nor does it imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which may also be suitable.

KEYS TO PROPER USE OF PESTICIDES

1. Read the label on each pesticide container before each use. Follow instructions to the letter; heed all cautions and warnings, and note precautions about residues.
2. Keep pesticides in the containers in which you bought them. Put them where children or animals cannot get to them, preferably under lock and away from food, feed, seed, or other material that may become harmful if contaminated.
3. Dispose of empty containers in the manner specified on the label.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR IF SYMPTOMS OF ILLNESS OCCUR DURING OR AFTER USE OF PESTICIDES.

SHADE TREE INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<b>MARCH</b>			
<p><u>methoxychlor</u></p> <p>(For mist blower, use 50 gal. 25% EC per 100 gal.)</p>	<p>elms except Chinese, Siberian, Scotch, Buisman, and Groeneveld</p>	<p>elm bark beetles (SEE V.P.I. LEAFLET ON DUTCH ELM DISEASE)</p>	<p>Use formulations with xylene-type solvent. Spray whenever temperatures are not below freezing. The later sprays are applied prior to bud break, the longer the residual effectiveness will last in the season. Drift may spot or pit certain automobile finishes. Heavy deposits must be achieved on <u>all</u> surfaces, especially small twigs in the tops of trees. Poor coverage makes spraying a waste of time. Mist blower applications are effective only when applied with zero wind conditions. Spraying is supplementary to sanitation.</p>
<p><u>dormant oil</u></p> <p>(Use 70 sec. viscosity, 94 UR oil.)</p>	<p>elm, flowering fruits, hawthorn, honeylocust, lilac, linden, magnolia, (shrubby types), oaks, redbud, pyracantha, tulip tree, willow</p>	<p>aphids, mites, soft scales, most armored scales, some caterpillar types</p>	<p>Treat as late in the spring as possible before buds open. Spray during warm periods when night temperatures do not go below freezing. DO NOT SPRAY sugar or Japanese maple, birch, beech, butternut, hickory, walnut or spruces. Oils remove the "bloom" from needles. <u>See precautions on the label.</u> Use 70-second oil with high paraffinicity and an unsulfonated residue, 94 or higher. Oils not very effective against oystershell, pine needle, juniper, and euonymus scales. Use contact sprays in the growing season (see Nursery Insects).</p>
<b>APRIL</b>			
<p><u>carbaryl</u></p> <p>(For mist blowers, use either 2 gal. of 4 flowable <u>or</u> 9.5 lb. 80 S per 100)</p>	<p>wild cherry, apple, crab apple, oaks</p>	<p>tent caterpillar</p>	<p>Spray when buds are ready to open on oaks, just after they open for tent caterpillar. DO NOT USE 50 W in mist blowers. Carbaryl may injure tender growth if plants are wet at the time of treatment or in the presence of high humidity. See Plant Injury, p. 2.</p>

\* For white pine weevil, pine tip moth, and boxwood psyllid, and other insects not listed, see Nursery Insects.

SHADE TREE INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
MAY			
<u>dicofol</u> or <u>tetradifon</u> or <u>chlorobenzilate</u>	Japanese holly, arborvitae, juniper, hemlock, spruce  (see Nursery Insects for susceptible shrubs)	spider mites, hemlock rust mite	Mites most active in May, usually on smaller, younger trees. By late May and early June damage is severe to foliage which lasts two seasons. DO NOT USE MIST BLOWERS FOR MITE CONTROL.
<u>carbaryl</u>  (For mist blowers, use 2 gal. 4F or 9.5 lb. 80 S per 100 gal.)	beech, elm, linden, maple, oaks, pine, hemlock	cankerworms	Spray when foliage is 2/3 full size. A miticide is not necessary in this spray. However, drip and drift on hemlock, spruce, arborvitae, and juniper under shade trees will increase spruce mite infestations. DO NOT USE 50 W formulation in mist blowers. <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> can be used for gypsy moth. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
	oaks, elm, linden, and many other trees	gypsy moth	
	oaks, sycamore, hickory, walnut, other trees	lacebug	
JUNE			
<u>carbaryl</u>  (For mist blowers, use 2 gal. 4F or 9.5 lb. 80 S per 100)	elms (especially English, Chinese, Siberian, camper-down, American), willow	elm leaf beetle, imported willow leaf beetle	Apply sprays when eggs begin to hatch, but not later than June 10. DO NOT USE 50 W formulations in a mist blower. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
	most ornamental shrubs	Japanese wax scale	Apply first spray between June 5 and 15 depending on geographic location. Repeat in 2 weeks. A single well-timed spray is highly effective. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>diazinon</u> or <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u>	arborvitae, chamaecyparis, honeylocust, juniper, sycamore	bagworm, fall webworm	Use high volume sprayers. Spray no later than mid-June. Large larvae difficult to kill. Carbaryl alone will induce mite build-up on evergreens and conifers; add a miticide. Control of leafminers on evergreens with dimethoate will also control bagworm, mites, and some scales.

SHADE TREE INSECTS

Control	Plants to Treat	Pests Controlled	Remarks
<u>dimethoate</u> or <u>diazinon</u>	boxwood, American and English holly	boxwood leafminer, holly leafminer	Use high volume sprayers. Spray in mid- June. DO NOT SPRAY BURFORD OR CHINESE HOLLY OR AZALEAS WITH DIMETHOATE. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
JULY			
<u>carbaryl</u>	beech, birch, elms, flower- ing fruits, hawthorn, linden, maple, oak, roses, willow, and other hosts	Japanese beetle,	Spray beginning early in July, repeat 1-2 times at 2 week intervals. DO NOT SPRAY BOSTON IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. Add a miticide for elm, honeylocust, linden, oak, roses, willow. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
<u>diazinon</u>	honeylocust, mimosa most hardwoods	mimosa webworm, fall webworm	
<u>dicofol</u> or <u>tetradifon</u> or <u>chlorobenzilate</u>	elm, maple* (see remarks), hickory*, honeylocust (see remarks), linden*, oaks, roses, walnut, willow* (*Chlorobenzilate not regis- tered for use on these plants.)	spider mites	Spray elms, honeylocust, linden, and oaks in mid to late July. Other hosts should be sprayed when mites appear. Treatments may require repeating 2-3 weeks later. Do not use mist blowers for mites.
AUGUST			
<u>malathion</u>	magnolia (shrub types, especially)	magnolia scale	Spray in late August up to early September. For severe infestations repeat in 7-10 days. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
OCTOBER - FEBRUARY			
Pruning, removal of infested plant material	elms	elm bark beetles	Remove and burn or bury all elm wood infes- ted with elm bark beetles to reduce popula- tions and to minimize spread of Dutch elm disease. Beetles from diseased or non-di- seased wood can transmit the fungus to healthy trees.
	ash, birch, dogwood, lilac, black locust, flowering fruits, mountain ash, oaks, pines, poplar, willow	bark beetles, galls, round-headed and flat- headed borers, clearwing moth borers	

INSECTICIDE DILUTION AND APPLICATION RATES

Insecticide	Other Names	Formulation	Amount to Use		Cautions
			100 gal.	3 gal.	
<u>B. thuringiensis</u>	Thuricide	4,000 IU per mg.	½ - 1 qt.	1 - 2 tbsp.	Spray to apply recommended amount on 1 acre. An extender may be added.
	Dipel 16	16,000 IU per mg.	½ - ½ lb.	¾ - 1½ tbsp.	
carbaryl	Sevin	80% WP 41.8% F	1½ lb. 1 qt.	3 ¾ tbsp. 2 tbsp.	May cause increase in spider mites. Controls some eriophyid mites. May injure tender growth if plants are wet when treated or in the presence of high humidity. Do not use on Boston ivy or Virginia creeper.
carbophenothion	Trithion	77.3% EC	1 pt.	1 tbsp.	Use with caution on tender plants.
chlordan	----	45% EC 72% EC	1 qt. 1 pt.	2 tbsp. 1 tbsp.	Long residual effectiveness. Treat entire plant, especially stems and ground surface.
chlorobenzilate	Acaraben	45.5% EC 25% WP	½ - ¾ pt. 1½ lb.	1½ - 2 tsp. 4½ tbsp.	Miticide only. On roses use ¼ lb. 25% WP or ½ pt. 45.5% EC.
chlorpyrifos	Dursban	22.4% EC	1 pt.	1 tbsp.	Do not use on azaleas, camellia, poinsettias, roses, or variegated ivy.
diazinon	AG 500	84% EC	1 qt.	2 tbsp.	Relatively short residual effectiveness. Do not use on stephanotis, gardenia, poinsettia, ferns.
dicofol	Kelthane	18.5% EC 35% WP	1 qt. 1 - 1 1/3 lb.	2 tbsp. 3 - 4½ tbsp.	Miticide only
dimethoate	Cygon, DeFend	23.4% EC	1 qt.	2 tbsp.	Systemic. Variable in injury to varieties of azaleas. Use only on plants listed in, "Directions for use." May defoliate Chinese holly.
endosulfan	Thiodan	24% EC	1 qt.	2 tbsp.	Moderate residual effectiveness. Good aphicide and effective against certain eriophyid mites. For borers, treat only the bark.

INSECTICIDE DILUTION AND APPLICATION RATES

Insecticide	Other Names	Formulation	Amount to Use		Cautions
			100 gal.	3 gal.	
lindane	----	20% EC	1 pt.	1 tbsp.	For foliage sprays. Long residual effectiveness.
		20% EC	3 qt.	6 tbsp.	For borers and bark beetles, avoid spraying the foliage. For pine bark beetles, use 1 gal./100 gal. or 8 tbsp./3 gal.
malathion	Cythion	57% EC 50% WP	1 qt. 2 lb.	2 tbsp. 2 tbsp.	Very short residual effectiveness. May injure ferns. Do not use on <u>eleagnus</u> .
methoxychlor	----	25% EC 50% WP	2 qt. 4 lb.	4 tbsp. 4 tbsp.	For foliage spraying. Do not spray Chinese elms, redbud, Japanese or red maple.
		25% EC	8 gal.	-----	<u>FOR ELM BARK BEETLE CONTROL ONLY.</u> Mix with 92 gal. of water.
mexacarbate	Zectran	22.7% EC 25% WP	1 - 1½ qt. 2 - 3 lb.	2 - 3 tbsp. 3 - 4½ tbsp.	Moderate residual effectiveness.
oxydemeton methyl	Meta-Systox-R	25% EC	1½ pt.	4½ tsp.	Systemic.
petroleum oils	----	miscible	1 - 3 gal.	8 - 10 2/3 tbsp.	Be sure to read cautions on the label. Do not spray oil sensitive plants listed on the label. See Plant Injury, p. 2.
tetradifon	Tedion	12.3% EC 25% WP	1 qt. 1 lb.	2 tbsp. 3 tbsp.	Miticide only.
trichlorfon	Dylox	80% SP 40.5% LS	1½ lb. 2 pt.	3½ tbsp. 2 tbsp.	

Abbreviations: EC - emulsifiable concentrate; WP - wettable powder; SP - sprayable or soluble powder; LS - liquid solution; F - flowable.

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