

CRANBERRY - ALL OTHER STATES

General Information

Restrictions:

- Do not apply using low-pressure handwand equipment, except for control of fire ants as a mound treatment and when used on ornamental trees, shrubs, and floral plants grown for non-agricultural or non-commercial use.
- Not for indoor residential use.
- For use on turf, use limited to sod farms and golf courses, except when applying to mound or spot treatment for fire ant and harvester ant control.
- For greenhouse/shadehouse, use is limited to commercial greenhouses/shadehouses for use on ornamental, floral and foliage plants, and the tobacco floatbed application as specified in the tobacco use directions.
- Not for use on agricultural establishments in hopper-box, planter-box, slurry-box, or other seed treatment applications at or immediately before planting.

USE INFORMATION

ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS is an insecticide for control of pests on selected agricultural crops and in certain non-crop areas. The active ingredient in ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS is acephate, a water-soluble insecticide readily absorbed by plant roots and foliage to give systemic control of feeding insects. Insect pests are generally controlled more effectively by ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS through ingestion than by contact. To maintain control repeat application of ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS as directed.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

NOTE: The product is sold by weight and package is full when packed but, due to the product's nature, settling is likely to occur.

FIRE ANT CONTROL

Under prolonged hot and dry conditions, due to the location of ants deep in the nest, best results are obtained from applications made in the early morning or late afternoon when ants are most active.

SPECIALITY USES

CROP TOLERANCE

ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS Insecticide is generally not phytotoxic to most greenhouse/shadehouse or field grown plants or turf. However, it is impossible to test all plant varieties and cultural conditions. Before treating large plantings, apply to a representative group of plants and observe for two weeks to assure that a particular variety, grown under current conditions is not sensitive to ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS. Use on turfgrass is limited to sod farms and golf courses, except when applying by mound or spot treatment for fire ant and harvester ant control.

The following have been found to be sensitive to ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS:

Trees: Balm of Gilead, Cottonwood, Lombardy Poplar or Viburnum suspensum and Crabapple varieties, Ichonoski, Malus floribunda, Pink Perfection, Red Wine and Snow Cloud.

Plants: Bletchum gibbum, Cissus antarctica, Ficus triangularis, Fittonia verschaffeltii, Maranta leuconeura kerchoveana, Pachystachya lutea, Plectranthus australis, Polypodium aureus, Polystichum, Pteris ensiformis, Tolmiea menziesii.

Chrysanthemum Varieties: Albatross, Bonnie Jean, Dixie, Garland, Gem, Iceberg, Pride, Showoff, Statesman, Tally Ho, Westward Ho and Wild Honey. Applications to Chrysanthemums and Roses with open flowers may result in flower damage.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Ground Application: Apply with conventional ground equipment in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of the target crop.

Aerial Application: Use sufficient carrier volume to provide thorough, uniform coverage.

Chemigation Application: The product may only be applied through sprinkler

irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, travelers, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply the product through any other type of irrigation system. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right turn to ensure adequate mixing. Application of more than label-recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse/shadehouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which

will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Solid Set System: Apply specified dosage for the entire length of the irrigation period or for a 30- to 60-minute period at the end of a regular irrigation set or as a 30- to 60-minute injection as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation. Allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of remaining pesticide, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Center Pivot Systems: Inject the specified dosage per acre continuously for one complete revolution of the system.

Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right turn to ensure adequate mixing.

Application of more than label-specified quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply from start of bloom until all berries set.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

90 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[When insects first appear.](#)