

COTTON - FOLIAR APPLICATION - PLANT BUGS (LYGUS) - ALL STATES (EXCEPT AZ & CA)

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 kerchoviana, 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 in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre by conventional ground equipment to ensure thorough coverage of the target crop.

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

coverage. Do not apply ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS at more than 0.77 lb. product/A (0.75 lb. a.i./A) for all other areas of the United States. Use sufficient carrier volume to provide thorough, uniform coverage.

Application Instructions:

- Use highest listed rate for Lygus adults that have migrated into cotton.
- Repeat applications at 3-day spray intervals for rates up to 0.52 lb. product/A (0.5 lb. a.i./A) and at 7-day spray intervals for rates greater than 0.52 lb. product/A (0.5 lb. a.i./A) as necessary to maintain control.

RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL USES ON COTTON:

- Do not use treated seed for food or feed purposes or process for oil.
- Do not feed gin trash or forage to livestock.
- Do not allow animals to graze on treated areas.
- Do not apply more than 4.12 lbs. product/A (4 lbs. a.i./A) per season. This includes the use of ACEPHATE 97% PRILLS in commercial seed-treatment, in-furrow, and foliar applications.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- Cotton pest control programs, especially those for control of Silverleaf/Sweetpotato Whitefly populations, should employ a properly designed resistance management strategy. Such resistance management strategies include mixture or rotation of alternative classes of chemistry including organophosphates, carbamates, pyrethroids, or insect growth regulators.
- Consult your state or area agricultural extension service for local resistance management strategies and advice on alternative insecticides.

NOTES:

- Allow at least 21 days to elapse between final application and harvest.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[When eggs or insects first appear.](#)