Zeitschrift:	Acta Tropica
Herausgeber:	Schweizerisches Tropeninstitut (Basel)
Band:	19 (1962)
Heft:	(7): Pests of crops in warm climates and their control

Register: Control Measures

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Common name or chemical name or other name used					
	Botanicals (natural pro	oducts)			
1	Bacillus thuringiensis	St	non-toxic to mammals	caterpillars	
1.1	Derries see Rotenone				
1.2	Nicotine sulfate	C, V	50-60	plant lice	
2	Pyrethrum	С	1500	sucking and biting insect on ornamental plants	
3	Rotenone	St, C	132–1500	biting and sucking insect in seed-beds	
4	Ryania	St	750-1200	boring caterpillars	
4.1	Sabadilla	С	2000	sucking insects	
	Synthetical pyrethrines	3			
5	Allethrin	С	680-1000	sucking and biting insect on ornamental plants	
6	Barthrin	C, St	very slight	sucking and biting insects on ornamental plants	
6.1	Cyclethrin	С	very slight	sucking and biting insects on ornamental plants	
6.2	Dimethrin	С	very slight	sucking and biting insects on ornamental plants	
6.3	Furethrin	С	very slight	sucking and biting insects on ornamental plants	
6.4	Phthalthrin	С	very slight	sucking and biting insects on ornamental plants	

1. Table of Active Ingredients with their Common Names, Mode of Action, Toxicity and Use

Explanation of abbreviations:

- * St = Feeding or stomach poison
 - S = Systemic
 - C = Contact poison
 - P = Contact poison with local penetration properties
 - $V = V_{apour (fumigant)}$
 - A = Rodenticide which acts as "anticoagulant". The active ingredient prevents the blood from clotting by stopping Prothrombin-forming which is necessary for clotting.

** The DL 50 (lethal dosis) is the average dosage in milligramme of the compound, i.e. active ingredient per 1 kilogramme animal weight, needed to kill 50 per cent of animals (rats), when treated orally with this active ingredient.

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
	Synthetic-organic insec	cticides: Chl	orinated hydrocarbo	ns
7	Aldrin	C, St, V	67	pests in soil (grubs, wireworms)
8	Alodan (Chlorbicyclen)	С	15000	pests in stored crops and livestock insects
9	BHC (Hexachloro- cyclohexane)	C, St, V	600-1250	biting and sucking insects (Note: effect on taste of crops)
9.1	Bromedan	C, St	12 900	biting insects
9.2	Bulan see Dilan			
10	Chlordane	C, St, V	457–590	pests in soil
10.1	Chlorbicyclen sce Alodan			
10.2	Chlordecone (Kepone)	St, C	95–140	ants, flies, cockroaches
10.3	Decachlorotetracyclo decanone see Chlor- decone			
11	DDD (TDE) (Rothane)	C, St	3400	caterpillars; hornworms on tomato and tobacco
12	DDT (Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane)	C, St	250	most insect pests in agri- culture with the exception of plant-lice, mealybugs, coccids and spider mites
13	Dieldrin	C, St	87	see DDT
14	Dilan (Bulan) (Prolan)	St, C	475-8073	Mexican bean beetle and salt marsh caterpillar
14.1	Endosulfan see Thiodan			
15	Endrin	St, C	3-45	biting insects
15.1	gamma-BHC see Lindane			
16	Heptachlor	C, St	90–130	insects in soil (seed dressing)
16.1	Hexachlorocyclo- hexane see BHC			
16 .2	Isobenzan			

16.2 Isobenzan see Telodrin

CONTROL MEASURES

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
16.3	Isodrin	C, St	7–17	biting insects
16.4	Kepone see Chlordecone			
17	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	C, St, V	125	pests in stored crops
18	Methoxychlor	C, St	6000	insects on fruits and vegetables (similar to DDT-insecticide)
18.1	Mirex	C, St	235-702	biting insects
19	Perthane	C, St	6600	biting insects on vegetables (caterpillars) and fruit flies
19.1	Prolan see Dilan			
19 .2	Rothane see DDD			
19 .3	Strobane	C, St	200-250	biting insects
19.4	TDE see DDD			
20	Telodrin (Isobenzan)	C, St	7	biting and sucking insects insects in soil
21	Thiodan (Endosulfan)	C, St	30–79	biting and sucking insects on various crops
22	Toxaphene	C, St	40–283	biting insects on fruits and vegetables
	Synthetic-organic inse	cticides: Ph	osphorous esters	
22 .1	Abate	C, St	1000-3000	sucking and biting insects
22 .2	Alamos (Slam)	C, St	> 1500	sucking and biting insect
22.3	Aphidan	C, St, S	86 (Mice)	sucking insects
22.4	Azinphos(ethyl) see Ethyl-Azinphos			
22 .5	Azinphos(methyl)	C, St, P	7–18	sucking and biting insects

and spider mites

fruit flies

23.1 Bidrin see Dicrotophos

(Guthion) (Gusathion)

crotonamide

(Fenthion) (Lebaycid)

Baitex (Entex)

22.6

23

Azodrin see Dimethyl

C, St

200-250

phosphate of 3-hydroxy-N-methyl-cis-

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
23 .2	Bomyl	С	31–33	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
23 .3	Bromophos (ethyl)	С	3745-6100	576 A
23 .4	Butonate	С	1050	household insects
23 .5	Carbicron see Dicrotophos			
23 .6	Carbophenothion see Trithion			
23.7	2-Chloro-1-(2,4- dichlorophenyl)vinyl diethyl phosphate	C, St	12–56	sucking and biting insects
23 .8	2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5- trichlorophenyl)vinyl dimethyl phosphate	C, St	4000-5000	sucking and biting insects
24	Chlorthion	C, St, P	625	sucking insects on vegetables and fruits
24 .1	Cidial (Phenthoate)	C, St	200-300	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
24 .2	Ciodrin	С	125	pests on domestic animals
24 .3	Co-Ral see Coumaphos			
24 .4	Coumaphos (Co-Ral) (Resitox) (Muscatox)	S	13–963	ectoparasites on livestock
24 .5	Coumithoate (Dition)	C	67	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
24 .6	Cyanthoate	С	2-4	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
24.7	Cyolane see Diethoxy- phosphinothioyl- imine dithiolane			
24 .8	Cythioate (Proban)	C, St, S	160	sucking insects and pests on animals
25	DDVP = Dichlorvos	C, St, V	56-80	sucking and biting insects and spider mites, hygiene pests
26	Demeton (Systox) (Mercaptophos)	S, St, C, V	9	sucking insects, especially plant lice and spider mites
27	Diazinon	C, St, P, V	220-270	biting and sucking insects spider mites on various crops. Pests in soil
27.1	Dicrotophos (Bidrin, Carbicron)	C, St, S	27-45	biting and sucking insects

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
28	Dimethoate (Rogor)	C, St, S, P,	V 155–500	sucking insects and fruit flies, also mining larvae
29	Dibrom (Naled)	С	430	caterpillars, leafhoppers, aphids, mites
29 .1	Dicapthon (Isochlorthion)	C, St, P	330-400	sucking insects on vegetables and fruits
29 .2	Dichlorvos see DDVP			
29 .3	Diethoxyphosphino- thioylimine dithio- lane (Cyolane)	C, St, S	29	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
29 .4	Diethyl trichloro- pyridyl thio- phosphate (Dursban)	V, S	135–163	soil pests
29 .5	Dimecron see Phosphamidon			
30	Dimefox (Hanane)	C, St, S	3 - 5	sucking insects and mites
30.1	Dimethyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy-N- methyl-cis-croton- amide (Azodrin) (Nuvacron)	C, St, S	21	biting and sucking insect and spider mites
30 .2	Dimethyl p-(methyl- thio)phenyl phosphate	C, St, S	7	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
30 .3	Dipterex see Dylox			
30.4	Disulfoton (Thiosystox) (Disyston S) (Thiodemeton)	C, St, S	4	sucking insects, also mining larvae
	(Solvirex)	C, St, S, P,	V 12.5	sucking insects, mites, also mining larvae, as granule application
30 .5	Disyston S see Disulfoton			
30.6	Dition see Coumithoate			
30.7	DMTP see Baytex			
30 .8	Dursban see Diethyl trichloropyridyl thiophosphate			
31	Dylox (Trichlorfon) (Dipterex)	C, St, S, P	450-699	caterpillars, houseflies, livestock-pests
31.1	Endothion	St, S	23	various sucking insects
31.2	Entex see Baitex			197716

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity * DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
32	EPN (O-ethyl-O-p- nitrophenyl phenyl- phosphonothioate)	C, St	12–40	biting and sucking insects and mites
33	Ethion (Nialate)	С	86–107	aphids, scale insects, mites
33.1	Ethyl-azinphos	C, St, P	7–18	biting and sucking insects and mites
33 .2	Famphur (Famophos)	S	35-62	pests on livestock
33 .3	Fenchlorphos (Ronnel)	S, C	1000-3000	pests on livestock
33.4	Fenitrothion (Folithion) (Sumithion)	C, St, S	250-673	sucking and biting insects (stemborers)
33 .5	Fensulfothion	C, V	2-11	insects and nematodes
33 .6	Fenthion see Baitex			
33.7	2-Fluoroethyl mercaptophenyl- acetate, O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate	С	5	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
33 .8	Folithion see Fenitrothion			
33 .9	Formocarbam	C, St, S	400	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
33 .10	Formothion(iso) (Anthio)	C, St, S, P	375–535	sucking insects, fruit flies, mining larvae and mites
33.11	Fostion see Prothoate			
33 .12	GS 13005 see Supracid			
33 .13	Gusathion see Azinphosmethyl			
34	Guthion see Azinphosmethyl			
34 .1	Hanane see Dimefox			
34 .2	Imidan	С	147–216	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
34 .3	Isochlorthion see Dicapthon			► 0
34 .4	Lebaycid see Baitex			
35	Malathion (Mercaptothion)	St, C, V	1400	biting and sucking insects on various crops and pests in stored crops. Ectopara- sites on human beings and peds

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
35.1	Mecarbam (Murfotox)	С	15-35	sucking and biting insects and spider mites
35.2	Menazon	С	1200-1600	plant lice
35 .3	Mercaptophos see Demeton			
35.4	Mercaptothion see Malathion			
35.5	Methidathion see Supracide			
35.6	Methyl-azinphos see Guthion			
36	Methyl-demeton (Oxydemetonmethyl)	St, S, C, V	138	saw wasps, see also Demeton
37	Methyl-parathion	C, St, P, V	9–42	biting and sucking insects on various crops
38	Methyl-trithion	C, St	182	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
38.1	Mevinphos see Phosdrin			
38 .2	Morphothion(iso)	C, St, S	200	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
38 .3	Murfotox see Mecarbam			
38.4	Muscatox see Coumaphos			
38.5	Naled see Dibrom			
38.6	Narlese			
38.7	Nemacide (O-2,4- dichlorophenyl O,O-diethyl phosphorothioate)	C, St, V, P	270	insects, spider mites, nematodes
38.8	Nialate see Ethion			
38.9	Nuvacron see Di- methyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy-N-methyl- cis-crotonamide			
38 .10	O-(2-chloro-1-(2,5- dichlorophenyl)vinyl) O,O,diethyl phosphorothioate	C, St	146	biting and sucking insects

			and the second	
	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
38.11	O-ethyl-O-p-nitro- phenyl phenyl- phosphonothioate see EPN			
38 .12	Ompa see Schradan			
38 .13	O-p-cyanophenyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate	C, St	18–238	biting and sucking insects
38 .14	Oxydemetonmethyl see Methyl-demeton			
39	Parathion	C, St, P, V	3–30	biting and sucking insects, spider mites on various crops
39 .1	Pestox III see Schradan			
39 .2	Phenthoate see Cidial			
40	Phorate (Thimet)	C, St, S	4	biting and sucking insects
40 .1	Phosalone	C, St		biting and sucking insects
41	Phosdrin (Mevinphos)	C, St, S, V	13	biting and sucking insects
42	Phosphamidon (Dimecron)	C, St, S	17–30	biting and sucking insects spider mites
43	Phostex	С	2500	scale insects, spider mites
44	Potasan	C, St, V	19	biting insects (beetles)
44 .1	Proban see Cythioate			
44.2	Prolate			
44 .3	Prothidathion	C, St		biting and sucking insects
44 .4	Prothoate (Fostion)	С	14–25	biting and sucking insects
45	Resitox see Coumaphos			
45 .1	Rogor see Dimethoate			
45 .2	Ronnel see Fenchlorphos			
45 .3	Ruelene	C, S	950-1000	pests on livestock
46	Schradan (Ompa) (Pestox III)	C, St, S	10	sucking insects and spider mites
46.1	Slam see Alamos			

46.1 Slam see Alamos

2

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
46 .2	S,S'-benzylidene- (O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate)	C, St	280	biting and sucking insects
46 .3	Sulfotepp	С	5	aphids and mites on fruits, vegetables and forage crops
46 .4	Sumithion see Fenitrothion			lotugo orops
46 .5	Supracid (Ultracid) (GS 13005) (Methidathion)	C, St, P	25-48	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
46 .6	Systox see Demeton			
47	Терр	С	0.5–2	aphids and mites on fruits, vegetables, forage crops
47.1	Thimet see Phorate			
47 .2	Thiocron	С	600-660	biting and sucking insects
47 .3	Thiodemeton see Disulfoton			
48	Thiometon (Ekatin)	C, St, S	125	sucking insects and spider mites
48 .1	Thionazin see Zinophos			
48.2	Thiosystox see Disulfoton			
48 .3	Trichlorfon see Dylox			
48 .4	Trichloronate	C, St	16-35	sucking and biting insects
49	Trithion (Carbophenothion)	C, St, P	28–100	biting and sucking insects and spider mites on various crops
49 .1	Ultracid see Supracid			
49 .2	Vamidothion	С	64–100	biting and sucking insects
49 .3	Zinophos (Thionazin)	С	9–16	insects and nematodes
49 .4	Zytron	C, St, S	270	sucking and biting insects

Synthetic-organic insecticides: Carbamates

- 49.5 Aminocarb see Matacil
- 49.6 Arprocarb see Unden
- 49.7 Baygon see Propoxur

	on name or chemical r other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity * DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use against
49 .8	Butacarb	С		ectoparasites on animals
49 .9	Carbaryl see Sevin			
49 .10	2,3-Dihydro-2,2- dimethyl-7-benzo- furanyl methyl- carbamate	C, St, S		sucking and biting insects and nematodes
50	Dimetan	C, St	150	plant lice and flies
51	Dimetilan	St, C	60-70	plant lice and flies (houseflies)
52	Isolan	C, St, S, V	17	plant lice
52.1	Matacil (Aminocarb)	St	30–50	biting insects on crops
52 .2	Mercaptodimethur see Mesurol			
52 .3	Mcsurol (Mercaptodimethur) (Methiocarb)	C, St	87–135	biting and sucking insects and spider mites
52 .4	Methiocarb see Mesurol			
52 .5	Minacide	C, St, V	39-247	biting and sucking insect
52 .6	Propoxur (Baygon)	C, St	100-150	cockroaches and other hygiene pests
53	Sevin (Carbaryl)	C, St	500-700	biting and sucking insect
53.1	5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro- 1-naphthyl methyl- carbamate	C, St	470	biting and sucking insect
53 .2	3,4,5-Trimethyl- phenyl methyl- carbamate	C, St	178	biting and sucking insect
53 .3	Unden (Arprocarb)	C, St	95-128	biting and sucking insect
54	Zectran	C, St, S	15-63	biting and sucking insect
	Synthetic-organic inse	ecticides: Cai	bazoles	
55	Tetranitrocarbazol	St	very slight	caterpillars (selective effect)
	Synthetic-organic ins	ecticides: Ph	enols	
56	Dinitro-o-cresol	C, St	26-65	locusts and as ovicide
56.1	Dinitrobutylphenol	С	50	locusts and as ovicide
56 .2	PCP = Pentachlor- phenol	С	125-210	locusts and as ovicide

ynthetic-organic ins	ecticides: M			
othana 284		iscellaneous co.	mpoun	ds
Lethane 384	С	90-250		flies (household-insects)
Thanite (Terpinyl hiocyanoacetate)	С			flies (household-insects)
norganic insecticides	3			
Calcium arsenate	St	20		biting insects
E ryolite Na-alum-fluoride)	St	200		biting insects
lead arsenate	St	100		biting insects
Thallium acetate	St			biting insects
Thallium sulfate	St			biting insects
lineral oils				
Vhite oils arious types of aseline-oils: dormant spray oil)	C			scale insects
name or chemical other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	vapoı toxici	tr Use
	hiocyanoacetate) norganic insecticides Calcium arsenate Cryolite Na-alum-fluoride) Lead arsenate Challium acetate Challium sulfate Aineral oils arious types of aseline-oils: dormant spray oil)	hiocyanoacetate) norganic insecticides Calcium arsenate St Cryolite St Na-alum-fluoride) Lead arsenate St Challium acetate St Challium sulfate St Aineral oils Vhite oils C arious types of aseline-oils: dormant spray oil) name or chemical Mode of	hiocyanoacetate) norganic insecticides Calcium arsenate St 20 Cryolite St 200 Na-alum-fluoride) Lead arsenate St 100 Challium acetate St Challium sulfate St Mineral oils Vhite oils C too hig arious types of measur aseline-oils: dormant spray oil) Acute oral toxicity ** other name used action * DL 50	hiocyanoacetate) norganic insecticides Calcium arsenate St 20 Cryolite St 200 Na-alum-fluoride) Lead arsenate St 100 Challium acetate St Challium sulfate St Mineral oils Vhite oils C too high to arious types of measure aseline-oils: dormant spray oil) Acute oral Acute name or chemical Mode of toxicity ** vapor other name used action * DL 50 toxici

	See meeny i biomitae				
60 .2	Carbon bisulfide	V		200	as space fumigant
61	Ethylene dibromide	V	108-170	200	as soil fumigant
62	Ethylene dichloride	V	670-890	1000	as space fumigant
63	Ethylene oxide	v		500	as space fumigant
63.1	Ethyl formate	V	4290	330	as space fumigant
63 .2	Hydrogen cyanide	V		40	as soil fumigant and space fumigant
64	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	V		200	as soil fumigant and space fumigant
64.1	Methylene chloride	V		5000	as space fumigant
64 .2	Methyl chloroform	V		1000	as space fumigant

n ame	ion name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	Acute vapour toxicity in ppm	Use	
64 .3	Methyl isothiocyanat (Methyl mustard oil)	e V	100		as soil fumigant	
64.4	Naphthalene				as space fumigant	
65	Paradichlorobenzene	v	500-5000	500	as space fumigant	
66	Potassium cyanide	v	1		as space fumigant	
66 .1	Propargyl bromide	v	53-85	120	as soil fumigant	
66.2	Propylene oxide	v		3000	as space fumigant	
67	Sulfur dioxide	V	2–3	40	as space fumigant	
67.1	Sulfuryl fluoride	v		400	as space fumigant	
67 .2	Tetrachloroethene	v	2200-5000	1000	as space fumigant	
67.3	Tetrachloromethane	v	5730-9770	300	as space fumigant	
67.4 Tetrachloro- thiophene		V	V 780		as soil fumigant	
	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral t DL 50 (mg/k		Use	
	on name or chemical or other name used Synthetic-organic aca	action *	DL 50 (mg/k	kg ratš)	Use	
	or other name used	action *	DL 50 (mg/k	ag rats) 	Use s mite-killer	
name 	or other name used	action *	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro	sg rats) 		
name 68	or other name used Synthetic-organic aca Chlorobenzilate	action * ricides: Chl	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850	sg rats) 	s mite-killer	
68 68.1	or other name used Synthetic-organic aca Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate	action * ricides: Chl	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850	ag ratš) <i>carbons</i> a: a:	s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2	or other name used Synthetic-organic acan Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane	action * ricides: Chl C C	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000	sg rats) carbons a: a: 90 a:	s mite-killer s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2 69	or other name used Synthetic-organic aca Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane Dimite	action * ricides: Chl C C C C	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000 926–13 575–13	(g ratš) <i>carbons</i> a: a: 90 a: 30 a:	s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2 69	or other name used Synthetic-organic acan Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane Dimite Kelthane (Dicofol)	action * ricides: Chl C C C C	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000 926–13 575–13	ag rats) carbons a: a: 90 a: 30 a: 5	s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2 69 70	or other name used Synthetic-organic acan Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane Dimite Kelthane (Dicofol) Synthetic-organic acan	action * ricides: Chl C C C C ricides: Pho	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000 926–13 575–13 osphorous ester	ag rats) carbons a: a: 90 a: 30 a: 55 a:	s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2 69 70 71	or other name used Synthetic-organic acan Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane Dimite Kelthane (Dicofol) Synthetic-organic acan Delnav (Dioxathion)	action * ricides: Chl C C C C ricides: Pho C	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000 926–13 575–13 osphorous ester 110	ag rats) carbons a: a: 90 a: 30 a: 55 a:	s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer	
68 68.1 68.2 69 70 71 71.1	or other name used Synthetic-organic acai Chlorobenzilate Chloropropylate Dicofol see Kelthane Dimite Kelthane (Dicofol) Synthetic-organic acai Delnav (Dioxathion) Dinobuton Dioxathion	action * ricides: Chl C C C C ricides: Pho C	DL 50 (mg/k orinated hydro 4850 > 5000 926–13 575–13 osphorous ester 110	ag rats) carbons a: a: a: 30 a: 5 a: 5 a:	s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer s mite-killer	

-	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Use
71 .5	O-ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphono- dithioate	С	16	as mite-killer
72	Phenkapton	С	182	as mite-killer
	Synthetic-organic acar	icides: Carl	bamates	
72 .1	Temik (2-Methyl- 2-(methylthio) propionaldehyde O-methylcarbamoyl)- oxime	C, St, S	0.93	as mite-killer (also effective against soil insects and nematodes)
72 .2	Tranid (5-Chlor- 6-oxo-2-norbornane- carbonitrile O-(methyl- carbamoyl)-oxime	C, St, S	19–26	as mite-killer (also with insecticidal effect)
	Synthetic-organic acar	icides: Sulf	ur compounds	
72 .3	Animert see Tetrasul			
73	Aramite	С	3900	as mite-killer
73.1	Chlorbenside (Chlorocide) (Mitox)	C	2000-10000	as mite-kille r
73.2	Chlorfenson see Ovex			
73.3	Chlorocide see Chlorbenside			
74	Fenson (PCPBS) (Trifenson)	С	1000	as mite-kille r
74.1	Fluorbenside	С		as mite-kille r
75	Genite	С	1400-1870	as mite-kille r
75.1	Miticide see Ovex			
75.2	Mitox see Chlorbenside			
76	Ovex (Chlorfenson) (Miticide) (Ovotran) (Trichlorfenson)	C, P	2000	as mite-killer and ovicide
76.1	Ovotran see Ovex			
76 .2	PCPBS see Fenson			
77	Sulphenone	С	1400	as mite-killer
78	Tedion (Tetradifon)	С, Р	14700	as mite-killer, ovicide

	on name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	
78.1	Tetradifon see Tedion			
78 .2	Tetrasul (Animert)	С	6800-14700	as mite-killer
78.3	Trichlorfenson see Ovex			
78.4	Trifenson see Fenson			
	Synthetic-organic acar	icides: Misc	ellaneous compound	15
78 .5	Acricid see Binapacril			
78 .6	Azobenzene	С		as mite-killer
78.7	Binapacryl (Acricid) (Morocide)	C	136–186	as mite-killer
78 .8	Dinitrobutylphenol (Dinoseb) (DNBP)	C	50	as mite-killer
78.9	Dinocap see Karathane			
78 .10	Dinoseb see Dinitro- butylphenol			
78.11	DNBP see Dinitro- butylphenol			
78 .12	Eradex (Thioquinox)	С	3400	as mite-killer
79	Karathane (Dinocap)	С	714	as fungicide with acaricidal effect
79.1	Morestan (Oxythioquinox)	С	3000	as mite-killer (Fungicide)
79 .2	Morocide see Binapacryl			e po M
80	Neotran	С	6000	as mite-killer
80.1	Oxythioquinox see Morestan			
51	Thioquinox see Eradex			
	Inorganic acaricides			
82	Sulphur (lime-sulphur, wettable sulphur, dispersible sulphur and others)	C, (V)	too high to measure	as mite-killer (Fungicide)

Common name or other name used		Mode of action *	Use
	Attractants ¹		
82 .1	Anethol	v	to attract fruit flies
82 .2	Angelicasamenoel	V	to attract fruit flies
82 .3	Anisylacetone	V	to attract fruit flies
83	Eugenol (Methyl)	V	to attract fruit flies
83.1	Geraniol	V	to attract fruit flies
83.2	Gyplure	v	to attract fruit flies
84	Medlure	V	to attract fruit flies
84.1	Que-Lure (Q-Lure)	V	to attract fruit flies
85	Siglure	V	to attract fruit flies
85.1	Trimedlure	V	to attract fruit flies
86	Proteinhydrolysate of yeast	V	to attract fruit flies

¹ Attractants are compounds which attract the insects by their scent.

Common name or chemical name or other designation for the chemical		Effective Acute oral toxicity ** against DL 50 (mg/kg rats)		Application
	Repellents ²			
87	BEP see 2-Butyl- 2-ethyl-1,3- propanediol			
88	Benzylbenzoate	fleas, ticks, mites (chiggers)	1700	Impregnation of clothing
89	Butopyronoxyl (Indalone)	flies, mosquitoes	7400	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
90	Butoxy poly- propylene glycol (Crag Fly Repellent)	mosquitoes	9100–11200	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
91	2-Butyl-2-ethyl- 1,3-propanediol (BEP)	mosquitoes	5040	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected

² Repellents are compounds which prevent insects from attacking their hosts to suck blood.

name	non name or chemical or other designation le chemical		cute oral toxicity ** L 50 (mg/kg rats)	Application
92	Deet (N,N-diethyl- m-toluamide)	horse-flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, chiggers	1950–2000	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
93	Dibutyl succinate (Tabutrex)	flies	8000	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
94	Diethyltoluamide see Deet			
95	Dimethyl carbate	mosquitoes	1000	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
96	Dimethyl phthalate (DMP)	mosquitoes	6900-8200	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
97	Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)	fleas, ticks, chiggers	12000-> 20000	Impregnation of clothing
98	Di-n-propyl isocin- chomeronate (Di-n- propyl 2,5-pyridine- dicarboxylate) (MGK-Rep. 326)	mosquitoes	5230–7230	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
99	Ethyl hexanediol (Rutgers 612)	flies, mosqui- toes, fleas, mites	1400-2400	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
100	1,5a,6,9,9a,9b-Hexa- hydro-4a(4H)-di- benzofurancarbox- aldehyde (2,3,4,5-bis(2-buty- lene-tetrahydrofural) (MGK-Rep. 11)	mosquitoes	2500	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
101	Indalone see Butopyronoxyl			
102	N,N-diethyl-m- toluamide see Deet			
103	O-chloro-N,N- diethylbenzamide	mosquitoes, horse-flies, bedbugs, chiggers		Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
104	2-(Octylthio)ethanol (MGK-Rep. 874)	mosquitoes	8500	Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected

name	non name or chemical or other designation e chemical	Effective against	Acute oral toxicity [*] DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	** Application
105	N-butylacetanilide (BAA)	fleas, ticks	2830	Impregnation of clothing
106	N,N-diethyl-m- toluamide see Deet			
107	N,N-diethyl-o- toluamide (O-Det) (Detamide)	horse-flies, mosquitoes bedbugs, chiggers		Apply solution evenly on skin surfaces to be protected
108	Rutgers 612 see Ethyl hexanediol			
109	Tabutrex see Dibutyl succinate			
Common name or other name used			ute oral toxicity ** 2 50 (mg/kg rats)	Use as
	Chemosterilants ³			
110	Anholata		90	
AIV	Apholate		00	Fertility regulator
111	Aphomide			Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
			126-252	
111	Aphomide			Fertility regulator
111 112	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa)			Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
111 112 113	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa) Chlorambucil			Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
111 112 113 114	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa) Chlorambucil 5-Fu (5-Fluorauracil)		126–252	Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
111 112 113 114 115	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa) Chlorambucil 5-Fu (5-Fluorauracil) Hempa Metepa		126–252	Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
111 112 113 114 115 116	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa) Chlorambucil 5-Fu (5-Fluorauracil) Hempa Metepa see Metaphoxide Metaphoxide		126–252 > 2500	Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator
 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 	Aphomide Aphoxide (Tepa) Chlorambucil 5-Fu (5-Fluorauracil) Hempa Metepa see Metaphoxide Metaphoxide (Metepa)		126–252 > 2500	Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator Fertility regulator

³ Chemosterilants are compounds which sterilize the insects by contact or feeding.

Common name or chemical name or other designation for the chemical	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	Remarks	
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Synthetic-organic activators⁴ or synergists⁴ for insecticides

121	Butocide see Piperonyl butoxide		
122	N,N-di-n-butyl- p-chlorobenzene- sulfonamide (Warf)	500	Antiresistant for DDT
123	N-octyl bicyclohep- tene dicarboximide (Octacide 264) (MGK 264) (Van Dyke 264)	2800	
124	Octachloro- dipropylether (S 421)	2500	
125	Piperonal bis (2-(2-butoxyethoxy)- ethyl)acetal (Tropital)	4000	Synergist for pyrethrum
126	Piperonyl butoxide (Butocide)	7500	Synergist for pyrethrum
127	Propyl isome	15000	Synergist for pyrethrum
128	Sesamex (Sesoxane)	2000-2270	5 - 2 -
129	Succinid-acid-di-n- butyl ester		
130	Sulfoxide	2000	
131	Tropital see Piperonal bis (2-(2-butoxy- ethoxy)ethyl)acetal		
132	Warf see N,N-di-n- butyl-p-chloroben- zenesulfonamide		

⁴ Activators or Synergists are not insecticidal compounds, but improve the efficacy of insecticides when added.

Common name or chemical name or other designation for the chemical		Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	Use against
	Molluscocides: Miscel			
133	Bayluscid	С	5000	water snails
134	Copper	С		slugs and snails
135	Lime (Calcium hydroxide)	С		slugs and snails
136	Lime (Calcium oxide)	C		slugs and snails
137	Metaldehyde	С	250–600 (Dog)	slugs and snails
	non name or chemical or other name used	Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	Use

Nematocides: Miscellaneous compounds

138	Agren	v	240 (mice)	as soil fumigant
139	Allylalcohol	V		as soil fumigant
140	Chloropicrin	v	1–5	as soil fumigant
141	Chloro-brompropan	V	9	as soil fumigant
142	Dazomet see Mylone			
143	DD (1,3-Dichloropropene 1,2-Dichloropropane)	v	250-500	as soil fumigant
144	Dorlone (Telone) (EDB)	v		as soil fumigant
145	EDB see Dorlone			
146	Ethylene-dibromide	V	146	as soil fumigant
147	Fumazone see Nemagon			
148	Metham-Sodium see Vapam			
149	Methylbromide	V	1	as soil fumigant
150	Mylone (Dazomet)	V	650	as soil fumigant
151	Nemacur	v		as soil fumigant
152	Nemagon (Fumazone)	v	300	as soil fumigant

Common name or chemical name or other name used		Mode of action *	Acute oral toxicity ** DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	Use
153	Sistan see Vapam			
154	Telone see Dorlone			
155	Trapex	v	100 (mice)	as soil fumigant
156	Vapam (Sistan) (Metham-Sodium)	V	820	as soil fumigant
	non name or name used	Mode o f action *	Acute oral toxicity DL 50 (mg/kg rats)	
	*Rodenticides			
157	Aldrin see No. 7	С		field-cover spray or dust
158	Antu	Α	5-9	dust on run-ways
159	Arsenic	St		bait in stores etc.
160	Castrix (Chlormethyl- dimethylamino- pyrimidin)	- St	1–2	bait in stores etc.
161	Chlorophacinone	A		dust or bait on run-ways
162	Coumachlor	Α	1000-1200	dust or bait on run-ways
163	Crimidine	A		dust or bait on run-ways
164	Cumtetralyl	А		dust or bait on run-ways
165	Diphacinon	A		dust or bait on run-ways
166	Endrin see No. 15	С		field-cover spray or dust
167	Fumarin	Α	400	dust or bait on run-ways
168	Muritan see Promuriz	5		
169	Pindone	A		dust or bait on run-ways
170	Pival	Α	1	dust or bait on run-ways
171	Promuriz (Muritan)	A ,		dust or bait on run-ways
172	Shoxin-norbomide	Α	5–12	dust or bait on run-ways
173	Toxaphene see No. 22	С		field-cover spray or dust
174	Warfarin	A	60	field-cover spray or dust

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2. Precautions

Pesticides are toxic in varying degrees; protective measures must therefore be in accordance with the toxicity of the product. Careful handling of close observation of the precautions recommended on the containers are indispensable. Disregard of the most elementary recommendations may affect human health. When handling insecticidal concentrates direct contact with the skin must be avoided. Mixing and stirring of liquid insecticides should always be done with wooden or metal rods, and never with the hands. Contact with highly toxic substances which penetrate the skin, such as Parathion, can have very serious consequences. Any insecticidal residue accidentally reaching the human skin must immediately be washed off with plenty of warm water and soap.

Sprays and dusts have to be applied down wind, so that the operator is not enveloped by the insecticide. Control measures should not be undertaken during the hot and calm hours of the day.

Drifting of pesticide sprays or dusts on to nearby crops or livestock should be avoided. Poultry, dairy or meat animals should be prevented from consuming plants or water which have been covered by drifting pesticides. When it is necessary to work in contact with plants (transplanting) which have been treated with Endrin, Demeton, Guthion or Parathion less than 5 days previously, the hands should be protected by gloves.

For application of highly toxic substances or treatment of enclosed spaces a face mask with replaceable filter should be worn. Continual handling of cigarettes by the operator can convey toxic substances through the mouth into the body. The same may happen when food is eaten with unwashed hands. After working with insecticides the body and any protecting clothing must be thoroughly washed (bath, shower).

Unused pesticides should not be left open and unsupervised; they are a danger to children and animals. Remainders, empty packing material or other objects covered with insecticides must never be thrown into either running or stagnant water, lest they poison the fish. They must be buried in trenches and well covered with earth.

Danger to bees, fish, birds, and wild and domestic animals

Plants must not be sprayed, when in flower, since the majority of pesticides are toxic for bees. Bees, when collecting nectar on treated flowers, take up some active substance and are killed. They may also carry poisonous substance together with the collected pollen into the hive and thus destroy the young brood and larvae which feed on it. Dusts are particularly dangerous.

Fish are very susceptible to insecticides, particularly to substances

of the organo-chlorine group. Application near fish ponds, lakes, dams or streams must therefore be carried out very carefully. Contaminated vessels and spraying equipment should never be dipped or washed in water containing fish.

Birds and in particular farm poultry are very susceptible to insecticides. Application near poultry runs should be avoided or undertaken when the birds are absent. Care must also be taken that the birds do not feed on poisoned grass or water. The same precautions should be observed with wild and domestic animals.

In case of presumed or obvious symptoms of insecticide poisoning medical help should be sought. The doctor must be informed of the kind of toxic substance involved. If medical help is not available immediately, first aid must be given in the meantime. Information on symptoms of poisoning and adequate treatment is listed below.

3. First-aid Measures* and Suggested Medical Treatment

(Data compiled by Factory Medical Department, J. R. Geigy S.A., Basle)

Chlorinated hydrocarbons

Symptoms	Headache, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, prick- ling sensation on the tip of the tongue, upper lip and the chin region, stiffness and pain in the jaw, in very severe cases convulsions with exitus.
First aid	Free the clothing, lay the patient on his side and keep him warm and quiet. Remove con- taminated articles of clothing and thoroughly wash the body areas underneath with soap and water. When poisoning has been by mouth the stomach should be emptied with gastric lavage. Saline purgatives should also be given, e.g. Carlsbad salt, but no oily purga- tives or milk.
Suggested medical treatment	If convulsions or tremors occur, barbiturates and possibly calcium should be given, the former preferably as 1 ccm 20% phenobarbi- tone sodium i.v., or $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 2-ccm-ampoule of 10% Dial. Calcium should be given in 10% solution at the rate of 1-2 10-ccm-ampoules per day i.v., or as calcium bromide, which has a seda- tive and anticonvulsive action, 1-2 10-ccm- ampoules per day i.v. or i.m.

Morphine is contraindicated.

^{*} Applicable in the main also to domestic animals.

Phosphorous esters and carbamates, esterase-inhibitors

Symptoms	Narrowing of the pupils, slowing of the pulse, increased glandular secretion (sweating), nau- sea, severe fatigue, vomiting, diarrhoea, bron- chospasms, urgency of micturition, sudden cardiac failure (collapse), exitus.
First aid	Free the clothing, lay the patient on his side and keep him warm and quiet. Remove con- taminated articles of clothing and thoroughly wash the body areas involved. When poisoning has been by mouth the stomach should be emptied. Gastric lavage should be carried out with saline purgatives, e.g. sodium sulphate.
Suggested medical treatment	Atropine in high dosage should be injected immediately and in severe cases a dose of 1-2 mg should be given parenterally several times daily. If Atropine is not sufficient, fur- ther treatment should be given with Toxogonin "Merck". Dosage: 0.1-0.25 g i.v. every 1.5-2 hours (i.v. in- jections/2 g per 24 hours).
Calcium and lead arsenates	
Symptoms	Acute: Severe headache, nausea, possibly diar- rhoea, exitus following severe collapse in a few hours. Subacute: Gastrointestinal form: severe ab- dominal pains, vomiting (often uncontrollable), rice-water stools reminiscent of cholera, anu- ria, cramps in the calves; in slow poisoning, inflammation of the mucosa of the eyes, nose, pharynx, with painful swallowing, tenesmus, lowered temperature, cramps, 1055 of con- sciousness and lowered blood pressure.
First aid	Free the clothing, lay the patient on his side and keep him warm and quiet. Give emetics.
Suggested medical treatment	Without loss of time, BAL treatment using 10% solution in oil with 20% benzyl benzoate; dosage (as pure BAL): 3 mg/kg i.m. every 4 hours during the first 2 days, 4 similar injections on the third day and subsequently 2 injections per day for 10 days.
or	Gastric lavage with large quantities of warm water, followed by magnesia (suspension 20: 500) together with charcoal in tablespoon doses. Subsequently raw white of egg, milk, vegetable oils.

Fluorides (sodium fluoride)

Symptoms	Pruritus, nausea, slimy and later bloody vomit, strong salivation, severe abdominal pains, bloody diarrhoea with unquenchable thirst. Pupillary paralysis, ptosis, cramps.
First aid	Lay the patient on his side and keep him quiet and warm. Give emetics.
Suggested medical treatment	Morphine for relief of pain, calcium in high dosage i.v., shock therapy, stimulants. Calcium therapy should be continued until cure is complete.
	Gastric lavage with magnesium oxide, lime- water, calcium gluconate, medicinal charcoal suspensions.
Nicotine	
Symptoms	Nausea, vomiting, anxiety, shivering, cardiac failure, collapse, constipation or diarrhoea, salivation, tremor of the hands, sweating.
First aid	Lay the patient on his side and keep him quiet and warm. Give coffee. Fomentations on the abdomen.
Suggested medical treatment	Caffeine subcutaneously, opiates for relief of abdominal pains, oxygen. Gastric lavage with 2% tannin solution or 1% potassium per- manganate or medicinal charcoal. If necessary 0.5 mg DHE i.v. Barbiturates for control of spasms.

Dinitro-orthocresols (DNOC)

Symptoms when ingested

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, occasionally colic and diarrhoea, tenderness over the liver and possibly jaundice. Acute poisoning can be followed rapidly by very severe symptoms: severe fatigue, burning thirst, outbreaks of sweating, painful cramps, oppression in the chest. The patient's face is grevish or cyanotic, his respiration dyspnoeic, particularly on inspiration. Most prominent are excitation and anxiety. Vertigo is sometimes experienced with buzzing in the ears, scintillation before the eyes, grey cataract formation is possible, and the pulse is arrhythmic and tachycardiac. The temperature is noticeably increased, the urine scarce and dark in colour.

Suggested medical treatment	Mild cases need no treatment.
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Severe cases: gastric lavage with 5% sodium bicarbonate and medicinal charcoal, saline purgatives, diuretics; if there is pulmonary oedema, dextrose injections are better than bleeding and hypertonic solutions, e.g., 20% glucose, oxygen inhalation, if necessary ice packs for fever; in the case of liver injury, protective diet (high in carbohydrates and protein and low in fats).

Metaldehyde

Symptoms when ingested 30 minutes up to a few hours after ingestion, salivation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, flushed face, fever, drowsiness, rigidity of the muscles, convulsive movements, tonic cramps, tetanus, opisthotonos, continuous nystagmus, loss of consciousness and exitus in 5-24 hours. If the patient survives, there is often liver and kidney damage, disorientation, loss of memory, with recovery lasting several weeks.

Suggested medical treatment Diuretics, with analeptics and sedatives as dictated by the patient's condition. Gastric lavage with medicinal charcoal and sodium bicarbonate, enemas and emetics, purging with sodium sulphate.

4. Mixing Tables

The making-up and exact dosage of sprays for various insecticides, wettable powders or emulsion concentrates are shown in the following tables.

Percentage of active ingredient in concentrate (WP or ES)	Dosage (diluted spray)	Percentage of formulated product (concentrate)	Percentage of active ingredient
Decimal system			
20%	5 kg/1000 l water	0.5	0.1
25%	4 kg/1000 l water	0.4	0.1
40%	2.5 kg/1000 l water	0.25	0.1
50%	2 kg/1000 l water	0.2	0.1
75%	1.33 kg/1000 l water	0.13	0.1 (Continued

I.	Mixing	Table	for	dosage	of	sprays	from	concentrates	of	various
			$p\epsilon$	ercentag	ie (of active	e ing <mark>r</mark>	edient		

Percentage of	Dosage	Percentage of	Percentage
active ingredient in concentrate (WP or ES)	(diluted spray)	formulated product (concentrate)	of active ingredient
English measures			
20%	10 lbs/200 gals water	0.5	0.1
25%	8 lbs/200 gals water	0.4	0.1
40%	5 lbs/200 gals water	0.25	0.1
50%	4 lbs/200 gals water	0.2	0.1
75%	2.66 lbs/200 gals water	0.13	0.1

I. Mixing Table (Continued)

II. Mixing Table for making up to 100 litres of diluted spray

Percentage of active ingredi-	Percenta	age of activ	ve ingredie	nt in cond	entrate	
ent required in liluted spray	75	50	40	25	20	
0.1%	133.3	200	250	400	500	grammes of con-
0.075%	100.0	150	187.5	300	375	centrate required
0.05%	66.5	100	125	200	250	per 100 litres of
0.01%	13.3	20	25	40	50	water

Example: If it is desired to make up 100 litres of 0.01% Diazinon-Spray and the Diazinon-concentrate (WP or ES) contains 40\% of active ingredient, 25 grammes or 25 cc of concentrate will be required.

III. Mixing Table for making up to 100 gallons of diluted spray*

Percentage of active ingredi-	Percenta	ge of active	ingredie	nt in conce	ntrate	
ent required in diluted spray	75	50	40	25	20	
0.1%	$21^{1/3}$	32	40	64	80	ounces (fluid or
0.075%	16	24	30	48	60	weight) of con-
0.05%	$10^{1/3}$	16	20	32	40	centrate required
0.01%	$2^{1/6}$	31/5	4	$6^{2}/_{5}$	8	per 100 gallons of water

Example: If it is desired to make up 100 gallons of 0.05% DDT-Spray and the DDT-Emulsion concentrate contains 50% of active ingredient, 16 fluid ounces of concentrate will be required.

* From Orchard Spraying Guide of the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture.

Some application data (approximative equivalents)

1 kilogramme (kg) per 1000 litres water = 2 pounds (lbs) per 200 gallons (Brit) water.

10 kg per hectare (ha = 10,000 sq.metres) = 9 lbs per acre (4,047 sq.metres). 1000 litres (l) per hectare = 89 gallons per acre.

100 grammes per sq.metre $(m^2) = 2.8$ ounces (Brit) per sq.yard.

100 cubic centimetres (cm³, cc, ml) per sq.m. = 2.8 fluid ounces (Brit) per sq.yard.

5. Recommendations for Control Measures

The recommendations for the use of pesticides vary from country to country. It would go beyond the scope of this book to take all the official recommendations for the control of agricultural pests into consideration.

The following recommendations for combating pests are based on information from experimental stations in various countries, on manufacturers' instructions as well as on several years of personal field practice and should serve as a guide to planters.

When recommended substances are unobtainable, they can often be substituted by other products belonging to the same chemical group or having similar effects (see table of active ingredients, page 10). It is obvious that special recommendations concerning local and economic conditions must also be considered.

Control of several pests occurring simultaneously can be undertaken either with the most suitable formulation (dust, granulate, wettable powder, emulsions, solutions) of a pesticide with a wide range of action, or with two or more products of specific effect, united in a so-called "combined spray". Combined sprays are made as tank mixtures by adding the chemical substance to the water immediately before application. Care must be taken to prevent separation or sedimentation, which reduce the sprays' effectiveness. This is particularly necessary when fungicidal and insecticidal sprays are combined. In order to avoid phytotoxic damage on delicate plant parts by combined sprays, a compatibility test must be carried out before the spray is applied generally.

Applications of pesticides in the *concentrations recommended* and at the *time indicated* (see manufacturers' instructions) observe the *tolerance period* (time between the last application and harvest) and the permitted amount of pesticide residue, especially on fruits and food crops. The prescribed "safety restrictions" must also be carefully observed for the consumer's protection (see p. 37).

Phytotoxic injuries are avoided if pre-planting treatment of the soil with nematocides is followed by a safety period of several days or weeks, during which the preparation disintegrates. The safety period varies greatly from one region to another and depends on the type, structure, temperature, humidity and permeability of the soil, as well as on seasonal and other factors.

The following table	gives some	approximate	minimum	time-intervals	between last
	spraying	and harvestin	ng of the o	crops	

(cf. also table	Recommended period from last application to harvesting(in days)	(cf. also table	Recommended period from last application to harvesting (in days
Aldrin	40	Isolan	21
Aramite	5	Karathane	10
Azinphos ethyl	21	Kelthane	10
Azinphos methyl	21	Lead arsenate	30
* BHC	30-60	Lime sulphur	3
Binapacryl	14	* Lindane	30
Calcium arsenate	21	Malathion	7
Carbaryl	5-10	Menazon	21
Carbophenothion	21	Methoxychlor	14
Chlorbenside	7	Mevinphos	2
Chlordane	30	Neotran	8
Chlorfenson	30	Nicotine sulfate	7
Chlorobenzilate	5-10	Oil sprays	1
Chloropropylate	5-10	Parathion	21
Chlorthion	10	Parathion methy	yl 21
Cryolite	21	Phenkapton	10
DDD	21	Phosdrin	7
* DDT	30	Phosphamidon	21
Demeton	30	Phostex	8
Demeton methyl	21	Pyrethrum	1-2
Derris (Rotenone) 3	Rotenone (Derri	s) 3
Diazinon	7–10	Schradan	21-28
Dibrom	5-7	Sulphenone	7
Dichlorvos (DDV	P) 14	Sulphur	3
* Dieldrin	40	Tetradifon	3
Dimethoate	10-14	Thiodan	30
Disulfoton (Solvi	rex) 42	Thiometon	21
* Endrin	40	Thioquinox	21
Ethion	21	* Toxaphene	30-40
Fenson	14	Trichlorphon	14
Fenthion	14	Vamidothion	40

* (= When applied on feed crops for dairy animals, somewhat longer intervals should be allowed)

The data given in this table are based on the recommendations of the agricultural authorities of a large number of countries. These recommendations do not apply necessarily to tropical and subtropical zones and are intended only to give guidance for the products listed. There is no doubt that decomposition and metabolism of pesticide residues generally proceed faster in warm climates than in temperate zones. The time intervals depend of course on the dosage of the pesticide and to a large extent on the weather, climatic conditions and time of year, all factors which affect the ripening process.

Explanation of the recommendations

In the tables below the *pests of crops* follow the same order as in chapter III. The numbers printed in *bold* in the second column (*product*) refer to those of the table of active ingredients.

Example:

7 = Aldrin,	12 = D	DT, $22 =$	= Toxaphene,
24.4 = Coumaphos	,33.5 = Fe	ensulfothion, 35 =	= Malathion,
49.9 = Carbaryl,	78.1 = Te	tradifon, etc.	

Formulation and dosage of the products are given, separated by a colon, in the third column. *Formulation* and *percentage of active ingredient (AS)* are printed in *bold*. The following abbreviations are used:

Dosage refers to weight or volume per given quantity of water or per area or tree to be treated.

The abbreviations mean:

g	=	grammes
kg	=	kilogramme
cc	=	cubic centimetre
1	=	litre
sq.m	==	square metre
ha	==	hectare (10,000 sq.m).

Commercial products (concentrates) with a different percentage of active ingredient from the one recommended in the tables have to be adjusted to the corresponding percentages or concentrations respectively (cf. Mixing tables p. 34).

In most cases **ES** can replace the recommended **WP**. Choice of the adequate formulation depends largely on the mode of application (spraying machinery, high-, medium- or low-volume method).

When not otherwise stated, dosage refers to the high-volume method. For the medium- or low-volume method (see chapter IV, p. 484) only the amount of water must be diminished. In this case the amount of active ingredient per hectare will be the same.

In the fourth column instructions are given as to the *time of treatment*. Preventive measures which must be undertaken as soon as injurious stages of pests (e.g. fruit flies, stem borers) appear, need

careful supervision and exact field observations (see also chapter II, p. 42). Whenever possible, enquiries as to the application of pesticides should be made from local experimental stations.

Examples:

Pest	Product	Formulation and Dosage	Where and when to apply
10 Anthores leuconotus	13 ↓ Dieldrin	ES 20%: 2.5 1/100 l water ↓ ES 20% = commercial produc containing 20% active ingredient 2.5 l of the commercial produc dispersed in 100 l of water	•
54 Adoretus hirtellus	10 ↓ Chlordane	G 10%: 100 kg/ha \downarrow G 10% = commercial granulate containing 10% active ingredient 100 kg of the commercial prod uct distributed on the soil sur face of one hectare	: -
54 Adoretus hirtellus	10 ↓ Chlordane	WP 50%: 20 kg/1000 l water/ha ↓ WP 50% = commercial product containing 50% active ingredient 20 kg of the commercial product dispersed in 1000 l of water and distributed on the soil surface of one hectare	: t 1