

carbaryl

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL

Information on this page is not to be substituted for label directions

Active Ingredient (a.i.):
carbaryl



Target Pest Category:
insecticide

Examples of Trade Names:
Sevin, Later's Potato & Tomato Dust, Wilson Cutworm & Sowbug Bait, Eco Bran

Types of Formulation:
Aqueous dispersions, baits, dusts, flowables, granules, wettable powders, emulsifiable, soluble, and suspension concentrates.

Chemical Family:
Carbamate

What it is:
Carbaryl is a broad-spectrum insecticide that kills insects by contact and stomach poisoning. It has slight systemic activity, and has some impact on plant growth (depending on dosage and application timing).

How it works (Mode of Action):
Carbaryl attacks the nervous system by interfering with nerve transmission. Insects begin dying in 24-48 hours; residual activity varies between 5-10 days depending on insect, dosage and crop.

Toxicity based on pure active ingredient:

Species	LD ₅₀ /LC ₅₀	Relative Toxicity*
Mammal (female rat)	LD ₅₀ Oral : 500 mg/kg	Moderately toxic
Mammal (rabbit)	LD ₅₀ Dermal: >2000 mg/kg	Slightly toxic
Bird (Mallard duck)	LD ₅₀ >2179 mg/kg	Practically non-toxic
Bees (topical)	LD ₅₀ 1 µg/bee	Highly toxic
Fish (trout) (96 hour)	LC ₅₀ 1.3 mg/L	Moderately toxic
Other beneficial species	-	Toxic to beneficials

*For description of relative toxicity categories please click [here](#).

What it controls:

Carbaryl controls over 100 species of insects on fruit, forests, lawns, nuts, ornamentals, shade trees, and other crops, as well as on poultry, livestock and pets. Note: the specific crop-pest or livestock-pest combination must be on the label.

Application Timing:

Timing of application depends on the insect pest to be controlled. Consult label for application information. Monitor pests to assess need for repeat applications.



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Mixing Instructions:

- Only prepare only the required amount of spray on the day of application.
- Do NOT store mixtures overnight.
- Agitate, stir, or re-circulate all carbaryl sprays prior to use.
- Do not tank mix with other products unless previous experience shows the mixture is effective and does not cause high residues or injury to plants.

Application Tips:

- Do not apply to blooming crops if bees are foraging in the treatment area.
- Repeated applications of carbaryl can cause pest mite populations to increase to damaging levels.
- Carbaryl can cause apples to drop if applied within 30 days of bloom.

Storage:

- Store in a tightly closed container.
- Do not ship or store near food, feed, seed and fertilizers.
- Store in cool, dry, locked, well-ventilated area without floor drain.
- Do not store where temperatures frequently exceed 37°C.
- Dry formulations can withstand freezing.

Applicator Safety and Re-entry:

- Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear regular long sleeved work clothing and head covering.
- Do not eat, drink, or use tobacco while working with carbaryl.
- Re-entry interval is 48 hours for most crops.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.

Environmental Considerations:

- Carbaryl is very toxic to predatory insects and mites.
- Carbaryl is toxic to honey and leafcutter bees and other flower-visiting insects.

Resistance Management:

- Carbaryl belongs to the Group 1A insecticide classification.
- Follow appropriate resistance management program.

Integrated Pest Management:

- Minimize use of carbaryl where pest management programs include biological control.

Pesticide Labels:

- Labels for pesticides registered in Canada can be found on the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) label search web page:
<http://www.eddenet.pmra-arla.gc.ca/4.0/4.01.asp>

Last Updated: August/2004