

BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

BAG-A-BUG™ Gypsy Moth Spray is a biological (not chemical) insecticide containing a bacteria that occurs naturally in nature. This selective bacteria affects caterpillars only, causing no harm to other beneficial insects. This product does not contain xylene.

1. Use This product at a rate of 4 oz per 20 gallons. may be used with both pressure and hose-attached garden sprayers. This amount will generally spray a tree area equivalent to 5,000 sq ft of ground area.
2. Treat when larvae are young before trees are extensively damaged. Larvae must be actively feeding.
3. Spray tree foliage with a drenching spray to insure uniform deposit at feeding sites. Spray in early morning or late afternoon when wind is calm.
4. A repeat application within 14 days may be necessary, depending upon plant growth, rainfall, and infestation level.
5. After eating treated foliage, larvae will stop feeding within a few hours, and will die in several days. Dying larvae move slowly, discolor, then shrivel, blacken and die.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner, 8,800 International Units of Potency per mg (32 billion International Units per gallon)

CAUTION:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eye or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

STORAGE: Store in a cool place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat.

DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Discard according to local trash disposal regulations.

EPA Reg No 562.22

EPA Est No 3834 PA-1

Manufactured for J.T. Baker Chemical Company,

Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865

Product No 1 6909

BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

KILLS
LARVAE
PROTECTS
TREES!

TREATS
10,000
SQ. FT.

CAUTION: Keep out of Reach of Children
NET CONTENTS 8 OZ (236 ml)

ACCEPTED

FEB 09 1981

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 562-22

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**BAG-A-BUG
GYPSY MOTH SPRAY**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

This violation of Federal law with the product is a criminal offense under 18 U.S.C. 1383.

BAG-A-BUG Gypsy Moth Spray is a biological insecticide containing a bacterium that attacks the gypsy moth caterpillar. This bacterium kills the caterpillar and causes no harm to other beneficial insects. This product does not contain arsenic.

1. Use this product in a spray or dust application. It may be used with a backpack sprayer or a hand-held sprayer. It may also be used with a backpack sprayer or a hand-held sprayer. It may also be used with a backpack sprayer or a hand-held sprayer.

2. Treat when larvae are young before trees are extensively damaged. Larvae must be actively feeding.

3. Spray tree foliage with a fine mist of spray. Do not spray directly on the ground. Spray only when the wind is light and the temperature is above 50°F.

4. A second application with 7-14 days may be necessary depending on the extent of the infestation.

5. After being treated, gypsy moths will stop feeding within a few hours and will die in several days. Dead larvae may be seen on the ground or in the soil.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner (Bt) (Spore and Inactive Insecticide) 0.2% (2.2% active ingredient). Units per gallon.

CAUTION:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eye or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
STORAGE: Store in a cool place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat.

DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Discard according to local trash disposal regulations. (EPA Reg. No. 562.22, EPA Est. No. 3834 PA 1)

**KILLS ONLY
CATERpillARS
ENVIRONMENTALLY
SAFE!**



Newly Hatched Caterpillars
Spray affected trees when caterpillars first hatch before extensive defoliation occurs

Manufactured for J. I. Baker Chemical Company
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08865

**BAG-A-BUG
GYPSY MOTH
SPRAY**

**KILLS
GYPSY MOTH
LARVAE
PROTECTS
TREES!**



TREATS
10,000 SQ. FT.

CAUTION

NET CONTENTS: 4.0 L (1.1 GAL)

BLEED THRU

SAMPLE # 15 275

CUTS & VIEW
1" BAK-A-BUG SPRAY BOTTLE
DO NOT HOLD RETURN ADDRESS



11/23

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

BAG-A-BUG™ Gypsy Moth Spray is a biological, non-chemical insecticide containing a bacteria that occurs naturally in nature. This selective bacteria affects caterpillars only, and is harmless to other beneficial insects. This product does not contain cyanide.

1 Use the product at a rate of 4 oz. per 20 gallons, using either a pump or both pressure and hose attached garden sprayer. The concentration generally spray a tree, tree equivalent to 5,000 sq. ft. of foliage.

2 Treat when larvae are young before trees are extensively damaged. Larvae must be actively feeding.

3 Spray tree foliage with a down-hang spray to ensure penetration at feeding sites. Spray in early morning or late afternoon when temperature is calm.

4 A repeat application within 14 days may be necessary, depending upon plant growth, rainfall, and infestation level.

5 After eating treated foliage, larvae will stop feeding within 24 hours, and will die in several days. Dying larvae will turn black, then shrivel, blacken and die.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner 8 800 International Units per gram, per mg. 32 billion International Units per gallon.

CAUTION:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eye or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

STORAGE Store in a cool place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat.

DISPOSAL Do not reuse container. Discard in accordance with local disposal regulations.

BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

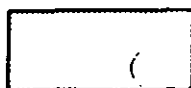
562-22

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Gypsy Moth Destruction

The gypsy moth is the most important defoliating insect of hardwood trees in the Eastern United States. The gypsy moth caterpillar feeds on foliage of many types of forest shade, and fruit trees. Severely defoliated hardwood trees become so weakened that secondary attack by disease or other insects may kill them. In 1980, over 5 million acres of trees in the Northeast were severely defoliated, and more expected in the future.

GYPSY MOTH INFESTATION



Light Beginning Infestation Areas



Heavy Infestation

Gypsy Moth Life Cycle and Control

EGG MASS (June-April)

Female gypsy moth deposits egg masses in July. Egg mass contains 1,000 eggs.

WHAT TO DO

During winter months, remove and destroy egg masses on trees and around home.

NEWLY HATCHED CATERPILARS (LARVAE) (April-May)

Detect young caterpillars so that control measures can be taken early.

WHAT TO DO

Spray affected trees before extensive defoliation occurs with BAG-A-BUG Gypsy Moth Spray. Treats 10,000 sq. ft.

ADULT MOTH (June-Sept)

Caterpillars pupate to adult moths. Male moths are strong fliers, but females do not fly. Female attracts male with a sex attractant, mates, and deposits egg masses.

WHAT TO DO

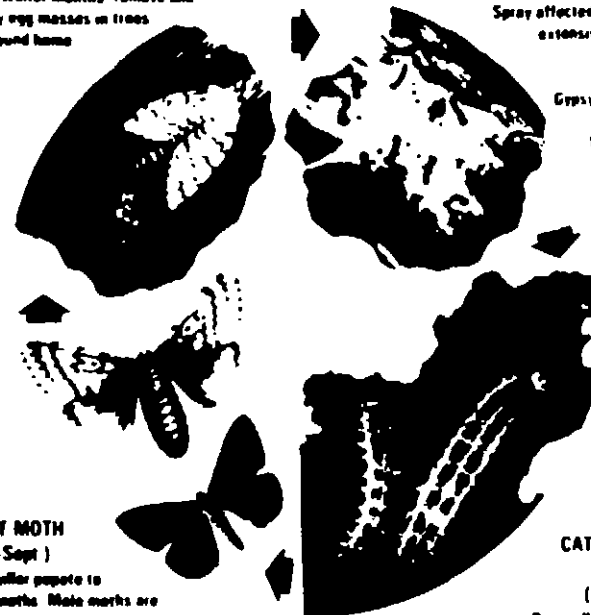
Trap male moths with the BAG-A-BUG Gypsy Moth Trap. Lured by the artificial sex attractant inside the trap, the male moths are caught, reducing infestation level. May reduce future population.

CATERPILARS (LARVAE) (April-June)

Caterpillars emerge in April-May and feed on forest shade and fruit tree foliage. Severely defoliated trees may die in one season.

WHAT TO DO

Spray infested trees with BAG-A-BUG Gypsy Moth Spray during feeding stages.



This product is Management (IP) insect. By using methods, both pr

Attac

BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

Natural bacterial insecticide kills feeding caterpillars on foliage. Does not harm beneficial insects.

Attac

BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH TRAP

Unique sex lure attracts and traps male. Insect strip kills trapped males, reducing infestation levels. May reduce future population.

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