

BONIDE

ACCEPTED
APR 29 1977
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, this product is registered under EPA Reg. No. 4-252

DIPEL® .86% W.P.

(Bacillus thuringiensis)

HOME & GARDEN INSECTICIDE

**FOR CONTROL OF LEAF-EATING CATERpillARS ON VEGETABLES,
 SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. A MIX WITH WATER CONCENTRATE. SEE ADVANTAGES ON SIDE PANEL.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner, 4,320 International Units of potency per milligram*
 At least 6.75 billion viable spores per gram 0.86%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 99.14%
 *Equivalent to 1.96 billion International Units of potency per pound of this product.
 ®Dipel is the registered T.M. of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. 60064

E.P.A. EST. NO. 4-NY-1 E.P.A. Reg. No. 4-252

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

CONTENTS 1 LB. AV. NET MAKES UP TO 100 GALLONS

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
 CAUTION**

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or by disposal of wastes.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
 GENERAL CLASSIFICATION**

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not reuse container. Wrap and put in trash collection. Store in a dry area for next season's use.

ADVANTAGES OF DIPEL® 86

- Dipel®, unlike certain chemical insecticides, may be used anytime the specified caterpillars appear. Treated vegetables may be picked and consumed anytime after spraying. Pets and family may return to the treated areas immediately after spray deposits dry.
- The active ingredient, Bacillus thuringiensis, has been proven commercially to selectively affect leaf-eating caterpillars.
- Honey bees, foraging treated areas, are not harmed when Dipel® is used according to label directions.

HOW TO MIX AND APPLY

Dipel® 86 is easy to mix and apply through pressurized or hose-end sprayers. Place one-half the required amount of water in jar or tank. Add recommended amount of DIPEL while shaking or stirring. A spreader-sticker may be added as an aid to obtaining thorough coverage. Do not store diluted spray more than 12 hours.

DIPEL® 86 works as a "stomach poison". Caterpillars must eat a small amount of treated leaf to get a lethal dose. Thorough and uniform coverage of both sides of all foliage subject to attack is essential for prompt and complete control. Within a few hours after taking a bite of treated leaf, caterpillar stops feeding. Death follows in a few days.

Apply when caterpillars (or their damage) first appear. Retreatment at 7 to 10 day intervals may be required, especially when egg hatch occurs over an extended period of time. Use of the higher range or recommended rates provides a longer period of control.

AMOUNT TO APPLY		
ORNAMENTALS AND SHADE TREES (up to 25 Feet Tall)		VEGETABLES**
Pest	Level Tablespoons Per Gal. of Water	
Gypsy Moth Larvae*	2 to 4	Broccoli 2 to 4
Elm Spanworm	4	Cabbage Cabbage Looper 1 to 2
Spring and Fall Cankerworms (Inchworms)	2	Cauliflower Imported Cabbageworm 1 to 2
Bagworm	2 to 4	Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard and Turnip Greens, Spinach, Beans, Cabbage Looper 2 to 4
Red-Humped Caterpillar (California Only)	1 to 2	Cucumbers, Melons, Potatoes
Tent Caterpillar	1 to 2	Celery Cabbage Looper 2 to 4
Fall Webworm	2	Celery Looper 2 to 4
*For best control of Gypsy Moth, apply when caterpillars are small (2nd or 3rd instars). Repeat treatment if necessary.		Grapes Grape Leaf Folder 2 to 4
		Tomatoes Cabbage Looper 2 to 4
		Tomato Hornworm 1 to 2
		Tomato Fruitworm*** 4
CROP	FLOWERS PESTS	AMOUNT
Mums	Cabbage Looper	2 to 4

**DIPEL® may be applied up to the day of harvest.
 ***For best results apply every 5-7 days.

Buyer's Guarantee Limited Strictly to Label Claims and Refund of Purchase Price
 PACKED BY BONIDE CHEMICAL CO., INC., YORKVILLE, N.Y. 13495

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