

BONIDE

DIPEL® 86% W.P.

(Bacillus thuringiensis)

HOME & GARDEN INSECTICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF LEAF-EATING CATERpillARS
ON VEGETABLES, SHADES AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, AND SOD WEEDS ON TURF. A MIX
WITH WATER CONCENTRATES SE ADVANTAGES
ON SIDE PANELS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Spores, 4,320 International Units of potency per milligram.
At least 6 1/2 ounces water. Amount per quart.
E.P.A. EST. NO. 419V-1 E.P.A. Reg. No. 4125
9.85%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: Equivalent to 1.96 billion International Units of potency per pound of this product.
Dipel is the registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. 60064

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

CONTENTS 8 OZ. AV. NET
MAKES UP TO 50 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. 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)	Level Tablespoons Per Gal. of Water	VEGETABLES**	
Pest		Broccoli	4-8
Gypsy Moth Larvae*	4-8	Cabbage	2-4
Elm Spanworm	4-8	Imported Cabbageworm	2-4
Spring and Fall Cankerworms (Inchworms)	4	Diamondback Moth	2-4
Bagworm	4-8	Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard and Turnip Greens, Spinach, Beans,	
Red Humped Caterpillar (California Only)	2-4	Cucumbers,	Cabbage Looper 4-8
Tent Caterpillar	2-4	Melons,	
Fall Webworm	4	Potatoes	
		Celery	Cabbage Looper 4-8
TURF	Sod Webworm 2 to 4	Celery Looper	4-8
		Grape Leaf Folder	4-8
FLOWERS		Cabbage Looper	4-8
PESTS	AMOUNT	Tomato Hornworm**	4-8
Crop		Tomato Fruitworm**	4-8
Mums	Cabbage Looper 4-8		

**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

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

ACCEPTED
 SEP 213 1986

Run # 4-252
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