

DIPEL 8AF  
AQUEOUS FLOWABLE  
BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , var. <i>kurstaki</i> , 14,500 International Units of Potency per mg. (64 Billion International Units per gallon) . . . . .	2.9 %
INERT INGREDIENTS . . . . .	97.1 %
TOTAL . . . . .	100.0 %

EPA Reg. No. 275-67

EPA Est No. 33/62-IA-1

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

CAUTION

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

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

Honeybees foraging treated areas are not harmed by DIPEL 8AF use. DIPEL 8AF does not interrupt the activities of beneficial and predacious arthropods in pest management programs.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE

Keep containers tightly-closed when not in use. At temperatures below 0°F and above 100°F, DIPEL 8AF should be stored under cover.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

DIPEL 8AF is a highly selective insecticide for use against listed caterpillars (larvae) of lepidopterous insects. Close scouting and early attention to infestations is highly recommended. Larvae must eat deposits of DIPEL 8AF to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Treat when larvae are young (early instars) before extensive damage has occurred.
- Larvae must be actively feeding on treated, exposed plant parts.
- Thorough spray coverage is needed to provide a uniform deposit of DIPEL 8AF at the site of larval feeding.
- Under heavy pest population pressure, use the higher label rates and/or consider a second application.
- If attempting to control a pest with a single spray, make the treatment when egg hatch is essentially complete, but before extensive crop damage occurs.
- An approved spreader-sticker may be added to diluted tank mixes to improve weather-fastness of the spray deposits. Do not add sticker to the undiluted product.

After eating a lethal dose of DIPEL 8AF, larvae stop feeding within the hour and will die within several days. Dying larvae move slowly, discolor, then shrivel, blacken and die.

DIPEL 8AF is completely water miscible and may be applied through conventional ground or aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. The volume of water needed per acre will depend on weather, spray equipment and plant canopy type. It is recommended that DIPEL 8AF be added to water and not in reverse order. Fill the mix tank with the appropriate quantity of water. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding DIPEL 8AF. Include rinse water from containers. Always add the sticker to the water before adding DIPEL 8AF. Add the required volume of DIPEL 8AF to the mix tank or plane hopper and agitate until uniformly suspended. Mild agitation is sufficient to maintain mixture suspension during loading and spraying. Do not mix more DIPEL 8AF that can be used in a 144 hour period.

**CAUTION:** Rinse and flush spray equipment thoroughly with water following each use.

DIPEL 8AF can also be applied undiluted from aircraft for control of Spruce Budworms, Jack Pine Budworm and Gypsy Moth. It is recommended that rotary or other atomizers be used to provide droplet Volume Mean Diameters (VMD) of 20 to 80 microns for needle conifers and 50-150 microns for deciduous hardwoods. Do not spray undiluted DIPEL 8AF under less than 50% relative humidity. After prolonged storage, undiluted DIPEL 8AF should be recirculated once to redistribute prior to use. During loading and spraying, agitation of the product is unnecessary and should be avoided.

## DIPEL 8AF for Trees and Shrubs

Crop	Pest	Pints/ 100 Gallons* (Ground Equipment)	Pints/Acre (Aerial** Application)
Forest, Shade,	Gypsy Moth	1/2 to 2 1/2	1 to 2 1/2
Sugar Maple	Browntail Moth	1/2 to 2 1/2	1 to 2 1/2
Trees and	Bagworm	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
Shrubs	Redhumped Caterpillar	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
	Spring & Fall Cankerworm	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
	Fall Webworm	1/2	1/2
	Elm Spanworm	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
	Tent Caterpillars	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
	California Oakworm	1/2	1/2
	Pine Butterfly <sup>1</sup>	1	1
	Spruce Budworms <sup>1</sup>	1 to 2 1/2	1 to 2 1/2
	Saddled Prominent Caterpillar	1/2 to 1	1/2 to 1
	Douglas Fir Tussock Moth	1 to 2	1 to 2
	Western Tussock Moth	1/2 to 1	--
	Fruittree Leafroller	1/2 to 1	--
	Blackheaded Budworm	1	--
	Mimosa Webworm	1/2 to 1	--
	Jack Pine Budworm	1/2 to 1	1 to 2
	Saddleback Caterpillar	1/2 to 1	--
	Green Striped Maple Worm	1 to 1 1/2	1 to 1 1/2
	Oak Leaf Tier	1 to 1 1/2	1 to 1 1/2

\* Water dilution rate for hydraulic sprayer may be varied depending on coverage. For mist blowers, mix the applicable amount (pts.) in up to 10 gallons of water.

\*\* For diluted aerial applications, use in up to 10 gallons of water depending on type and density of trees. For best results, spray systems which deliver droplet size of 200 microns or less should be used.

<sup>1</sup> Use rates greater than 1 pint in Northern states for heavy populations.

**NOTICE TO USER**

Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, or merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.