DiPel® 8AF

AQUEOUS FLOWABLE
BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE
NOT REGISTERED IN CALIFORNIA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Bacillus thuringiensis, var. kurstaki, 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. 33762-IA-1

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
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 in 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. Do not store at temperatures below 0°F or above 90°F. Roll or shake the drum before dispensing.

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. Include rinse water from containers. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding DIPEL 8AF. Add the required volume of DIPEL 8AF to the mix tank or plane hopper and continue circulation. If a spreader-sticker is recommended, add the required volume to the water-Dipel tank mix last 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. After prolonged storage, undiluted DIPEL 8AF should be recirculated once to redistribute prior to use. During loading and spraying, agitation of the undiluted product is unnecessary and should be avoided.

DIPEL 8AF FOR TREES AND SHRUBS

CROP	PEST	OZ./100 GAL./A.* (GROUND EQUIPMENT)	OZ./ACRE (AERIAL** APPLICATION)	BIU'S/A***
Forest, shade, Sugar Maple, Trees & Shrubs	Bagworm	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Blackheaded Budworm	16 to 24	16 to 24	8 to 12
	Browntail Moth	16 to 40	16 to 40	8 to 20
	California Oakworm	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Douglas Fir Tussock Moth	16 to 32	16 to 32	8 to 16
	Eastern Tent Caterpillar	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Elm Spanworm	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Fall Webworm	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Forest Tent Caterpillar	16 to 32	16 to 32	8 to 16
	Fruittree leafroller	8 to 16	-	4 to 8
	Green Striped Maple Worm	16 to 24	16 to 24	8 to 12
	Gypsy Moth	16 to 60	16 to 60	8 to 30
	Jack Pine Budworm	16 to 16	16 to 32	8 to 16
	Mimosa Webworm	8 to 16	-	4 to 8
	Oak Leaftier	16 to 24	16 to 24	8 to 12
	Pine Butterfly	16 to 24	16 to 24	8 to 12
	Redhumped Caterpillar	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Saddleback Caterpillar	8 to 16	-	4 to 8
	Saddled Prominent Caterpillar	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Spring & Fall Cankerworm	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8
	Spruce Budworms	16 to 40	16 to 40	8 to 20
	Western Tussock Moth	8 to 16	8 to 16	4 to 8

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

** For diluted aerial application, use in up to 10 gallons of water depending on type and density of trees. For best results spray systems which deliver droplet VMD of 150 microns or less should be used.

*** Billion International Units per acre

† Use rates greater than 16 ounces 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.

Abbott Laboratories
Chemical and Agricultural
Products Division
North Chicago, IL 60064