

AMOUNT OF DIPEL WP TO APPLY

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES (up to 25 feet tall)

PEST	TABLESPOONFUL PER GALLON OF SPRAY	PEST	TABLESPOONFUL PER GALLON OF SPRAY
...

FLOWERS

VEGETABLES

CROPS	PESTS	TABLESPOONFUL PER GALLON OF SPRAY	CROPS	PESTS	TABLESPOONFUL PER GALLON OF SPRAY
...

DIPEL WP is to be used only on the day of harvest.

Apply every 7-10 days.

Store in a dry area for best results.

EPA Reg. No. 720-220
EPA Est. No. 720-721



DIPEL WP

Bacillus thuringiensis

A Biological Insecticide intended for use against chewing larvae (caterpillars) or certain *Lepidopterus* species on vegetables, shade and ornamental trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner, 4,320 International Units of potency per milligram (1.96 billion International Units per pound of product)

Net weight: 8 ounces (227 grams)
makes up to 50 gallons

CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

Dipel is the registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois 60064

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 DIRECTIONS

Storage: Securely rewrap carton of unused DIPEL. Store in a dry place.
Disposal: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

HOW TO MIX AND APPLY

DIPEL WP is easy to mix and apply through a pump sprayer or hand sprayer. Place in a bucket the required amount of water in a 5-gallon container. Add the amount of DIPEL WP while shaking or stirring. Then add the amount of water in a bucket. A preservative may be added as an optional step. The mixture should be applied to foliage to be sprayed more than 12 hours.

DIPEL WP works as a stomach poison. Caterpillars must eat a minimum of 100-200 treated leaflets per day. Thorough and uniform coverage of foliage is essential for prompt and complete control. Within a few hours after feeding a bite of treated leaf material, stop feeding. Control is a few days later.

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

606-1111

Martins Company

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