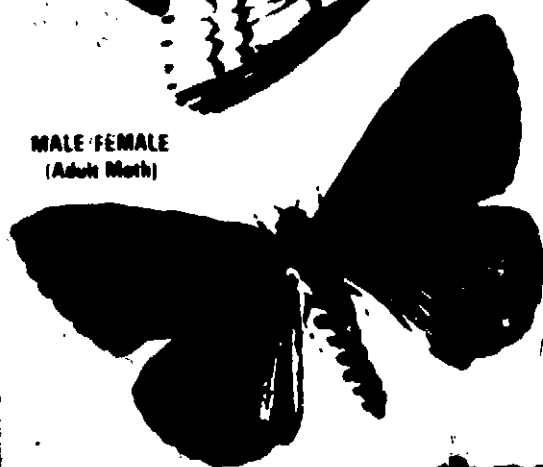


**MOB-A-BUS  
GYPSY  
MOTH  
CONTROLS**



MALE FEMALE  
(Adult Moth)

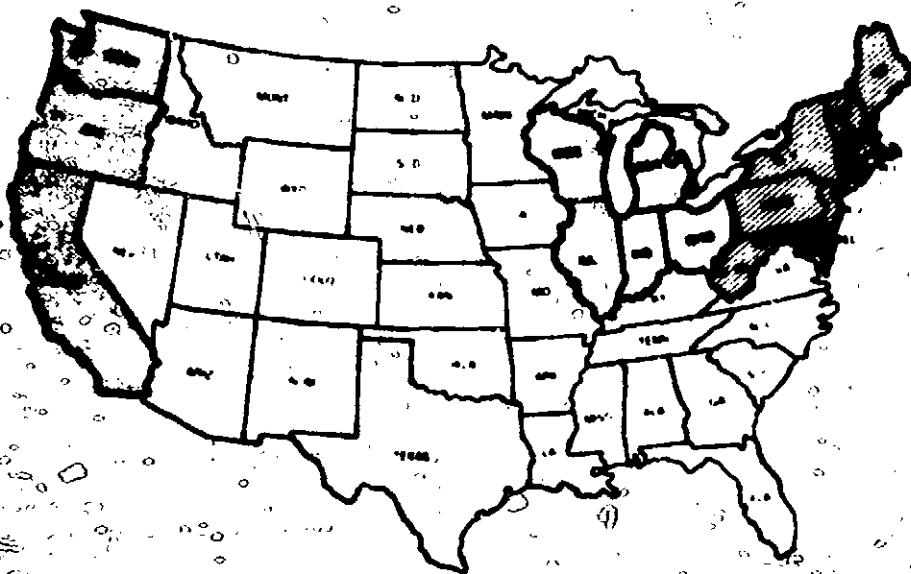


MALE FEMALE  
(Caterpillar)

## Gypsy Moth Destruction

The gypsy moth is the most important defoliating insect of hardwood trees in the Eastern United States. The gypsy moth caterpillar feeds on foliage of many types of forest shade, and fruit trees. Severely defoliated hardwood trees become so weakened that secondary attack by disease or other insects may kill them. In 1980, over 5 million acres of trees in the Northeast were severely defoliated—and more expected in the future.

### GYPSY MOTH INFESTATION



Light/Beginning  
Infestation  
Areas



Heavy  
Infestation  
Areas

## Gypsy Moth Life Cycle and Control

### EGG MASS (June-April):

Female gypsy moth deposits eggs  
in June/July. Egg mass contains  
1,000 eggs.

### WHAT TO DO:

During winter months, remove and  
destroy egg masses in trees  
and around home.



### ADULT MOTH (June-Sept.):

Caterpillar pupate to  
adult moths. Male moths are  
strong fliers, but females do not fly.  
Female attracts male with a sex attractant,  
mating, and deposits egg masses.

### WHAT TO DO:

Trap male moths with the BAC-A-BUS Gypsy Moth  
Trap. Lured by the powerful sex attractant inside  
the trap, the male moths are caught, reducing  
infestation level. May reduce future population.

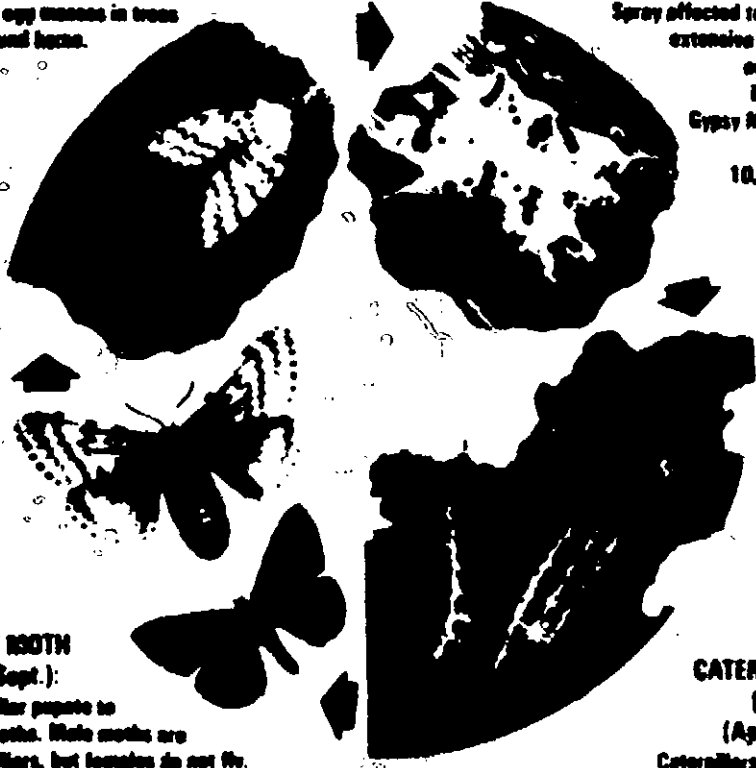
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infestation level. They reduce future population.

### NEWLY HATCHED CATERpillARS (LARVAE) (April-May):

Select young caterpillars so that  
control measures can be taken early.

#### WHAT TO DO:

Spray affected trees before  
extensive defoliation  
occurs, with  
BAG-A-BUG  
Gypsy Moth Spray.  
Treats  
10,000 sq. ft.

### CATERpillARS (LARVAE) (April-June):

Caterpillars emerge in  
April/May and feed on forest,  
shade, and fruit tree foliage.  
Severely defoliated trees may die  
in one season.

#### WHAT TO DO:

Spray infested trees with BAG-A-BUG Gypsy  
Moth Spray during feeding stages.

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## ATTACK 2 WAYS

This product is intended to be part of an Integrated Pest  
Management (IPM) program against this serious destructive  
insect. By using both caterpillar spraying and moth trapping  
methods, both present and future defoliations may be reduced.

### Attack Caterpillars early in Season

#### BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

Natural  
bacterial  
insecticide  
kills feeding  
caterpillars on  
foliage. Does not  
harm beneficial  
insects.



### Attack Adult Moths late in Season

#### BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH TRAP

Unique sex lure  
attracts and traps  
male. Insect strip  
kills trapped  
males, reducing  
infestation  
levels. May  
reduce future  
population.



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**BAG-A-  
GYPSY M  
SPRAY**



**ACCEPTED**  
**FEB 09 1981**  
Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for use as pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No. 562-22

**20**

MANUFACTURED FOR J.T. BAKER CHEMICAL COMPANY, PHILLIPSBURG, N.J. 08865  
© 1981 J.T. Baker Chemical Co. 800-POS-6

## BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

BAG-A-BUG Gypsy Moth Spray is a biological (not chemical) insecticide containing a bacteria that occurs naturally in nature. This selective bacteria affects caterpillars only, causing no harm to other beneficial insects. This product does not contain xylene.

1. Use this product at a rate of 4 oz. per 20 gallons—may be used with both pressure and hose-attached garden sprayers. This amount will generally spray a tree area equivalent to 5,000 sq. ft. of ground area.

2. Treat when larvae are young before trees are extensively damaged. Larvae must be actively feeding.

3. Spray tree foliage with a drenching spray to insure uniform deposit at feeding sites. Spray in early morning or late afternoon when wind is calm.

4. A repeat application within 14 days may be necessary, depending upon plant growth, rainfall, and infestation level.

5. After eating treated foliage, larvae will stop feeding within a few hours, and will die in several days. Dying larvae move slowly, discolor, then shrivel, blacken and die.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner, 8,800 International Units of Potency per mg. (32 billion International Units per gallon).

### CAUTION:

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

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

**STORAGE:** Store in a cool place, out of direct sunlight and away from heat.

**DISPOSAL:** Do not reuse container. Discard according to local trash disposal regulations.

EPA Reg. No. 562-22

EPA Est. No. 3834-PA-1

Manufactured for J.T. Baker Chemical Company,  
Phillipsburg, New Jersey 08855

Product No. 1-6909

## BAG-A-BUG GYPSY MOTH SPRAY

KILLS  
LARVAE  
PROTECTS  
TREES!

CAUTION

ACCEPTED

FEB 09 1981

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
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