



**ACCEPTED**  
 NOV 20 1981  
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 746-120

# DIPEL BIO-SPRAY

**KILLS CATERPILLARS AND  
 VEGETABLE WORMS**

**For Gypsy Moth, Tomato Hornworm, Inchworm, Webworm,  
 Cabbageworm, Looper, and other specified caterpillars.**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

**Bacillus Thuringiensis, Berliner, 4,320 International Units of  
 Potency per MG (1.96 billion international units per pound).**

"DIPEL" is the registered trademark of Abbott Laboratories,  
 North Chicago, Illinois 60064.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 CAUTION**

**SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

PACKED FOR



COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
 65201

EPA Reg. No. 746-120  
 EPA Est. 407-1A-1

U-281C-J

NET WT. \_\_\_\_\_

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS**

Avoid contact with eyes or open wounds. Avoid breathing spray mist.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store under cool dry conditions. Securely close carton of unused this product.

**DISPOSAL:** Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

This product, 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 area 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 this product is used according to label directions.

This product is easy to mix and apply with regular sprayers. Place half the required amount of water in tank or jar, add recommended amount of this product, shake or stir, add balance of water and mix. Do not store diluted spray more than 12 hours.

Since this product works only in a caterpillar's stomach, a small amount of treated leaf must be eaten to provide a lethal dose. Complete spray coverage of both sides of foliage is necessary. After biting treated portion of leaf caterpillars stop feeding within a few hours. Death follows in a few days.

**RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATES**

	Thaps. per Gal. of Spray
<b>Vegetables</b>	
Lettuce, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Colards, Kale, Spinach, Mustards and Turnip Greens	2-4
Cabbage Looper (Green Worm)	1-2
Imported Cabbageworm	1-2
Diamondback Moth	1-2
<b>Beans, Cucumbers, Melons, Potatoes</b>	
Cabbage Looper	2-4
<b>Tomatoes</b>	
Tomato Hornworm	1-2
Tomato Fruitworm (Corn Earworm)	2-4
Cabbage Looper	2-4
<b>Celery</b>	
Cabbage Looper, Celery Looper	2-4
<b>Grapes</b>	
Grape Leaf Folder	2-4
<b>Ornamental &amp; Shade Trees (to 25 feet)</b>	
Gypsy Moth Larvae, Bagworm	2-4
Spring and Fall Cankerworms (Inchworms), Fall Webworm	2
Tent Caterpillar, Red-humped Caterpillar (California only)	1-2
Elm Spanworm	4

\*For best control of Gypsy Moth, apply when caterpillars are small. Repeat treatment if necessary.  
 \*\*This product may be applied up to day of harvest.  
 \*\*\*For the best results apply every 5-7 days.

**CABBAGE WORM**  
Green, likes leafy vegetables.



**TENT CATERPILLAR**  
Most form a webbed "Tent" in trees.



**LOOPER (Green Worm)**  
Feeds on cabbage, lettuce, and flowers.



**BAG WORM**  
Carries its bag, evergreens and trees.



**GYPSY MOTH**  
Hairy, severe tree defoliator.



**TOMATO HORNWORM**  
Large, green, eats peppers too.



**INCHWORM**  
(Cankerworm or Measuring Worm)  
Common on trees, shrubs, and vegetables.



**GRAPE LEAF FOLDER**  
Folds leaves with fine webs, and feeds inside.

