

Produced and packed by
REUTER Laboratories, Inc.
 GARY RD.
 MANASSAS, VA. 22110

Milky Spore bacteria remains persistent in the soil even under adverse environmental conditions. However, Milky Spore disease will only control Japanese Beetle larvae in soil that is completely inoculated. Disturbing the soil by plowing or filling may make the spores unavailable and reduce effectiveness. Damage from the feeding of adult beetles may continue for some time after the application of spore to the soil. Since Japanese Beetles can fly in from surrounding lawns, area-wide treatments are recommended. Milky Spore was developed by USDA.

APPLY THIS PRODUCT ONLY AS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL

Directions for Use of Milky Spore Powder

- Apply one level teaspoon of Milky Spore on top of grass in spots every four feet in rows four feet wide.
- Use one pound on 4000 square feet of turf.
- Use ten pounds per acre.
- Treat your lawn in the summer spring or fall.
- Allow areas between spots to be inoculated naturally. Highly efficient control cannot be expected until the entire area is inoculated. Do not use on pasture land.

Spores of bacillus popilliae and Bacillus lentimorbus- .016%, Insect parts popillia japonica- .400%, Inert ingredients- 99.584%.

EPA REG. NO.
 36488-1

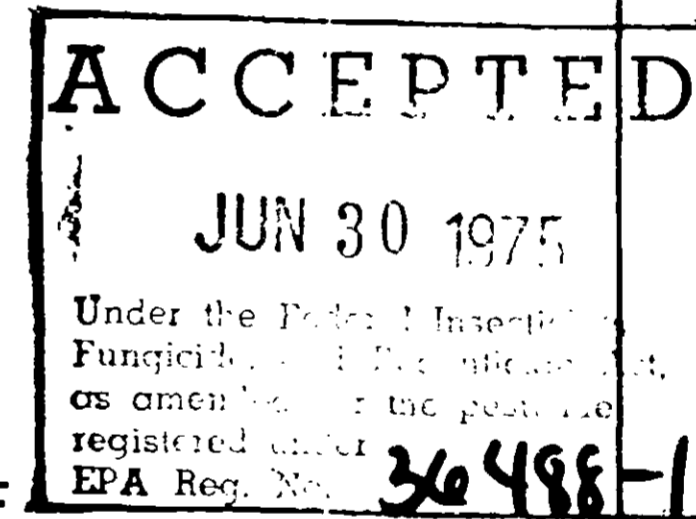
WEIGHT

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Avoid inhalation of dust or contact with eyes or open wounds.

Milky Spore

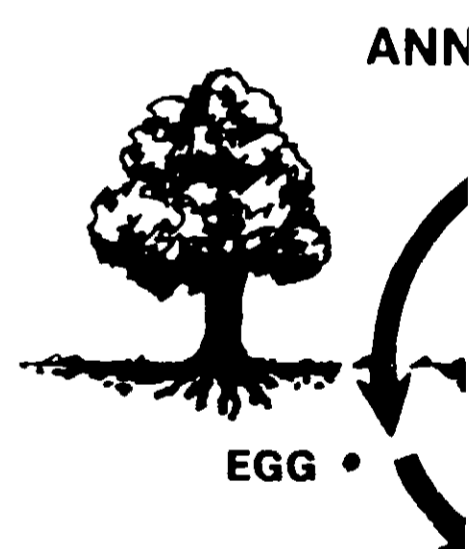
B A C T E R I A



CONTROL OF JAPANESE BEETLE LARVAE IN LAWNS

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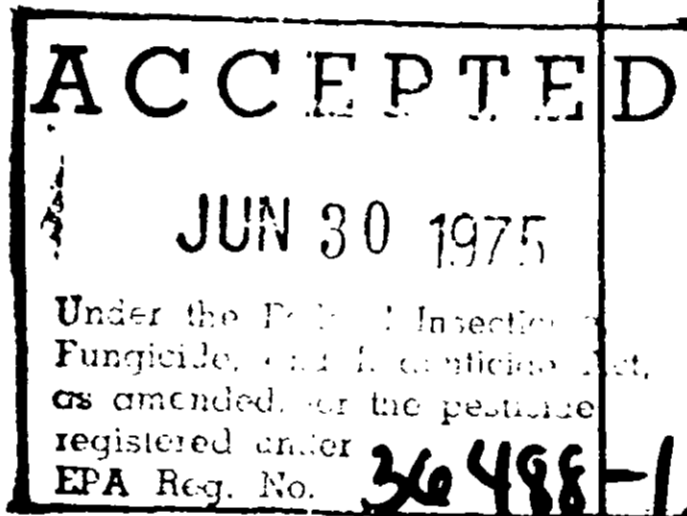
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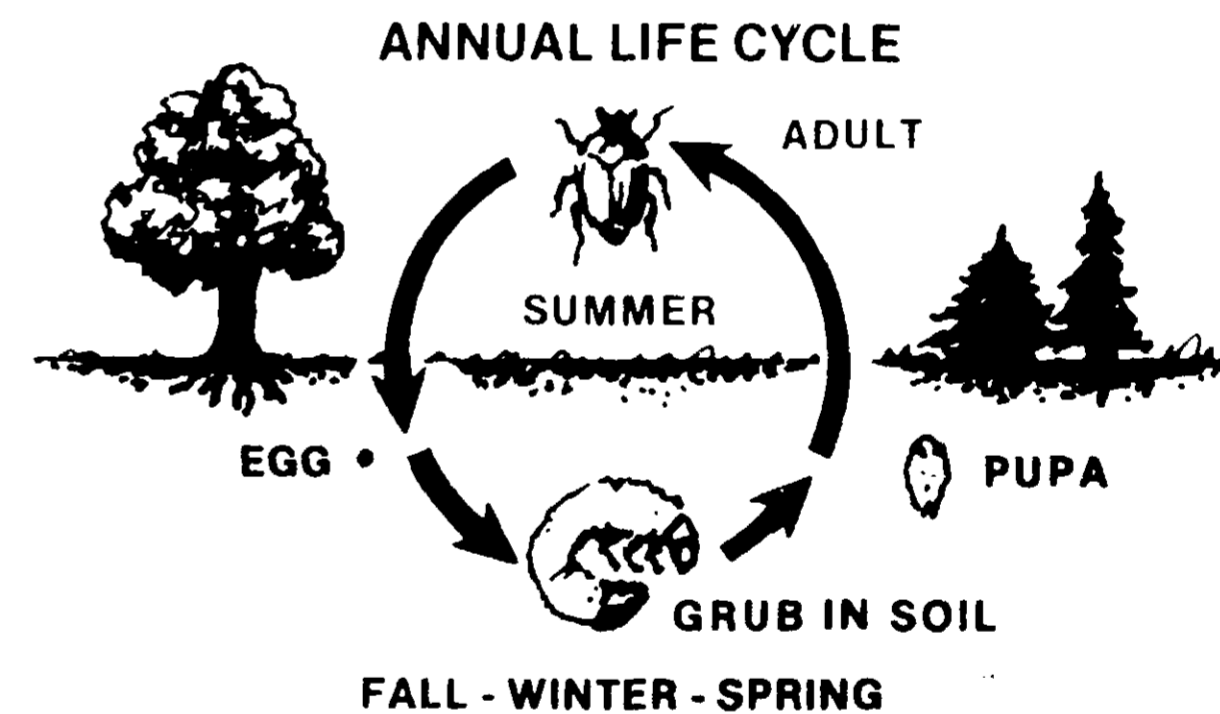


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THE JAPANESE BEETLE

Adult Japanese beetles lay eggs in
 open grassy areas. The eggs hatch into
 grubs which eat the roots of the grass
 during the growing season, and cause
 extensive bare spots. Grubs grow up to
 be beetles which destroy foliage, fruit,
 and flowers. The Japanese beetle feeds
 on more than 275 different plants,
 shrubs and trees. This rampant destruc-
 tion is best prevented by attacking the
 grub which is the weakest link in the life
 cycle of the beetle.



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