NO MIXING, MEASURING, OR SPRAYING REQUIRED

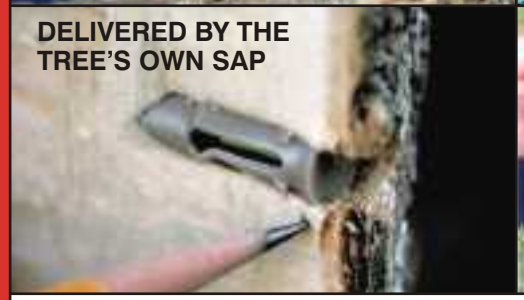
ACECAP®

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE TREE IMPLANTS

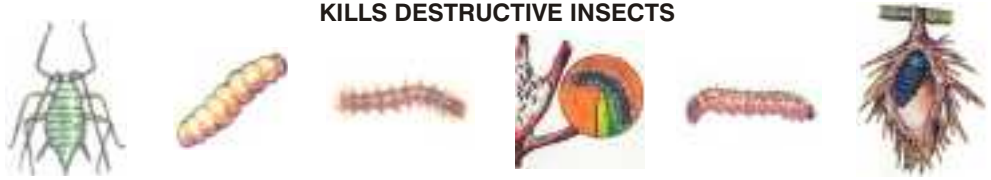
10 PAK
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS 10 IMPLANTS

FOR CONTROL OF LISTED DESTRUCTIVE PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

10 IMPLANTS WILL EFFECTIVELY TREAT UP TO A 14" TRUNK DIAMETER.



KILLS DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS



APHIDS | BORERS | GYPSY MOTHS | TENT CATERPILLAR | WEBWORMS | BAGWORMS

Production Lot No.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT BY WT.

Acephate (0, S-Dimethyl Acetyl-phosphoramidothioate	98.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	1.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

Each Cartridge contains 0.030864 oz. Active ingredient.

NET CONTENTS: 0.308647 OZ.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

READ LABEL BEFORE USING. SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

ACECAP SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE IMPLANTS

FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TREES GROWING IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND ON ORNAMENTAL TREES GROWN FOR SALE OR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

INSECT PESTS CONTROLLED:

Aphids, Bagworms, Bronze Birch Borer, Budworms, California Oakworm, Cankerworm (spring & fall), Casebearer, Citrus Blackfly, Eastern Tent Caterpillar, Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae, Emerald Ash Borer, Fall Webworm, Gypsy Moth Larvae, Honeylocust Mite, Lace Bug, Leaf Folder, Leaf Miners, Mapleworm, Mimosa Webworm, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth Larvae, Pine Needleminer, Scale (crawlers), Spruce Budworm, Spruce Coneworm, Thrips, Whitefly, Wooly Adelgid, Zimmerman Pine Moth.

TREES TO BE TREATED (Host Plants):

Ash, Alder, Banyon, Birch, Non-Bearing Cherry, Non-Bearing Citrus, Cottonwood, Dogwood, Elm, Ficus, Flame, Hawthorn, Hemlock, Holly, Kentucky Coffeetree, Larch, Lilac, Linden, Locust, Maple, Mimosa, Oak, Non-Bearing Olive, Pines (fir & spruce), Plane, Plumeria, Poplar, Redbud, Redwood, Sycamore, Tulip, Non-Bearing Walnut, Willow. Non-Bearing refers to trees that will not bear fruit within one year of application.

APPLICATION TIMING:

With the exception of the following insects, apply ACECAP implants when insects first appear: (1) **Budworm, Zimmerman Pine Moth** and **Gypsy Moth** apply implants just prior to larvae feeding. (2) **Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae** apply implants after egg masses are present on the underside of the tree leaves, or during early larvae feeding. (3) **Aphids** and **White Fly** apply implants when wingless forms are first present. (4) **Spruce Coneworm** apply implants at budswell. (5) **Bronze Birch Borer** apply implants in late May - early June. (6) **Emerald Ash Borer** apply implants from early April - early June. **Insecticide controls for Bronze Birch Borer and Emerald Ash Borer may be more effective if overall tree stress symptoms are reduced. Fertilize trees being attacked in fall or early spring and water regularly, especially during dry periods, and mulch around the tree base to increase moisture retention.** Application to trees already heavily infested may not prevent the eventual loss of the trees due to existing pest damage and tree stress.

DO NOT implant into trees having less than 3 inches trunk diameter (DBH). For trees having trunk diameter of 1-1/2 inches to 3 inches use MINI-IMPLANTS. **DO NOT** use ACECAP Systemic Implants on trees other than those listed on this label. DO NOT use on Flowering Crabapple as foliage injury may occur.

USE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES AS SHOWN IN THE APPLICATION GUIDE INCLUDED IN EACH CARTON AND IN EACH FOIL PACKAGE.

EASY TO INSTALL

APPLICATION RATES AND PLACEMENT

TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF IMPLANTS REQUIRED — Determine the tree trunk diameter, multiply by 3.14 and divide by 4 (inches). EXAMPLE: 13 inches DBH x 3.14 = 40.8 inches circumference 4 (inches) = 10 (i.e. use 10 ACECAP implants). For trees of less than 3 inch trunk diameter, use one MINI-IMPLANT per inch DBH.

ACECAP Systemic Implants are to be implanted around the tree trunk base at 4 inch intervals. Using a tape measure, drill 3/8 inch diameter implant holes at a 4 inch spacing; spiraling up and around the trunk base. Drill 1-1/4 inch deep holes into the tree trunk **from the cambium surface**, to assure the cartridge can be implanted beneath the bark and the cambium surface. Car tridges left extending outward into the bark will still provide control, however, will delay wound closure.

Applications timed with maximum upward flow of tree sap produce the most successful results. The characteristic may vary with the tree species, geographic area, time of year, time of day, individual tree vigor, or light intensity at time of treatment. If soil moisture conditions are dry, thorough deep root watering prior to or immediately following implant treatment will enhance chemical uptake.

Manufactured in U.S.A. by
Creative Sales, Inc.
222 N. Park Ave.
Fremont, NE 68025 U.S.A.
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6,311,429 B1

www.acecap-medicap.com

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