ACECAP®
SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE TREE IMPLANTS
FOR CONTROL OF LISTED DESTRUCTIVE
PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL TREES
10 IMPLANTS WILL EFFECTIVELY TREAT UP TO A 14" TRUNK DIAMETER.

EMERALD ASH BORER
IDEAL FOR LARGE TREES

DELIVERED BY THE TREE'S OWN SAP

EASY TO INSTALL

KILLS DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS

APHIDS BORERS GYPSY MOTH TENT CATERPILLAR WEBSWORMS BAGWORMS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT BY WT.
Acephate (O,S-Diethyldithiocarbamate) 98.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS .... 1.1%
TOTAL ......................... 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
READ LABEL BEFORE USING. SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Production Lot No.

NET CONTENTS: 9.309647 OZ.
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 Roller, Leaf Miners, Mapleworm, Mimosa Weevil, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth Larvae, Pine Weevil, Hopperblotch Scale (crawlers), Spruce Budworm, Spruce Cone Worm, 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 Coffee Tree, Larch, Lilac, Linden, Locust, Maple, Mimosa, Oak, Non-Bearing Olive, Pines (fir & spruce), Plane, Plum, 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 Meth 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 leaf veins, or during early larval 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. Insecticidal 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 along the cambium surface, to assure the cartridge can be implanted beneath the bark and the cambium surface. Cartridges 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.

Ref. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,790,161; 5,304,680; 4,342,176
5,311,429 B1

www.acecap-medicap.com

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EPA Reg. No. 37979-1

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