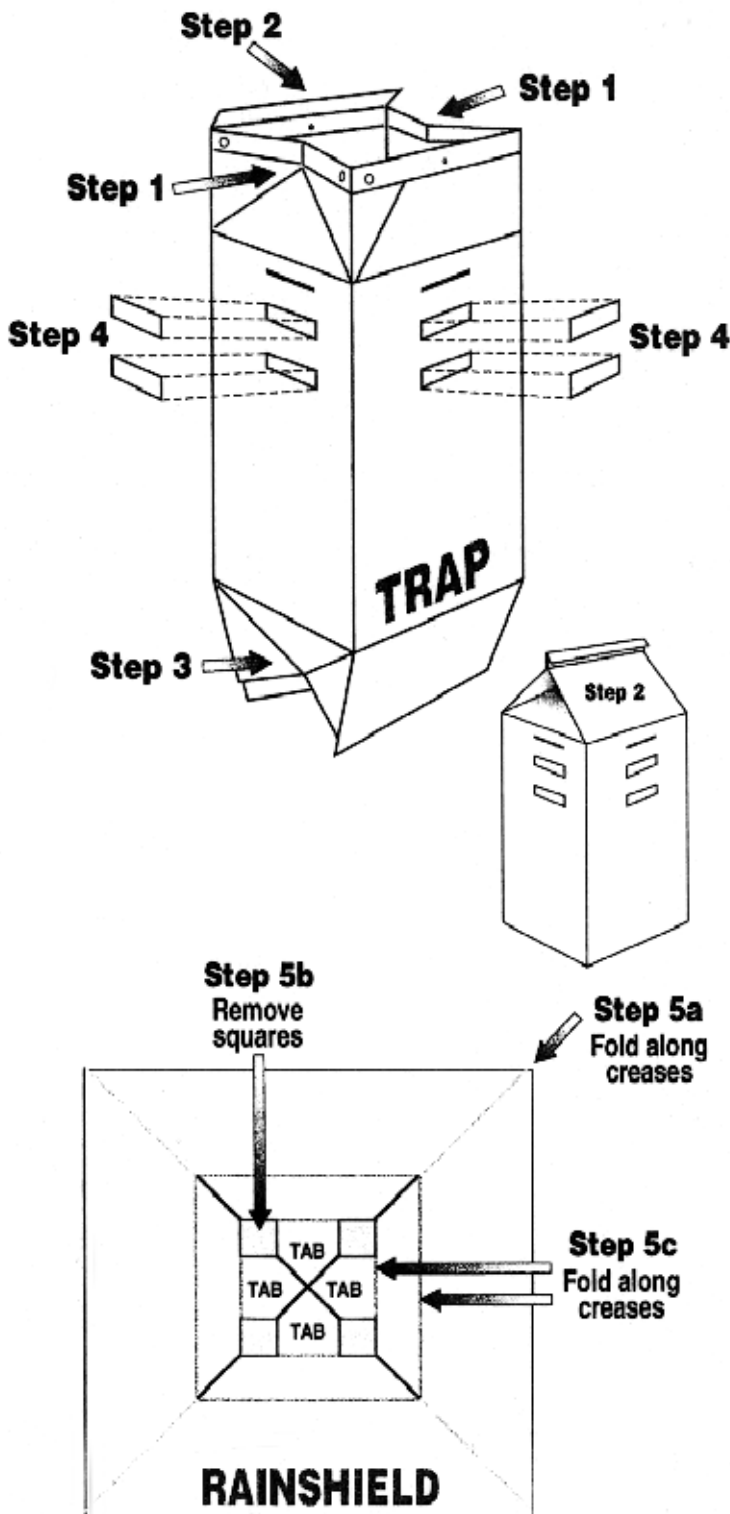


Instructions For Assembling Gypsy Moth Trap



TRAP

- Step 1.** Fold triangle at creases and press inward.
- Step 2.** The trap will resemble a milk carton. The longer of the two flaps folds over the top.
- NOTE:** You may need to crease the seams to help the trap maintain its shape.
- Step 3.** Use the same method to form the trap bottom. Either of the bottom flaps will fold inside the other flap.
- Step 4.** Punch out the windows on trap sides. This is where the insects will enter the trap.

RAINSHIELD

- Step 5.** (a.) Fold along the creases corner to corner. Do not tear along perforations. (b.) Remove small squares near center of shield and (c.) fold center tabs at first and second scored lines.
- Step 6.** To attach the rainshield, slide the shield from the bottom, upward past the slot openings at the top of the carton. Then, slide the shield back toward the bottom, inserting the shield tabs into each of the slot openings to secure.
- Step 7.** Drop the lure (*see handling precautions below*) into the carton through the top opening. Close the top and attach a string or wire for hanging.
- NOTE:** To ensure top stays closed, staple top flap together AFTER dropping lure into carton.

(Please see reverse side for instructions for using Gypsy Moth traps.)

Lure Handling Precautions

When handling lures, do not touch the lure or the insides of the lure package to avoid cross contamination of hands, tools or traps used for other insects (disposable gloves recommended). Dispose of empty packaging away from baited trap because moths may be attracted to discarded package. Refrigerate or freeze lure to extend storage life. Lures stored for more than one season may not retain peak effectiveness.

Instructions for Using Gypsy Moth Trap

Pheromone Monitoring

Pheromone lures and traps provide an effective means of monitoring Gypsy Moth. Each lure contains a synthetic sex pheromone that mimics the odor that the female moth uses to attract males for the purpose of mating, male moths are attracted into the trap and cannot get out. Trap counts, when taken on a regular basis, can give an accurate picture of population emergence and distribution.

Numbers of Traps and Lures Needed

For survey and detection of populations, only one trap/lure is needed for every three square miles. A larger number of traps, approximately thirty two per square mile, would be needed to determine the distribution within an infested area. the traps should be placed in a grid pattern.

Life expectancy of the Gypsy Moth lure is approximately four weeks. You will need to purchase enough lures per trap to complete the monitoring season.

Timing for Placement of Traps

Monitoring should begin in early summer, just prior to the moth flight.

Placement of Traps

Traps should be placed at eye level in the canopies of the trees being monitored. When using more than one Gypsy Moth trap, never place them closer than thirty feet apart.

Trap Counts

Traps should be checked and insects cleaned out and counted regularly, preferably at least twice per week. Consult your local county extension agent or university Entomology department to learn more about Gypsy Moth in your area.

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