

25 Million Horticultural SCANMASK Directions

Beneficial nematodes (*Steinernema feltiae*), the active ingredient in SCANMASK are native, naturally occurring insect parasitic nematodes that seek out pest insects, enter their bodies and release symbiotic bacteria which kill the pests. These nematodes have not been modified in any way and are supplied in a moist, inert, soil mimicking carrier. This product is only active against pest insects.

Refrigerate until use. Use before date marked on packaging. **DO NOT FREEZE.**

Contains a minimum of 25 million infective juvenile nematodes. Treats between 800 and 2125 sq. ft. depending on pest and level of infestation.

Topdressing (Recommended)

- 1) Add 1 cup of water to the enclosed container.
- 2) Allow the container to sit for 30 minutes at room temperature.
- 3) Mix 4 gallons of peat moss, vermiculite, sandy humus, or potting soil with a ½ gallon of water.
- 4) Add contents of the container from step 1 to mixture from step 3 and rinse container with ½ cup water.
- 5) Thoroughly mix to ensure that Scanmask is evenly distributed in moist mixture.
- 6) Apply in late afternoon or evening. Water area prior to applying Scanmask.
- 7) Refer to the reverse side for application type and treat as indicated below.

Application	Coverage Area (sq. ft.)
A	800
B	1275
C	2125

- 8) Distribute mixture by hand as a topdressing, add to seed furrows, or apply around transplants. Use all of the mixture within 24 hours of mixing.
- 9) Water area again after application to wash mixture off foliage.

Pump sprayers or watering can

- 1) Mix contents with 1 gallon cold water.
- 2) Let sit for 30 minutes, allowing carrier to float to the surface.
- 3) Skim carrier off top with a fine strainer. The remaining liquid is the nematode solution.
- 4) Remove any fine filters from sprayers.
- 5) Determine application type from the reverse side. Thoroughly mix the nematode solution and add to the sprayer or can as indicated below for each gallon of sprayer capacity (*e.g. 2 gallon sprayer with application A would receive 4 cups of nematode solution*).

Application	Nematode Solution
A	2 cups
B	1 ¼ cups
C	¾ cup
D	2/3 cup

- 6) Fill sprayer to capacity with cold water. Each gallon in the sprayer will treat 100 sq. ft.
- 7) Apply in late afternoon or evening. Water application area, apply nematodes with a coarse spray while agitating solution, and water again to wash nematodes off foliage.
- 8) Repeat steps 5 through 7 until remaining nematode solution is used. Use all of the nematode solution within 24 hours of mixing.

Insect borer directions

- 1) Use "Pump sprayers or watering can" directions steps 1 through 3 from above.
- 2) Inject 12mls or about 2 tsp. of solution into each bore hole.
- 3) Cover bore hole with grafters wax or putty.

Safety

Beneficial nematodes are found throughout North American and European soils, but concentrations are too low to be effective. Horticultural practices such as cultivation and soil steaming kill beneficial nematodes. Therefore, soils need to be augmented with Scanmask. Scanmask is completely harmless to people, pets, and plants, by ingestion or injection. There is no phytotoxicity. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has exempted Scanmask from the registration required for chemicals (Federal Register vol. 47, #106, 23928). Recycle container after use, do not reuse. Not for human consumption. Store away from children. May cause allergic reaction. No warranty expressed or implied of any other purpose than stated here.

Helpful hints for common pests

Black vine weevil larvae: Apply to the drip zone around shrubs in early spring through June.

Crane fly larvae/Leatherjackets: Treat in early spring or early fall. Concentrate on moist areas of the lawn.

Cutworms: Apply in early spring before planting. After application, keep area moist to allow Scanmask to stay active at the surface until cutworms are killed.

Fire ants: Use watering can directions. Pour 1 gallon of mixture down each ant colony nest and then leave the area.

Flea larvae: Use application A for heavy and B for light infestations. Concentrate application on shaded areas of the lawn, around shrubs, under porches, and around structures.

Fungus gnats: Use application A for heavy and B for light infestations. Treat entire greenhouse or plant inventory. Treat plants prior to introduction. Apply directly to soil surface and water in after application.

Root maggots: Apply to transplants for cole crops and root plants before planting. For severe infestations apply to rows again a couple days after transplanting and water heavily after application.

White grubs: Use application B. Apply in early spring or fall. Concentrate application to areas with signs of damage and areas in full sun. Treat drip zones of shrubs and trees.

BioLogic Company has been producing beneficial nematodes since 1985. We strive to deliver our customers with quality products grown and produced in the USA. We are proud to be a true American start-up and have grown by delivering quality, organic products. We do not exaggerate effective application rates. Our advertised application rates are based on either our research or research conducted by reputable institutes.



Pest Insect	Application	Treatment Area	Treatment Time
General or Preventative Application	A	Treat affected areas	Anytime soil is not frozen
Armyworms	A	Treat around crops	May-September
Banana Root Borers	A	Treat drip zone	Anytime soil is not frozen
Black Currant Borers	A	Spray ends of canes	March-September
Black Vine Weevils	A	Treat drip zone of affected plants	Anytime soil is not frozen
Cabbage Root Maggots	C	Treat transplants or rows	March-June
Carpenterworms	Use borer directions	Inject into bore holes	Anytime borers are active
Codling Moth Larvae	A	Spray around trunk and drip zone	March-September
Corn Earworms	A	Spray or inject into corn silks	June-August
Corn Rootworms	A	Treat around crops	May-September
Crane Fly Larvae	A	Treat moist areas of lawn	March-June or August-Sept.
Cucumber Beetles	A	Treat around crops	March-July
Cutworms	B	Treat areas before planting	March-July
Dogwood Borers	A	Treat around drip zone	March-July
Fire Ants	D	Pour down cone of ant hill	Anytime soil is not frozen
Flea Beetles	A	Treat rows or around transplants	March-August
Fleas (light)	B	Treat shaded areas and around structures	Anytime soil is not frozen
Fleas (heavy)	A	Treat shaded areas and around structures	Anytime soil is not frozen
Fungus Gnats (light)	B	Treat soil of potted plants	Anytime soil is not frozen
Fungus Gnats (heavy)	A	Treat soil of potted plants	Anytime soil is not frozen
Gypsy Moth Larvae	A	Treat around trunk and drip zone	April-July
Iris Borers	A	Treat around rhizomes	April-July
Japanese Beetle Grubs	B	Treat affected areas	March-June or August-Sept.
Mole Crickets	A	Treat affected areas	Anytime soil is not frozen
Onion Maggots	C	Treat rows or around transplants	March-August
Pine Weevils	A	Treat around trunk and drip zone	April-July
Poplar Clearwing Borers	Use borer directions	Inject into bore holes	Anytime borers are active
Peach Tree Borers	A	Treat around trunk and drip zone	March-August
Raspberry Crown Borers	A	Spray ends of canes	March-September
Shore Flies	A	Treat soil of potted plants	Anytime soil is not frozen
Sod Webworms	A	Spray affected areas of lawn	Anytime soil is not frozen
Strawberry Weevils	A	Treat around crops	March-June
Sweet Potato Weevils	A	Treat around crops	March-June
Tobacco Budworms	A	Treat around base of crops	March-June
White Grubs	B	Treat affected areas	March-June or August-Sept.
Wireworms	A	Treat around crops	March-June