

Plantskydd Repellent – Frequently Asked Questions

(For more information visit www.plantskydd.com)

What is Plantskydd? Developed in Sweden in 1991 to protect tree plantations being decimated by deer, moose and rabbits – while also meeting strict environmental laws. **It is equally effective protecting: flowers, fruit trees, gardens, ornamental shrubs, conifer and broadleaf plants.** It is now **Made in the USA** from 100% natural ingredients: dried blood (porcine and/or bovine), vegetable oil and water.

Is Plantskydd safe to use? Yes! Plantskydd contains no synthetic additives, is non-toxic and is not harmful to animals or the environment. Plantskydd's active ingredient (dried blood) is recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency as an environmentally safe ingredient and exempt from federal EPA pesticide registration. (See EPA statement)

EPA Statement

In the United States, **dried blood** is an EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) exempted product/minimum risk pesticide and is exempt from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act requirements, specifically under Section 25(b) (c.f. Federal Register, 61(45), March 6, 1996) and therefore is not subject to federal registration.

“The EPA has determined...that the use of these pesticides poses insignificant risks to human health or the environment....**The agency...is responding to society's increasing demand for more natural and benign methods of pest control!...**” – May 6, 1996 USA – EPA

Why does Plantskydd work so well? Animals avoid plants before they bite – not after? Plantskydd repels by emitting an odor (not unpleasant to applicators) browsing animals associate with predator activity – stimulation a fear-based response that will have garden feeders looking for somewhere else to dine. Research proven more effective than other repellent systems.

How often do I need to treat my plants and trees?

- For best protection, treat plants before browse begins in spring or fall.
- Plantskydd **powder concentrate** lasts **up to 6 months over winter** on dormant plants and **3-4 months during the active growing season**.
- **IMPORTANT** – spray liquid Plantskydd on **dry** plants – allow to dry thoroughly for at least 24 hours.
- With proper application, Plantskydd is rain-resistant and does not require re-application after watering or rainfall.
- **Always treat new growth** – until plant has reached full size or leaf-out.
- Ideally, liquid Plantskydd is sprayed in the morning or late afternoon, when the sun is not as strong.
- **Granular Plantskydd may be applied at anytime.** Re-treat as required.

How should I store Plantskydd? Protect from heat. Store in cool, dry dark location. Keep from freezing.

- **GRANULAR** – lasts 5+ years when stored as directed.
- **READY-TO-USE LIQUID** – use within 3 months of opening the sealed container. Apply unused solution as a fertilizer.
- **SOLUBLE POWDER CONCENTRATE** – in its original packaging, the concentration lasts 5+ years. Tightly re-seal unused powder. **Once mixed into solution, use within a few days.** Apply unused solution as a fertilizer.

Will Plantskydd hurt my dog? Some users have reported that the family dog is quite enamored with Plantskydd when it is sprayed and still wet on the plants. It will not harm animals, but it's best to leave Fido inside until the treated plants are dry.

How can I protect fruit trees? Treat prior to, or 2 or 3 weeks after bud-flush. Avoid treatment while buds are forming. Treatment over foliage is enough to deter browsing herbivores.

Whips – if you're planting young fruit tree whips, dip them in Plantskydd solution before planting, or try coating the whip using a paint brush. Then spray trees when the leaves have formed.

Any plants I should avoid treating with Plantskydd? Plantskydd will darken leaves temporarily. They return to their normal color in a couple of days. We suggest you test samples of sensitive plants (e.g., roses) before treating large numbers. If leaves curl on test plants, rinse with a fine spray of water and dilute Plantskydd solution further. To prevent leaf curl, water plants well **at the roots** before treatment.

Note: For aesthetic reasons, use of a concentrated solution on very fuzzy leaves like Santolina, Lamb's Ear and Lavender is not recommended – dilute solution using more water if necessary. Fortunately, these plants are usually not preferred by our furry friends.