

Specimen Label



- Contains pyrethrum—a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums
- Provides rapid knockdown and kill of plant pests
- For use on growing crops and ornamentals
- Can be used on day of harvest
- Controls key livestock pests
- Controls more than 100 insects

 For Organic Production



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyrethrins1.40%

OTHER INGREDIENTS98.60%

100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN

CAUTION PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as, Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift from treated areas may be hazardous to organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR, Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton;
- Shoes plus socks.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR, Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Wear protective clothing when using or handling this product to help avoid exposure to eyes and skin. Eye protection, gloves, a longsleeved shirt and long-pants are recommended.

Allow spray to dry before allowing adults, children or pets on treated areas.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

For the control of insects, including, but not limited to:

Ants	Eastern Tent Caterpillars	Leafrollers
Aphids	Elm Leaf Beetles	Leaf tiers
Apple Maggots	European Corn Borers	Lice
Armyworms	European Pine Tip Moths	Loopers
Artichoke Plume Moths	Face Flies	Lygus
Asparagus Beetles	Fall Webworms	Mealy Bugs
Beet Armyworms	Fire Ants	Mediterranean Flour Moths
Bagworms	Firebrats	Mexican Bean Beetles
Bean Beetles	Fireworms	Midges
Beetles	Flea Beetles	Millipedes
Blister Beetles	Flies	Mosquitoes
Blow Flies	Forest Tent Caterpillars	Mushroom Flies
Biting Flies	Fungus Gnats	Navel Orangeworms
Boll Weevils	Fruit Flies	Onion Maggots
Cabbage Loopers	Fruittree Leafrollers	Pear Psylla
Cankerworms	Glassy Winged Sharpshooters	Potato Leafhoppers
Carrot Weevils	Grape Leafhoppers	Psyllids
Caterpillars	Grape Leaf Skeletonizers	Rice Weevils
Clover Mites	Green Fruit Worms	Saw-toothed Grain Beetles
Clover Weevils	Green Peach Aphids	Scales
Cockroaches	Greenhouse Thrips	Silverfish
Codling Moths	Gypsy Moths (adults and larvae)	Skippers
Colorado Potato Beetles	Harlequin Bugs	Sowbugs
Crane Flies	Hornets	Spiders
Crickets	Horn Flies	Stable Flies
Cross-striped Cabbageworms	Hornworms	Stink Bugs
12-spotted Cucumber Beetles	Horse Flies	Tabanidae
Cucumber Beetles	House Flies	Tarnished Plant Bugs
Darkling Beetles (lesser meal worm)	Imported Cabbageworms	Thrips
Deer Flies	Indian Meal Moths	Tomato Hornworms
Deer Ticks	Japanese Beetles	Vinegar Flies
Earwigs	Katydid	Wasps
Diamondback Larvae	Lace Bugs	Webworms
	Leafhoppers	Whiteflies
		Yellow Jackets

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

USED ALONE: Apply 16 ounces (1 pint) to 64 ounces (2 quarts) per acre by ground in sufficient water for thorough coverage. This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 to 64 ounces per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons of water. Mix only enough for immediate use. Spraying should begin when the insects first appear. Do not wait until the plants are heavily infested. Repeat as required to maintain effective control.

It is recommended that the final spray mix be buffered to a pH of 5.5-7.0.

To avoid possible harm to honey bees, it is advisable to apply in the early morning or late evening hours.

USED AS A TANK MIX: This product may be tank mixed with other insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, adjuvants and wetting agents. This application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for both products. Tank mix applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

Prior to tank-mixing, a compatibility test should be conducted using the proper proportions of products and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Plant safety is an important consideration when using insecticides in a greenhouse. However, it is not possible to evaluate the phytotoxicity of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4_{II} on numerous plant varieties that may react differently to insecticides in different growth stages or under varying environmental conditions. Before making widespread applications of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4_{II}, or tank mix combinations, treat a limited number of plants and observe for phytotoxicity over a 10 day period.

USE THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION): Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS" (available through your distributor) for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on the chemigation is followed.

PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4_{II} may be used on most crops because its active ingredient is exempt from tolerances when applied to growing crops. The crop grouping scheme used on this label was devised by the Environmental Protection Agency to expedite minor use pesticide registration. Each crop grouping on this label contains the phrase "including, but not limited to," and then lists a number of crops in each group. This wording allows the use of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4_{II} on crops that may not be specifically listed on this label (providing that the group to which the crop belongs is listed).

GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichoke, Jerusalem Artichoke, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley (turnip rooted), Parsnip, Potato, Radish, Japanese Radish (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify, Black Salsify, Spanish Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam (true), Yam Bean.

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Garden Beet, Sugar Beet, Edible Burdock, Carrot, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (taro), Parsnip, Radish, Japanese Radish (daikon), Rutabaga, Black Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, Yam (true).

BULB VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb and green), Welch, Shallot.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (gardland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (head and leafy), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lon), Broccoli Raab (rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavallo Broccoli, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED): Including, but not limited to: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Chowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yard-longbeans, Broad Beans (fava beans), Chick Peas (garbanzo beans), Guar, Jackbean (sword bean), Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean), Lentils, Peas (garden peas, field peas, sugar snap peas, English pea, snow pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Pepper (bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking peppers, pimentos, sweet peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Melons (including hybrids, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melons, honey balls, mango melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer and winter), Watermelon (including hybrids).

CITRUS FRUITS: Including, but not limited to: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. includes chironja, tangelos, tangors).

POME FRUITS: Including, but not limited to: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Pear, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Quince.

STONE FRUITS: Including, but not limited to: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot.

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES: Including, but not limited to: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Olallie Berry, Raspberry (black and red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

TREE NUTS: Including, but not limited to: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut, Black and English (Persian).

ORIENTAL VEGETABLES: Including, but not limited to: Acerola, Atemoya, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Carambola, Japanese Artichoke, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy, Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Chinese Longbeans, Mung Beans, Citron Melon, Japanese Radish (daikon), Chinese Spinach, Chinese Waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron Melon, Rambutan, Water Chestnut.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS: Including, but not limited to: Avocado, Banana, Carob, Barbados Cherry, Cherimoya, Dates, Durian (jackfruit), Feijoa, Figs, Guava, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passion Fruit, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate.

CEREAL GRAINS: Including, but not limited to: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS: Including, but not limited to: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosine, Triricale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY Including, but not limited to: any Grass (Gramineal family, green or cured, except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group), that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Bermuda Grass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS: Including, but not limited to: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover, Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

HERBS AND SPICES: Including, but not limited to: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise [star], Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Caraway [black], Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive [Chinese], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Culantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dill (dillweed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel [Florence] (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of Paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano and pot marjoram), Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper [black], Pepper [white], Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [summer and winter], Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

ADDITIONAL CROPS: Including, but not limited to: Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Jojoba, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Peanuts, Pineapple, Rice, Safflowers, Sesame, Sugar Cane, Sunflower, Tea.

ORNAMENTALS: Including, but not limited to: African Violet, Ageratum, Aster, Azalea, Begonia, Calceolaria, Calendula, Calla, Camellia, Carnation, Ceanothus, Cineraria, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Cyclamen, Cypress, Daffodil, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dogwood, Elm, Eucalyptus, Fern, Ficus, Foliage Plants, Fuchsia, Gardenia, Geranium, Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Gypsophila, Holly, Hyacinth, Hydrangea, Iris, Lily, Maidenhair Fern, Marigold, Narcissus, Palm, Pansy, Peony, Pelargonium, Petunia, Philodendron, Phlox, Pine, Pyracantha, Rhododendron, Roses, Rubber Plant, Snapdragon, Sweet Pea, Tulips, Viburnum, Wandering Jew, Yew, Zinnia and Andromeda, Arborvitae, Ash, Beech, Birch, Boxwood, Cotoneaster, Crabapple, Euonymus, Fir, Firethorn, Forsythia, Hawthorn, Hemlock, Hickory, Honey Locust, Horse Chestnut, Juniper, Larch, Laurel, Lilac, Linden, Mimosa, Myrtle, Oak, Pine, Privet, Tulip Tree, Viburnum, Willow.

FOR CONTROL OF ANTS ON ORCHARD FLOORS: Apply as a broadcast spray to the entire orchard floor using ground spray equipment at 5 to 18 fl. oz. per acre in 25 or more gallons of water. For best results use the high rate for heavy infestations and the lower rate for light infestations.

Do not apply where weed growth or other obstructions would impede uniform coverage of the orchard floor. Mow or chemically control weeds before the application. Foliar applications of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H may be made in addition to the orchard floor treatment.

USE ON GREENHOUSE FRUIT, VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND FOLIAGE PLANTS:

USED ALONE: Combine 16 ounces (1 pint) to 32 ounces (1 quart) with 30 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 ounces per gallon of water for applications with compressed sprayers.

FOR USE OUTDOORS ON TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS:

USED ALONE: Combine 3.5 to 7 pints of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H with 100 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic and airblast sprayers or 3.5 to 7 pints of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H with 10 gallons of water for applications with low volume mist blowers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. per gallon water for applications with compressed air sprayers.

FOR USE AROUND THE EXTERIOR OF HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS: To control insects on turf, ornamental plants, gardens, landscaping foundation walls and perimeters mix 1 to 2 fl. oz. of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H per gallon of water for applications with compressed air sprayers or pump driven sprayers.

USE INDOORS ON TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS:

USED ALONE: Combine 3.5 to 7 pints of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H with 100 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H per gallon of water for applications with compressed air sprayers.

USE WITH HYDROPONICALLY GROWN VEGETABLES AND ORNAMENTALS

AS A WATER SYSTEM TREATMENT: To control aquatic diptera larvae, apply PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H to the water at the rates outlined in the following table:

Pyrethrins concentration	ml. of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.4H	Gallons of water
0.1 ppm	286	10,000
0.01 ppm	28.6	10,000
0.001 ppm	2.86	10,000

FOR USE AS A LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SPRAY:

- 1) To kill and repel Horn Flies, House Flies, Mosquitoes and Gnats, dilute at the rate of 5 to 10 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to topline, underline, flanks, withers and other infested areas. Repeat treatment at intervals of 5 to 12 days for small insect populations or as needed when flies are emerging in large numbers.
- 2) To kill and repel Stable Flies, Horse Flies and Deer Flies, dilute at the rate of 9 to 14 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply at a quart per adult animal to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to the legs, flanks, barrel, topline and other body areas commonly attacked by these flies. Repeat treatment each week as needed.
- 3) To kill and repel Face Flies dilute at the rate of 9 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply using spray which produces large wetting droplets. Apply to the face of the animal in the morning before releasing to pasture. Apply sufficiently to wet the face but not more than 1 1/2 ounces of diluted solution per animal. Repeat daily as needed.
- 4) For effective control of Biting and Sucking Lice on cattle, horses, sheep, goats and hogs, dilute at the rate of 1 quart with 16 gallons of water (3 fluid ounces with 1 gallon) and spray to thoroughly wet the hair of the animal including the head and brush of the tail. Repeat treatment in 10 days to kill newly hatched Lice.
- 5) To control Poultry Lice, using a dilution of 9 to 14 ounces of concentrate per gallon of water spray roosts, walls and nests or cages thoroughly. It is not necessary to remove poultry from the housing unit during treatment. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist.
- 6) For control of Bed Bugs and Mites on poultry and in poultry houses, dilute at the rate of 9 to 14 fluid ounces per gallon of water and spray crevices of roost poles, cracks in walls and cracks in nests where the Bed Bugs and Mites hide. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist.
- 7) To control Sheep "Tick" or Ked, dilute at the rate of 5 to 10 fluid ounces per 4 gallons of water and thoroughly wet all portions of the body by dipping or by spraying with sufficient pressure and with a nozzle adjustment to give penetration of the wool. Treat at a rate sufficient to wet the animal.
- 8) To kill Fleas and Ticks on livestock and to obtain protection against reinfestation, dilute at the rate of 9 fluid ounces per gallon of water and wet the animal by dipping or spraying. This product may also be used for livestock/pet quarters. Do not spray pets. For best results against fleas and ticks on dogs and cats the kennels and/or animal quarters and bedding should be treated. Remove and destroy pet's old bedding. To reduce infestation, thoroughly spray the animal's bedding and sleeping quarters. Also spray the entire inside surface of doghouses. Put fresh bedding in pet's quarters after spray has dried. Also treat dogs and cats with a registered flea and tick control product before allowing them to reenter treated area.

9) To control Adult Darkling Beetle (lesser meal worm) in poultry houses. Dilute 1-3 fl. oz. of PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 1.411 per gallon of water. Using a power or proportioner-type sprayer, apply a uniform spray until wet at pressures of 80 to 100 pounds per square inch to surfaces such as interior walls, roosting posts, structural support pillars and other surfaces where adult beetles are observed. One gallon of spray mixture covers 250-500 sq. ft. Do not contaminate food/feed or water. For maximum effectiveness, treatments should coincide with each growout or sanitation procedure. Indoor control can be enhanced by making perimeter treatments around the outside of buildings. To prevent immigrating Adult Beetles, apply a uniform band of spray 2 feet up and 1-4 feet out from the foundation.

For maximum effectiveness, treatments should coincide with poultry house clean out and litter replacement as this activity will tend to flush Beetles to vertical surfaces where they will be exposed to the spray.

FOR USE IN BARNs, DAIRIES, MILKING PARLORS, MILKING ROOMS AND POULTRY HOUSES:

To control flying insects including, but not limited to: Flies, Fruit Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Wasps, Hornets and Small Flying Moths, dilute at the rate of 9 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Apply as a fog or fine mist (at approximately 2 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of space), directing the nozzle for maximum coverage and above livestock and poultry toward the ceiling and upper corners of the area being treated. For best results, close doors and windows before spraying and keep them closed for 10 to 15 minutes. Applicator should vacate the treated area and ventilate it prior to returning.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and Local procedures.



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