



LAWN

INSECT CONTROL

Contains 2.5% Permethrin

STOPS BUGS ON LAWNS, TREES AND SHRUBS, ROSES AND FLOWERS, FRUITS AND NUTS AND VEGETABLES. FOR USE AROUND RESIDENTIAL (HOME) AREAS ONLY

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Permethrin*..... 2.5%
 [(3-Phenoxyphenyl) methyl (+) cis/trans 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate]
INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 97.5%
TOTAL:..... 100.0%
 * Cis/trans isomer ratio: Min. 35% (+) cis, Max. 65% (+) trans

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Distributed by:
Southern Agricultural Insecticides, Inc.

Palmetto, Fla. 34220 Hendersonville, N.C. 28793 Boone, N.C. 28607
 E.P.A. Reg. No. 28293-271-829 EPA Est. No. 829-FL-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals - CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
If on Skin: Wash promptly with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing.
If in Eyes: Rinse eyes for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.
If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Drifts and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crop or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in cool, dry area away from heat or open flame. Do not reuse container. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash

This product kills troublesome outdoor insects which destroy lawns, roses, flowers, trees and shrubs: Ants, Bagworms, Aphids, Borers, Armyworms, Chinch Bugs, Inchworms, Spider mites, Green fruitworms, Beetles, Fleas, Cicadas, Thrips, Leafhoppers, Cutworms, Sod webworms, Leafrollers, Whiteflies, Moths, Weevils. Also kills Alfalfa loopers, Brown dog ticks, Budworms, Cabbageworms, Citrus black flies, Cluster flies, Codling moths, Corn earworms, Crickets, Earwigs, Elm spanworms, Fall cankerworms, Gnats, Grasshoppers, House flies, Japanese beetles, Leafminers, Lone star ticks, Lygus bugs, Mealybugs, Millipedes, Mole crickets, Mosquitoes, Navy orangeworms, Scales, Sowbugs (pillbugs), Spring cankerworms, Tent caterpillars, Ticks including Deer tick (which may carry Lyme disease) Tobacco budworms and many others.

THREE EASY STEPS TO MIX AND APPLY:

Step #1: For lawns and vegetables, measure the area to be sprayed. Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. For all other applications, apply as a thorough cover spray.
Step #2: Use a clean sprayer. Carefully measure and mix the amount of concentrate and water as directed.
Step #3: Spray as directed. Thorough coverage is important. Flush sprayer with clean water after each use.
Make applications when insects first appear. Repeat applications as directed. See directions for complete insect list.
 Use dilution rates as indicated. 1 fl. oz. = 6 tsp. or 2 Tbsp; 8 fl. oz. = 1/2 pint or 1 cup.
 Food utensils such as teaspoons or measuring cups should not be used for food purposes after use with insecticides.

HOME LAWNS

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Bent, Bermuda, Bluegrass, Dichondra, Fescue, Irish Moss, Merion, St. Augustine	Armyworms, Brown dog ticks, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Cutworms, Fleas, Japanese beetle grubs, Mole crickets, Mosquitoes, Sod webworms, Ticks, including Deer Tick (which may carry Lyme disease)	Thoroughly wet down grass a few hours before applying. Home lawns should be no taller than 3 inches at time of application. Slightly more water may be used as long as the amount of product per area is as listed below. For heavy infestations, repeat application after 2 weeks.	6 fl. oz. in 10 gals. of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
	Ants (including foraging fire ants), Crickets, Grasshoppers		2 fl. oz. in 3 gals. of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
	Fire ants (mound treatment)	Apply 1 gallon of solution as a gentle rain to each fire ant mound using a sprinkler can. Thoroughly wet the mound and surrounding area to a 4 foot diameter. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65°-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Do not disturb the mound prior to treatment. If possible, treat all mounds in the vicinity, and treat all colonies which may not as yet have constructed a mound. Larger quantities of solution can be prepared for multiple mound treatments. Equipment to deliver the diluted product as a gentle rain at the rate of 1 gallon per mound is still required. Do not use equipment that produces a pressurized spray as pressurized sprays may disturb fire ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.	6 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to treat one mound

TREES & SHRUBS

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Arizona cypress, Azalea, Birch, Cherry, Nonbearing citrus, Conifers, Elm, English ivy, Euonymus, Fir, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Mock orange, Oak, Palm, Pine, Poinsettia, Philodendron, Tulip, Pomelo, Rhododendron, Taxus, Weeping fig	Aphids, Bagworms, Cicadas, Exposed thrips, Fall cankerworms, Inchworms, Leafminers, Leafrollers, Mealybugs, Spider mites, Whiteflies	Apply as a thorough spray, wetting leaves and branches to the dripping point. Try to penetrate dense foliage. Spray in the late afternoon or evening, when the temperature ranges from 50° to 75° F and when there is little or no wind. Spray at the first sign of insects. Repeat as necessary; use intervals of 4-8 days. Application can be made up to the day of collection.	1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water
Cherry, Honeysuckle	Fall webworms		
Coleus	Budworms		
Elm	Elm leaf beetles, Elm spanworms, Fall webworms		
Dogwoods and Granddews	Tussock moths		
Non-bearing citrus	Citrus black flies		
Oak	Oakworms		
Pine	Pine beetles, Pine moths, Pine needleminers, Needle scales		

ROSES & FLOWERS

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Ageratum, Aster, Azalea, Begonia, Coleus, Common ninebark and snowberry, Exacum, Gladiolus, Gold bells, Hypoestes, Ivy, Lilac, Marigold, Mock-orange, Nannyberry, Orchid Pansy, Pea shrub, Petunia, Poinsettia, Rhododendron, Rose, Snapdragon, Zinnia	Aphids, Bagworms, Cicadas, Exposed thrips, Fall cankerworms, Fall webworms, Inchworms, Leafminers, Leafrollers, Mealybugs, Spider mites, Whiteflies	Apply as a thorough spray, wetting the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Spray in the later afternoon or evening, when the temperature ranges from 50° to 75° F and when there is little or no wind. Spray at the first sign of insects. Repeat as necessary; use intervals of 4-8 days. Application can be made up to the day of collection.	1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water

FRUIT & NUT TREES

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Almonds	Navel orangeworms, Peach twig borers	Apply when insects appear. Wet the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Do not make more than 2 applications during hull split and 5 applications per season. Can be applied up to 7 days prior to harvest.	2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water
Apples	Green fruitworms, Leafrollers (Oblique-banded; Redbanded), Plum curculio, Rosy apple aphids, Spotted tentiform leafminers, Tarnished plant bugs, White apple leafhoppers	Apply when insects appear. Wet the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Do not make more than 3 applications. Do not apply after petal fall.	
Peaches	Borers (Lesser peachtree, Peach twig), Green fruitworms, Plum curculio, Oriental fruit moths, Tarnished plant bugs	Apply when insects appear. Wet the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not make more than 8 applications per season.	
Pears	Pear psylla	Apply when insects appear. Wet the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Apply during the dormant through delayed dormant growth period only. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.	
Pears (summer)	Codling moths, Green fruitworms, Pear psylla	Apply when insects appear. Wet the plants to the dripping point. Try to hit underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Do not make more than 3 applications per season. Can be applied up to 14 days prior to harvest.	

VEGETABLES

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Asparagus (pre-harvest)	Asparagus beetles, Cutworms	Apply for uniform coverage as needed. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop. Can be applied up to 3 days prior to harvest.	1½ fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.
Asparagus (post-harvest)	Beetles (Adult Japanese, Larval stages of asparagus), Lygus bugs, Tarnished plant bugs	Treat ferns or bush growth after spear harvest when insects are present.	
Celery	Armyworms (beet, Fall, Southern), Cabbage loopers, Cutworms (black, granulate), Vegetable leafminers	Apply every 3-5 days or as needed. Can be applied up to 3 days prior to harvest. Do not make more than 10 applications per season.	
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower	Beet armyworms, Cabbage aphids and loopers, Diamondback moths, Imported cabbageworms	Apply every 5 days or as needed. Can be applied up to 1 day prior to harvest. Do not make more than 8 applications on Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, and Broccoli and 10 applications on Cabbage.	1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Eggplant	Colorado Potato beetles, Vegetable leafminers	Apply for uniform coverage as needed. Do not exceed 16 applications. Can be applied up to 3 days prior to harvest.	3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Horseradish (foliar application)	Imported crucifer weevils	Apply as needed. Do not exceed 3 foliar applications. Can be applied up to 22 days prior to harvest.	
Head lettuce	Corn earworms, Beet armyworms, Loopers (Alfalfa, Cabbage), Tobacco budworms	Apply every 5-10 days as needed. Do not make more than 10 applications per season. Can be applied up to 1 day prior to harvest.	2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Potatoes	Beetles (Colorado potato, Potato flea), Beet armyworms, Cabbage loopers, Cutworms, European corn borers, Leafhoppers (Aster, Potato), Potato aphids, Potato psyllids, Potato tuberworms, Tarnished plant bugs	Apply as needed. Do not make more than 12 applications. Can be applied up to 7 days prior to harvest.	1½ fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Peppers	Cabbage loopers, Corn earworms, European corn borers, Flea beetles, Pepper weevils, Vegetable leafminers	Apply as needed, but not more than 8 applications per season. Can be applied up to 3 days prior to harvest.	2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Spinach	Beet armyworms, Corn earworms, Cabbage loopers, Cutworms, European corn borers, Green cloverworms, Leafhoppers	Apply for uniform coverage when needed, but not more than 7 applications per season. Can be applied up to 7 days prior to harvest.	1½ fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.
Sweet corn	Armyworms (Fall, Southern), Corn earworms, European corn borers	Apply every 5 days and when needed, but not more than 6 applications per season. Can be applied up to 1 day prior to harvest.	
Tomatoes (Do not apply on Cherry Tomatoes and varieties yielding tomatoes less than one inch in diameter)	Armyworms (Beet, Southern), Cabbage loopers, Colorado potato beetles, Granulate cutworms Hornworms, Tomato fruitworms, Tomato pinworms	Apply as needed. Do not make more than 6 applications per season. Can be applied up to day of harvest.	1 ½ fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water to cover 1,000 sq. ft.

ORNAMENTAL HOUSE PLANTS

INDOORS: To protect plants in home greenhouses, lathhouses, and indoor landscapes

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Ageratum, Ardisia, Aster, Azalea, Baby's breath, Begonia, Birdsnest fern, Bleeding heart, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Crown of thorns, Cockscomb, Cyclamen, Dracaena, Dumbcane, English ivy, Fuchsia, Gladiolus, Grape ivy, Hypoestes, Ivy, Juniper, Lily, Marigold, Orchid, Palm, Pansy, Peperomia, Petunia, Philodendron, Piggy-back plant, Poinsettia, Portulaca, Pothos, Prayer plant, Purple passion, Rabbits foot fern, Rose, Schefflera, Snapdragon, Snake plant, Statice, Velvet plant, Verbena, Zinnia	Aphids, Armyworms, Corn earworms, Exposed thrips, Fall cankerworms, Inchworms, Japanese beetles, Leafminers, Leafrollers, Mealybugs, Scales, Spider mites, Spring cankerworms, Whiteflies	Contact and residual spray. Use sufficient spray to obtain full coverage of all foliage. Adjust spray volume used to plant size. Spray directly on insects. If application is to be made indoors, remove infested plants from living areas prior to application. Spray plants in an area not likely to be occupied by people or pets (particularly fish). When leaves dry, plants can be returned to original location. Do not use more product than recommended, as this may cause some plant injury. Use with care on ferns, palms and fuchsia. As with all plants listed above, especially carnations, chrysanthemums and roses, there exists a wide variety of species and cultivars, and, therefore, a wide variety of susceptibility to injury. To ascertain possible phytotoxicity, spray a few plants as described above, wait 24 hours, and check for possible injury. Repeat applications may be necessary to control citrus blackflies on non-bearing citrus and adult Japanese beetles on roses.	1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water
Chrysanthemums	Armyworms, Cabbageworms, Cutworms, Leafrollers		
Velvet plants	Fungus gnats		



NUISANCE PESTS IN OUTDOOR AREAS

TREATMENT AREAS	PESTS	REMARKS	USE RATE
Outside surfaces Of buildings	Ants (including foraging fire ants), Chiggers, Clover mites, Crickets, Earwigs, Millipedes, Sowbugs (pillbugs), Mosquitoes	To help prevent infestation of buildings, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet, where pests are active and may find entrance. Also, apply as a residual spray to outside surfaces of building, including porches, screens, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, refuse dumps and other areas where these pests congregate or have been seen. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness.	6 2/3 fl. oz. in 1 quart of water, treating 400 linear feet with a 6-inch spray band
Other outdoor areas	Ants (including foraging fire ants), Chiggers, Crickets, Earwigs, Fleas, Lone star ticks, Ticks, including Deer tick (which may carry Lyme disease)	For treatment of localized infestations of these insects in areas where there are weeds or bushy non-crop areas, spray infested areas thoroughly. For Ants , thoroughly wet hills and runways. Repeat application as reinfestation occurs.	
	Cluster flies, Flying moths, Gnats, House Flies, Mosquitoes.	For use only as an aid in reducing annoyance from these insects. Spray outside surfaces of screens, doors, window frames or wherever these insects may enter the room. Also treat surfaces around light fixtures on porches, in garages and other places where these insects alight or congregate. Repeat as necessary.	
	Tent caterpillars	Application should be made when caterpillars are young and tents are first noticed. For best results, apply in the late afternoon or evening, when caterpillars have returned to their tents. Wet tents with spray on all sides. A few caterpillars may be seen escaping from the tent, however, they should die within several hours.	

Do not spray animals. People and pets should not be allowed in treated areas until spray has dried.

WOOD-INFESTING INSECTS INCLUDING TERMITES** (OUTDOOR USE):

WOOD INFESTING INSECTS INCLUDING TERMITES: For Beetles (Furniture, Deathwatch, False powderpost, Longhorned, Powderpost, Carpenter ants (and other wood-infesting ants), Carpenter bees and Termites (for localized control only) (including dry-wood termites):

Treat outside surfaces of building, porches, wooden decks and patios, wooden fences, window frames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, garage areas and other areas where you may find these pests.

Mix 10 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 100 sq. ft. Spray infested surfaces until thoroughly wet, avoiding dripping and runoff. Apply evenly on wood surfaces. To treat small areas, apply by brushing or spraying the diluted spray. For large areas, use a coarse, low-pressure spray. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness. Do not spray into electrical outlets or utilities.

Spray infested areas and areas likely to be infested, such as wood surfaces, voids and channels in damaged wood, spaces between wooden parts of a structure, and between wood and foundations where infestation is likely to occur, also around fence posts, wood piles (do not use on firewood) and tree stumps.

Suitable protective clothing should be worn in confined or overhead areas to prevent exposure to eyes and skin. The use of gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls are recommended. Do not permit contact with treated surfaces until spray has dried. Treated confined areas, such as detached garages, under porches and decks, should be ventilated during and immediately following application before the areas are re-occupied.

For carpenter ants, spray around doors and windows and other places where ants may enter or crawl and hide. Also treat cracks and crevices or openings into wall voids or other areas where these ants may be present.

For carpenter bees, spray or inject into holes and tunnels already made by the bees with a tank sprayer, and spray areas where they are beginning to build tunnels into the wood.

For termites** (including dry-wood termites): treat as for other wood-infesting insects. This product will kill workers and winged reproductive forms of termites in the treated areas. Re-treat as needed to maintain effectiveness. For localized control only. For active infestations get a professional inspection.

**** USE OF THIS TYPE OF PRODUCT TO CONTROL (KILL) TERMITES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOIL TREATMENT OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES DONE BY A PROFESSIONAL PEST CONTROL OPERATOR.**

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.