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CENTRAL Garden & Pet
CENTRAL GARDEN & PET | v2.0 | 4/2/13

Spot treat bugs and weeds with this easy to use system

Sprayer Use Directions

Unscrew the tank cap and fill the tank with water up to the one gallon indicator. Remove the sprayer wand from the tank holster and unfold the sprayer wand. Select the cartridge labeled for intended use.* Remove the cap from the cartridge. Each cartridge contains 4 oz. of product liquid. Each 4 oz. cartridge of concentrate makes one gallon of ready to use spray. Insert the cartridge into the top of the sprayer and twist until tight. Press the trigger to spot spray bugs as listed on the product label. When finished spot treating remove the cartridge. Replace the cap on the cartridge. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product cartridge. After spot spraying rinse the sprayer according to the rinse use directions.

Change Cartridge Use Directions

Remove the cartridge currently loaded in the AMDRO® PowerFlex® Ready-To-Use Cartridge Sprayer. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product cartridge. Press and hold the trigger for 10 seconds to flush the sprayer wand with clean water from the tank. Select a new cartridge labeled for intended use.* Insert the cartridge into the top of the sprayer and twist until tight. Press the trigger to spot spray as listed on the product label. When finished spot treating remove the cartridge. Replace the cap on the cartridge. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product cartridge. After spot spraying, rinse the sprayer wand according to the rinse use directions. Store the AMDRO® PowerFlex® Ready-To-Use Cartridge Sprayer or rinse and change cartridge.

* READ THE ENTIRE PRODUCTLABEL PRIOR TO USE.

Where to use	Lawns, Trees and shrubs, Roses and flowers, Outside surfaces of buildings
Kills	ants (including fire ants), gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer, millipedes, ticks, spiders, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug, adelgids, treehoppers, thrips, weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle, and other listed lawn & garden pests wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bee
When to use	**To treat lawns and vegetation:** **When insects or damage first appear** When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. (SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING)

IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal

Storage: Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.

Product Disposal: If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain. If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

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.

HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-(800)-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

For Information Regarding the Use of the Product Call 1-800-265-0761.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds.This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.

Distributed by
AMBRANDS
2030 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 370
Atlanta, GA 30339
1-800-265-0761
info@excelmktg.com

For more information, please visit our website at **www.amdro.com**

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CENTRAL Garden & Pet

STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
ACCEPTED
LICENSE NO.
8179.34

The AMDRO® PowerFlex® Ready-To-Use Cartridge Sprayer is a patent pending innovative home lawn, landscape and perimeter tank spray system.

Two cartridges can be stored on the back of the AMDRO® PowerFlex® Ready-To-Use Cartridge Sprayer

Kills Over 200 Lawn Pests

EACH 4OZ. CARTRIDGE MAKES

1 Gal.

OF SPRAY

=

AMDRO® POWERFLEX®

Yard & Perimeter Outdoor

INSECT KILLER CONCENTRATE

- Kills Over 200 lawn pests
- Kills by contact and keeps killing up to 3 months
- Kills nuisance pests outdoors

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*	0.35%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.65%
	100.00%

(*Contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)
*Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75%(±) cis and min. 25%(±) trans

Where to Use	**Lawns, Trees and shrubs, Roses and flowers** Outside surfaces of buildings
Kills	ants (including fire ants), gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer, millipedes, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug, adelgids, treehoppers, flies including house fly, grasshoppers, crickets, scorpions, spiders, blacklegged and brown dog ticks, thrips, weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle, wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees, and other listed lawn & garden pests.
When to Use	**To treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear** When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear
How Much to Use	Mixes automatically as you spray.

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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-265-0761.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds. This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
(SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING)

Use this product as a spot or crack and crevice treatment to localized areas where pests are seen or suspected only. Spot treat surfaces until visibly wet. Apply to listed pests directly, whenever possible.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift. Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before spraying. All outdoor applications must be limited to spot or crack-and-crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses: (1) Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures; (2) Applications to lawns, turf, and other vegetation; (3) Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet. Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors, and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications, only. Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off. Do not make applications during rain. Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow this product to enter any drain during or after application.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not treat pets with this product.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift.
- Do not allow adults, children, or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- Do not apply directly to animals.

AMDRO® PowerFlex® Sprayer: Use Directions

The AMDRO® PowerFlex® sprayer is a patented innovative home lawn, landscape, and perimeter tank spray system. Spot treat bugs with this easy to use system.

1. Unscrew the tank cap and fill the tank with water up to the one gallon indicator. The tank holds one gallon of water.
2. Remove the sprayer from the tank holster and unfold the sprayer.
3. Select the cartridge labeled for intended use. READ THE ENTIRE PRODUCT LABEL PRIOR TO USE.
4. Remove the cap from the cartridge. Each cartridge contains 4 oz. of liquid. Each 4 oz. cartridge of concentrate makes one gallon of liquid ready to use spray.
5. Insert the cartridge into the top of the sprayer and twist until tight.
6. Press the trigger to spot spray bugs as listed on the product label.
7. When finished spot treating remove the cartridge. Replace the cap on the cartridge. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product.
8. After spot spraying rinse the sprayer according to the RINSE: USE DIRECTIONS.

RINSE: USE DIRECTIONS

1. Remove the cartridge. Ensure that there is water in the one gallon tank.
2. Press and hold the trigger for 10 seconds to flush the sprayer with clean water from the tank.

CHANGE CARTRIDGE: USE DIRECTIONS

1. Remove the cartridge currently loaded in the AMDRO® PowerFlex® sprayer.
2. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product.
3. Press and hold the trigger for 10 seconds to flush the sprayer with clean water from the tank.
4. Select a new cartridge labeled for intended use. READ THE ENTIRE PRODUCT LABEL PRIOR TO USE.
5. Insert the cartridge into the top of the sprayer and twist until tight.
6. Press the trigger to spot spray bugs as listed on the product label.
7. When finished spot treating remove the cartridge. Replace the cap on the cartridge. Follow label Storage and Disposal instructions for product.
8. After spot spraying, rinse the sprayer according to the RINSE: USE DIRECTIONS. Store the AMDRO® PowerFlex® sprayer OR RINSE and change cartridge.

NOTE: IF OUTPUT SPRAY IS DIMINISHED OR SPUTTERING, DO THE FOLLOWING:

1. Check that there is water remaining in the one gallon tank. If not, refill the tank with water.
2. Check that there is liquid remaining in the cartridge. If not, change to a new cartridge.

Two cartridges can be stored on the back of the AMDRO® PowerFlex® sprayer.

CHANGING BATTERIES:

If sprayer does not operate or spray performance declines significantly, change the four AA alkaline batteries in the sprayer handle as follows:

1. Remove the cartridge.
2. Slide the battery cover open in the underside of sprayer handle.
3. Allow battery cover to swing open.
4. Remove old batteries.
5. Replace with four AA alkaline batteries. Make sure the positive and negative ends match the direction indicated on the inside of the battery door.
6. Close battery door and slide the door until latch is closed.

How to Use – Outdoors

LAWNS

To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns	• Uniformly apply one gallon of solution over a 1,000 square feet area with sprayer. • Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application. • Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity

ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES

To Kill Ants, (including cut ants), Aphids, Bagworms, Earwigs, Sow Bugs, Millipedes, Beetles, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Leaf-cutting Bees, Sawflies, Caterpillars, Moths and other listed pests on Ornamentals, Roses, Flowers and Trees (including deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, ground covers, bedding plants, annuals, perennials, and foliage plants).	• Spray up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return. • For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply one gallon of solution per 1,000 square feet as a uniform spray. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days. Certain plants may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting.

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

To Kill Ants, Earwigs and other named Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings **NOTE: The application of this product to vinyl and aluminum siding (particularly lightly colored, aged, weathered or otherwise damaged) may result in staining, bleaching or discoloration. Factors such as extreme heat and direct sunlight can promote damage. Before applying this product to vinyl or aluminum siding, treat a small area and evaluate 30 minutes later to allow any potential staining to occur. Regardless of the test results, do not apply to vinyl or aluminum siding while exposed to direct sunlight or during the heat of the day.**	• Apply solution to point of run-off as a residual spray to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures. • For ants, apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found. • To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply solution to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Apply as a coarse spray. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 gallon of spray mix per 1,000 square feet. • The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application. Attics and unoccupied lofts should be treated at the same time and at the same rate.
To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors	• Apply to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage. • For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests. • Apply a perimeter treatment as described above. • Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.
To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside	• Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest. • Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight.
To Kill Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks Outdoors	• To prevent infestation of the home, treat soil and vegetation around the exterior perimeter of the home as described above. • Treat soil and vegetation adjacent to wooded areas on the property where ticks may be harboring. • Treat areas of taller vegetation (2-3 ft), around the exterior of the property. • Treatment should be made to the point of runoff. • Treatment should be applied thoroughly and uniformly.

PESTS CONTROLLED

Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths	Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars. Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars. Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family such as Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family such as Potato tuber moths; Ermine Moth family such as Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family such as Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers such as Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails such as Green swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (Orange Tail, Orange Puppy), Pale Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, and Phoebus; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family such as Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies Family such as Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family such as Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family such as Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family such as Gulf Fritillary, White Peacock, Harris' Checkerspot, Painted Lady (Thistle butterfly), American Painted Lady (Painted Beauty), Baltimore, Zebra (Yellow-barred Heliconian), Viceroy, White Admiral (Banded Purple), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoise Shell, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Red Admiral; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family such as Hackberry butterfly; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family such as Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearly Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Milkweed Butterfly family such as Queen, and Monarch; Smoky Moth family such as Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family such as Saddleback Caterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family such as Mediterranean Flour Moth Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family such as Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family such as Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family such as Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family such as Luna Moth, Polyphemus moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkmoth), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family such as Virginia-creeper Sphinx, Pandora Sphinx, Hummingbird Moth (Common Clearwing), White-lined Sphinx, Tomato Hornworm Moth, Tobacco Hornworm Moth, Big Poplar Sphinx, Cerisy's Sphinx, and Wild-cherry Sphinx; Prominents family such as Tentacled Prominenets (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Appleworm Moth; Tiger Moth family such as Ornate Tiger Moth, Yellow Woolly Bear Moth, Acraea Moth, Milkweed Tiger Moth, Spotted Tiger Moth, Colona, Woolly Bear Caterpillar Moth (Banded Woolly Bear), Lichen Moth, and Rattlebox Moth; Ctenuchid Moth family such as Virginia Ctenuchid moth; Tussok moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussok Moth; Owlet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew.
Common Bristletails	Silverfish Family such as Silverfish, and Firebrat
Springtails	Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family
Cockroaches	Blattid Cockroach Family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug)
Termites	Rotting-wood termite family such as Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family such as subterranean termites. Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.
Earwigs	Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig
Grasshoppers & Crickets	Pygmy Grasshopper family such as Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family such as Creosote Bush Grasshopper, Lubber Grasshopper , Painted Grasshopper, Carolina Locust, Dragon Lubber Grasshopper (Gray Dragon), Three-banded Grasshopper (Banded Range Grasshopper), Differential Grasshopper, Red-legged Locust, Spur-throated Grasshopper, Two-stripped Grasshopper, Panther-spotted grasshopper, Southeastern Lubber Grasshopper, Alutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pallid-winged Grasshopper, and Great Crested Grasshopper (Dinosaur Grasshopper); Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydids family such as Oblong-winged Katydid, Mormon Cricket, Short-legged Shield back Katydid, California Katydid, Angular-winged Katydid, Keeled Shield-back Katydid, Nebraska Cone-head, Gladiator Katydid, Mescalero Shield-back Katydid, True Katydid (Northern Katydid), and Fork-tailed Bush Katydid; Camel Crickets family such as Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family such as House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family such AS Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket
True Bugs	Plant Bug family such as Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family such as Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family such as Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family such as Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family such as Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family such as Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family such as Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scentless Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family such as Green Stink Bug, Brochymenas, Two-spotted Stink Bug (Conspicuous Stink Bug), Harlequin Cabbage Bug (Calico Bug, Fire Bug), and Spined Soldier Bug
Cicadas and Kin	Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada
Treehoppers	Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper
Leafhoppers	Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter
Thrips	Banded Thrips family such as Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family
Beetles	Tiger Beetle Family such as Beautiful Tiger Beetle, Dainty Tiger Beetle, Six-Spotted Green Tiger Beetle, and Dejean's Flightless Tiger Beetle; Ground Beetle family such as Bombardier Beetle, Fiery Searcher (Caterpillar hunter), European Ground Beetle, Green Pubescent Ground Beetle, Common Black Ground Beetle, and Boat-backed Ground Beetle; Predacious Diving Beetle family such as Small Flat Diving Beetle, Large Diving Beetle, and Marbled Diving Beetle; Whirligig Beetle family such as Large Whirligig Beetle, and Small Whirligig Beetle; Hister Beetle family such as Hister beetles; Rove Beetle family such as Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family such as Margined Burying Beetle, Tomentose Burying Beetle (Gold-necked Carrion Beetle), American Carrion Beetle, and Northern Carrion Beetle; Stag Beetle family such as Elephant Stag Beetle, Agassiz's Flat-horned Stag Beetle, Reddish-brown Stag Beetle, and Rugose Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family such as Patent-leather Beetle (Horned Passalus); Scarab Beetle family such as Tumblebugs, Goldsmith Beetle, Green Jumping Beetle, Brown Fruit Chafer, Glossy Pillbug, Grapevine Beetle, May Beetles (June Beetles), Ten-lined June Beetles, and Japanese Beetle; Metallic Wood-Boring Beetles such as Golden Buprestid, Western Pine Borer (Sculptured Pine Borer), and Divergent Metallic Wood Borer (Flatheaded Cherry Tree Borer); Click Beetle family such as Eastern Eyed Click Beetle (Big-eyed Click Beetle), and Fire Beetles; Fireflies (Lightning Bugs) family such as Pyralis Firefly, and Pennsylvania Firefly; Soldier Beetle family such as Pennsylvania Leather-wing, and Downy Leather-wing, Net-winged Beetle family such as Banded Net-wing, and Golden Net-wing; Spider Beetle family such as Spider Beetles, and Texan Spider Beetle; Branch and Twig Borer family such as Apple Twig Borer; Checkered Beetle family such as California Checkered Beetle, Elegant Checkered Beetle, Slender Checkered Beetle, and Red-blue Checkered Beetle; Flat Bark Beetle family such as Red Flat Bark Beetle; Pleasing Fungus Beetle such as Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles such as Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotless "Nine-spotted" Ladybug, Convergent Ladybug Beetle, and Ash Gray Ladybug Beetle; Darkling Beetles such as Horned Fungus Beetle, Broad-necked Darkling Beetle, Plicate Beetle, Yellow Mealworm Beetle, and Ironclad Beetle; Fire-colored Beetles family such as Fire Beetles; Blister Beetles family such as Striped Blister Beetle, Arizona Blister Beetle, Short-winged Blister Beetle, (Oil Beetle); Long-horned Beetle family such as Black-horned Pine Borer, Yellow Douglass Fir Borer, Long-jawed Longhorn, Elder Borer (Cloaked Knotty-horn), Twig Pruners, Pine Sawyer (Spined-neck Longhorn), Golden-haired Flower Longhorn, Locust Borer, Black Pine Sawyer (White Spotted Sawyer), Cylindrical Hardwood Borer, Cottonwood Twig Borer, Cottonwood Borer, Giant Root Borers, Ribbed Pine Borer, California Laurel Borer (Banded Alder Borer), Ivory-marked Beetle, Red Milkweed Beetle (Eastern Milkweed Longhorn), Notch-tipped Flower Longhorn, and Willow Borer; Seed Borer family such as Bean Weevil; Leaf Beetle family such as Dogwood Calligrapha, Milkweed Tortoise Beetle (Argus Tortoise Beetle), Dogbane Leaf Beetle, Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Willow Leaf Beetle, Spotted Asparagus Beetle, Clavate Tortoise Beetle, Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Waterlily Leaf Beetle, Swamp Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Three-lined Potato Beetle, (Old-fashioned Potato Bug, Colorado Potato Beetle, and Girdled Leaf Beetle; Primitive Weevil family such as Oak Timberworm Beetle (Primitive Weevil); Snout Beetles and Weevil family such as Boll Weevil, Black Oak Acorn Weevil, Lesser Cloverleaf Weevil, Alfalfa Weevil, Pine Weevils, Rose Weevils, Agrave Billbug, and Stored-grain Billbug (Granary Weevil, Elephant Bug); Bark and Ambrosia Beetle family such as Red Turpentine Beetle, Pine and Spruce Engraver Beetles, and Bark Beetles.
Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies	Cimbicid Sawflies family such as Rusty Willow Sawfly; Common Sawfly family such as Northeastern sawfly; Horntail family such as Pigeon Horntail, and Smokey Horntails; Stem Sawflies family such as Raspberry Horntail; Braconids family such as Braconid Wasps; Ichneumons family such as Giant Ichneumons, Short-tailed Ichneumons and Red-tailed Ichneumon; Torymid Wasp family such as California Torymus; Chalcid family such as Golden-yellow Chalcid; Gall Wasp family such as California Oak Gall Wasps and Live Oak Gall Wasp; Pelecinid family such as American Pelicini; Tiphiid Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphiid Wasp; Velvet-Ants such as Thistledown Velvet-ant, Red Velvet-ant, and Cow Killer; Scoliid Wasp family such as Scarab-hunter Wasp, and Digger Wasp; Ant family such as Spine-waisted ants, Leafcutter ants, Texas Carpenter ants, Black Carpenter ants, Crater-nest ants, Texas Shed-builder ant (Acrobat Ant), Red Ant, Legionary Ant, Little Black Ant, Arid Lands Honey Ant, Big-headed Ant, Honey Ant, and Fire Ant; Vespid Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps such as Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecid Wasp family such as Thread-waisted Wasps, Eastern Sand Wasp, Steel-blue Cricket Hunter, Purplish-blue Cricket Hunter, Florida Hunting Wasp, Black and Yellow Mud Dauber, Cicada Killer, and Great Golden Digger Wasp; Bee families such as Plasterer Bee, Yellow-faced Bees, Virescent Green Metallic Bees, Augochlora Green Metallic Bees, Alkali Bee, Mining Bee, Willow Mining Bee, Nevada Mining Bee, Clarkia Bee, Faithful Leafcutting Bee, Western Leafcutting Bee, Mason Bees, California Leafcutting Bee, Digger Bees, Western Cuckoo Bee, California Carpenter bee.
Flies	Crane fly family such as Wood-boring Tupulid, Giant Western Crane Fly, and Crane Flies; Phantom Crane Flies such as Phantom Crane Fly; Net-winged Midges such as Cornstock's Net-winged Midge; Phantom Midges; Black Flies such as Black flies; March Flies family such as March Flies; Fungus Gnats family such as Fungus Gnats; Snipe Fly family such as Gold-backed Snipe Fly; Stiletto Fly family such as Stiletto Flies; Flower-loving Fly family such as Flower-loving Fly; Mydas Fly family such as Mydas fly; Robber Fly family such as Bearded Robber Fly, Sacken's Bee Hunter, Giant Robber Fly, Bee Killer (Giant Robber Fly), and Robber Flies; Bee Flies such as Bee Fly, Large Bee Flies, and Progressive bee Flies; Dance Flies such As Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies such as Condylostylid Long-legged Flies, and Texan Long-legged Fly; Hover Fly family such as Woolly Bear Hover Flies, Bongate Aphid Flies, Drone Flies, Bulb Flies, American Hover Flies, and Toxomerus Hover Fly; Thick Headed Fly family such as Thick headed fly; Pyrgotid Fly family such as Pyrgotid Flies; Fruit Fly family such as Walnut Husk Fly, and Apple Maggot Fly; Seaweed Fly family such as California Seaweed Fly; March Fly family such as Marsh flies; Shore fly family such as Yellowstone Brine Fly; Pomace fly family such as Vinegar Fly; Anthromyiid Fly family such as Dung Fly; Muscid Fly family such as House Fly, and Biting Stable Fly; Louse Fly family; Blow Fly family such as Blue Bottle Fly, Screw-worm Fly, and Green Bottle Fly; Flesh Fly family such as Flesh flies; Tachinid Fly family such as Beelike Tachinid Fly, Early Tachinid Fly, Repetitive Tachinid Fly, Tachina Fly, and Fringe-legged Tachinid Fly
Spiders	Folding trapdoor spider family such as Turret spider; Tarantula family such as Desert Tarantula; Trapdoor Spider family such as California Trapdoor spider; Dictynid spider family such as Branch-yip spiders; Spitting spider family such as Spitting spiders; Violin Spider family such as Desert Loxosceles, and Violin Spider; Comb-footed Spider family such as American House Spider, and Black Widow Spider; Sheet-web Weaver family such as Hammock Spider, Orb Weaver family such as Orb weavers, barn spider, Garden spider (cross spider), Marbled orb Weaver, Shamrock Spider, Six-spotted Orb-weaver, Silver Argiope, Black-and-Yelley Rgiope, Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver, Bola Spider, Arrow-shaped Micrathena, and Golden-silk spider (calico spider); Large-jawed Orb Weaver family such as Mabel Orchard Spider, Venusta Orchard Spider, Elongate Long-jawed Orb Weaver, and Long-jawed Orb Weaver; Funnel Web Weaver family such as Grass Spiders; Nursery Web Spider family such as Brownish-grey Fishing Spider, Six-spotted Fishing spider, and Nursery Web Spider; Wolf Spider family such as Burrowing Wolf Spiders, Carolina Wolf spider, Forest Wolf spider, rabid wolf spider, and Thin-legged Wolf spider; Lynx Spider family such as Jumping Lynx spider, and green lynx spider; Sac Spider family such as Ant-mimic spiders; Wandering spider family such as Wandering spiders; Giant Crab spider family such as Huntsman spider, and Golden Huntsman spider; Selenopid Crab Spider family such as Selenopid Crab Spider; Crab Spider family such as Goldenrod spider (flower spider, red-spotted Crab Spider), Elegant Crab Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family such as Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders such as Green Lyssomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider, Daddy-long-legs, Daddy-long-legs family such as Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs
Ticks	Blacklegged tick, Brown dog tick, Deer tick.
Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects	Psyllid family such as American Alder Psyllid; Whitefly family such as Greenhouse Whitefly; Aphid family such as Green Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid, Rose, Pea and Potato Aphid, Root Aphid, Coudy-winged Cottonwood Aphid, and Giant Willow Aphid; Woolly and Gall-Making Aphid family such as Woolly Apple Aphid; Giant Scale Insects family such as Cottony Cushion Scale; Armored Scale Insects family such as Oyster Shell Scale; Mealybug family such as Long-tailed mealybug; Cochineal Bug family such as Cochineal bug.
Millipedes	Millipedes such as soft millipedes, Florida millipede, Almond millipede, North American millipede and flat millipedes

IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal

Storage	Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.
Product Disposal	If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain. If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

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NET CONTENTS 4 fl oz (118.28 ml)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See accompanying box and insert for Additional Precautionary Statements, First Aid and Complete Directions For Use.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*	0.35%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.65%
	100.00%

(*Contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)
*Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (±) cis and min. 25% (±) trans

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