

AMDRO

QUICK KILL®

OUTDOOR

Insect Killer

CONCENTRATE

**KILLS OVER
500 INSECTS**

**LASTS UP TO 3 MONTHS*
KILLS BY CONTACT**



MOSQUITOES



ANTS



COCKROACHES



SPIDERS

300530696 - AM1070 v3 - 10/22

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN**

* Except fire ants, fleas, ticks, and mosquitoes
For Residential Outdoor Uses.

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin†	0.35%
Other Ingredients:	99.65%
	100.00%

† This product contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
‡ Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (±) cis and min. 25% (±) trans

NET CONTENTS 1 QT (946 mL)

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CONCENTRATE

People & pets may re-enter treated area after spray dries

Guaranteed results or your money back

Where to Use	Lawns, Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Flowers.
Kills	Ants, Mosquitoes, Armyworms, Cutworms, Tent Caterpillar, Millipedes, Silverfish, Earwigs, Cockroaches, Fleas, Spiders, Grasshoppers, Crickets, Chinch Bug, Whitefly, Aphids, Brown Dog Tick, Wasps & Yellow Jackets, Carpenter Bees, Spotted Lanternfly 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
Coverage	Makes up to 32 gallons of spray. Treats up to 32,000 sq. ft.

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Distributed by:
Central Garden & Pet, Garden Division
1000 Parkwood Circle, Suite 700
Atlanta, GA 30339

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347-90098
EPA Est. No. 92162-MO-001_A, 33595-MO-6_B,
67572-GA-1_C, 67572-GA-2_D, 59144-GA-1_E

Subscript used is first letter of Run Code on container.



See Inside Back Booklet for Precautionary Statements, First Aid and Complete Directions For Use.

AMDRO

QUICK KILL[®]

OUTDOOR

Insect Killer

CONCENTRATE

FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging the treatment area.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool dry area away from heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children & pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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Amdro Quick Kill, Central Garden & Pet and Central Garden & Pet with design are trademarks of Central Garden & Pet Company.

1-800-265-0761 | gardendivision@central.com | amdros.com

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 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.
- Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquariums before spraying.
- Avoid contamination of food and feedstuffs. Remove or cover exposed food and drinking water before application.
- Do not use in food handling establishments in which food is held, processed, prepared, and/or served.
- Do not apply directly to animals.
- Do not use in aircraft.

FOR OUTDOOR USES

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 including sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (including 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.

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 including 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.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS - HOW MUCH TO USE

This product is to be diluted with water for spray application.

- 1.) Fill sprayer with the desired volume of water and add Amdro Quick Kill® Outdoor Insect Killer Concentrate.
- 2.) - To prepare a 0.003% ready to use solution, dilute 1 fluid ounce of this product per gallon of water.
- To prepare a 0.011% ready to use solution, dilute 4 fluid ounce of this product per gallon of water.
- To prepare a 0.02% ready to use solution, dilute 7.5 fluid ounce of this product per gallon of water.

- To prepare a 0.04% ready to use solution, dilute 15 fluid ounce of this product per gallon of water.

- 3.) Mix only the amount of solution needed for the application.
- 4.) Close and shake before use in order to ensure proper mixing.

HOW TO USE - OUTDOORS

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

To Kill Ants, Earwigs, and other named Pests on Outdoor Surfaces and Around Buildings (except for Fleas, Mosquitoes, Spiders, Scorpions, Crickets, Mole Crickets, and Grasshoppers – see specific instructions below)

- Apply 0.003% solution to point of run-off as a residual spray to vegetation including bushes and trees around buildings and other structures.
- For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found.
- To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply 0.003% solution to a band of soil and vegetation up to 7 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of up 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 Fleas, Mosquitoes, Spiders, Scorpions, Mole Crickets, Crickets and Grasshoppers

- For best results, locate areas where these pests are most active or may become active.
- Treat using a 0.04% solution (15 fl. oz. per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Use a coarse spray to ensure thorough coverage.
- Around buildings, apply an uninterrupted band up to 7 feet wide around the perimeter of the building and up to 3 feet along the side or foundation of the building.
- Use a spot and crack and crevice treatment around potential entry points including doors, windows, and eaves.

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 align.

Summary Table for Wood-Infesting Insects:

Where to Use	Outdoor and home perimeter
Kills	Carpenter ants, Crazy Ants, Tawny Crazy Ants, termites, Blacklegged and Brown dog ticks, Carpenter bees, wood boring beetles and other listed wood-destroying pests
When to Use	To kill wood-destroying insects outside, including home perimeters, decks, wood piles, wood patios, wood sheds and other wooded structures. Also, kills Blacklegged and Brown dog ticks on outdoor surfaces: When insects first appear

To Kill Carpenter Ants & Termites 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.
- To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), apply to the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked. Use 1 gallon of 0.04% spray mix to treat 1000 sq.ft. DO NOT treat firewood with this product.
- Do not use this product as the sole source of control for active, structural infestations by subterranean termites; the purpose of this application is to kill workers or winged reproductive forms of termites which are present at the time of treatment. It is not intended to provide structural pest control. It is not a substitute for mechanical alteration, soil and foundation treatment, but merely a supplement. For active, structural infestations by subterranean termites, this product can only be used to supplement a federally registered conventional product that is registered as a sole source for termite control. This product will not eliminate termite infestations or provide protection against future infestation.

To Kill Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks Outdoors

- Treat using a 0.04% solution (15 fl. oz. per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.). Use a coarse spray to ensure thorough coverage.
- 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 blacklegged and brown dog ticks may be harboring.
- Treat areas of taller vegetation up to 3 ft, around the exterior of the property.
- Spray to wet, do not apply to the point of runoff.
- Treatment should be applied thoroughly and uniformly.

Treatment of Wood-in-Place to Kill Exposed Stages of Wood-Infesting Insects

- For the control of insects including Termites, Carpenter Bees, and Carpenter Ants in localized areas of infested wood in and around structures, apply to voids and galleries in damaged wood and in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where wood is vulnerable. Not intended to replace structural treatments.

LAWNS

To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns

- Uniformly apply one gallon of 0.02% solution over a 1,000 square feet area with a 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.

To Kill Fleas and Mosquitoes

- For best results, locate areas where these pests are most active or may become active.
- Treat using 15 fl. oz. per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.
- Apply uniformly over lawn. Treat area directly using a coarse spray until thoroughly wet. Do not apply to the point of runoff.

Ant Mound Treatments

- To treat ant mounds including imported fire ant mounds, dilute 0.8 fl. oz. of this product in 1-2 gal water and apply to each mound area by sprinkling the mound until it is wet and treat a 4 foot diameter circle around the mound.
- Use the higher volume for mounds larger than 12". For best results, apply in cool weather, including in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.

ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS & 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).

- Apply 0.02-0.04% solution to point of runoff as a spray. 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 0.02-0.04% solution per 1,000 square feet as a uniform spray. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days.

NOTE: 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.

Spotted Lanternfly

- Apply directly to bark and foliage where insect is sighted
- Fully spray foliage, stems and bark until wet

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), azalea leafminers, green cloverworm, fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars. Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family including Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family including Potato tuber moths; Tortricid Moth family including Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family including Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) including Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers including Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails including 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 including Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies family including Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family including Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family including Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family including 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 including Hackberry butterfly, Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family including Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearly Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Smoky Moth family including Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family including Saddleback Caterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family including Mediterranean Flour Moth Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family including Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family including Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family including Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family including Luna Moth, Polyphemus moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkworm), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family - including 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; Prominent family including Tentacled Prominent (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Appleworm Moth; Tiger Moth family including 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 including Virginia Ctenuchid moth; Tussock moth family including Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussock Moth; Owlet Moth family including Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew

Common Bristletails

Silverfish Family including Silverfish, and Firebrat

Springtails

Podurid Springtail family including Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family including Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family

Cockroaches

Blattid Cockroach Family including Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family including German Cockroach (Croton Bug)

Termites

Rotting-wood termite family including Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family including subterranean termites. Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – Do not use this product as the sole source of control for active, structural infestations by subterranean termites; the purpose of this application is to kill workers or winged reproductive forms of termites which are present at the time of treatment. It is not intended to provide structural pest control. It is not a substitute for mechanical alteration, soil and foundation treatment, but merely a supplement. For active, structural infestations by subterranean termites, this product can only be used to supplement a federally registered conventional product that is registered as a sole source for termite control. This product will not eliminate termite infestations or provide protection against future infestation.

Earwigs

Long-Horned Earwig family including Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family including European Earwig

Grasshoppers & Crickets

Pygmy Grasshopper family including Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family including 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-striped 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 Katydid family including 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 including Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family including House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family including Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket

True Bugs

Plant Bug family including Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family including Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family including Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family including Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family including Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family including Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family including Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scentless Plant Bug family including Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family including Green Stink Bug, Brown Marmorated 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 including Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada

Treehopper

Treehopper family, including Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper

Leafhoppers

Leafhopper family including Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter, Spotted Lanternfly

Thrips

Banded Thrips family including Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family

Beetles

Tiger Beetle Family including Beautiful Tiger Beetle, Dainty Tiger Beetle, Six-Spotted Green Tiger Beetle, and Dejean's Flightless Tiger Beetle; Ground Beetle family including 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 including Small Flat Diving Beetle, Large Diving Beetle, and Marbled Diving Beetle; Whirligig Beetle family including Large Whirligig Beetle, and Small Whirligig Beetle; Hister Beetle family including Hister beetles; Rove Beetle family including Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family including Margined Burying Beetle, Tomentose Burying Beetle (Gold-necked Carrion Beetle), American Carrion Beetle, and Northern Carrion Beetle; Stag Beetle family including Elephant Stag Beetle, Agassiz's Flat-horned Stag Beetle, Reddish-brown Stag Beetle, and Rugose Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family including Patent-leather Beetle (Horned Passalus); Scarab Beetle family including European Chafer Beetle (adults), Flower Chafers (Fruit and Flower Chafers), Leaf Chafers, Rose Chafers, 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 including Golden Buprestid, Western Pine Borer (Sculptured Pine Borer), and Divergent Metallic Wood Borer (Flatheaded Cherry Tree Borer); Click Beetle family including Eastern Eyed Click Beetle (Big-eyed Click Beetle), and Fire Beetles; Fireflies (Lightning Bugs) family including Pyralis Firefly, and Pennsylvania Firefly; Soldier Beetle family including Pennsylvania Leather-wing, and Downy, Leather-wing, Net-winged Beetle family including Banded Net-wing, and Golden Net-wing; Spider Beetle family including Spider Beetles, and Texas Spider Beetle; Branch and Twig Borer family including Apple Twig Borer; Checkered Beetle family including California Checkered Beetle, Elegant Checkered Beetle, Slender Checkered Beetle, and Red-blue Checkered Beetle; Flat Bark Beetle family including Red Flat Bark Beetle; Pleasing Fungus Beetle including Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles including Multicolored Asian Lady Beetles, Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotted "Nine-spotted" Ladybug, Convergent Ladybug Beetle, and Ash Gray Ladybug Beetle; Darkling Beetles including Horned Fungus Beetle, Broad-necked Darkling Beetle, Plicate Beetle, Yellow Mealworm Beetle, and Ironclad Beetle; Fire-colored Beetles family including Fire Beetles; Blister Beetles family including Striped Blister Beetle, Arizona Blister Beetle, Short-winged Blister Beetle, (Oil Beetle); Long-horned Beetle family including Black-horned Pine Borer, Yellow Douglass Fir Borer, Long-jawed Longhorn, Elder Borer (Cloaked Knotty-horn), Twig Pruners, Pine Sawyer (Spined-neck Longhorn),

Beetles - continued

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 including Bean Weevil; Leaf Beetle family including 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 including Oak Timberworm Beetle (Primitive Weevil); Snout Beetles and Weevil family including 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 including Red Turpentine Beetle, Pine and Spruce Engraver Beetles, and Bark Beetles

Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies

Cimicid Sawflies family including Rusty Willow Sawfly; Common Sawfly family including Northeastern sawfly; Horntail family including Pigeon Horntail, and Smokey Horntails; Stem Sawflies family including Raspberry Horntail; Braconids family including Braconid Wasps; Ichneumons family including Giant Ichneumons, Short-tailed Ichneumons and Red-tailed Ichneumon; Tormid Wasp family including California Tormus; Chalcid family including Golden-yellow Chalcid; Gall Wasp family including California Oak Gall Wasps and Live Oak Gall Wasp; Pelecinid family including American Pelicini; Tiphid Wasp family including Five-banded Tiphid Wasp; Velvet-Ants including Thistledown Velvet-ant, Red Velvet-ant, and Cow Killer; Scoliid Wasp family including Scarab-hunter Wasp, and Digger Wasp; Ant family including Spine-waisted ants, Leafcutter ants, Texas Carpenter ants, Black Carpenter ants, Crater-nest ants, Crazy Ants, Tawny Crazy 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 including Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps including Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecid Wasp family including 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 including 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 including Wood-boring Tupilid, Giant Western Crane Fly, and Crane Flies; Phantom Crane Flies including Phantom Crane Fly; Net-winged Midges including Comstock's Net-winged Midge; Phantom Midges; Black Flies including Black flies; March Flies family including March Flies; Fungus Gnats family including Fungus Gnats; Snipe Fly family including Gold-backed Snipe Fly; Stiletto Fly family including Stiletto Flies; Flower-loving Fly family including Flower-loving Fly, Mydas Fly family including Mydas fly; Robber Fly family including Bearded Robber Fly, Sacken's Bee Hunter, Giant Robber Fly, Bee Killer (Giant Robber Fly), and Robber Flies; Bee Flies including Bee Fly, Large Bee Flies, and Progressive Bee Flies; Dance Flies including Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies including Condylostyloid Long-legged Flies, and Texan Long-legged Fly;

Flies - continued

Hover Fly family including Woolly Bear Hover Flies, Elongate Aphid Flies, Drone Flies, Bulb Flies, American Hover Flies, and Toxomerus Hover Fly; Thick Headed Fly family including Thick headed fly; Pyrgotid Fly family including Pyrgotid Flies; Fruit Fly family including Walnut Husk Fly, and Apple Maggot Fly; Seaweed Fly family including California Seaweed Fly; Marsh Fly family including Marsh flies; Shore fly family including Yellowstone Brine Fly; Pomace fly family including Vinegar Fly; Anthomyiid Fly family including Dung Fly; Muscid Fly family including House Fly, and Biting Stable Fly; Louse Fly family, Blow Fly family including Blue Bottle Fly, Screw-worm Fly, and Green Bottle Fly; Flesh Fly family including Flesh flies; Tachinid Fly family including Beelike Tachinid Fly, Early Tachinid Fly, Repetitive Tachinid Fly, Tachina Fly, and Fringe-legged Tachinid Fly

Spiders

Folding trapdoor spider family including Turret spider; Tarantula family including Desert Tarantula; Trapdoor Spider family including California Trapdoor spider; Dictynid spider family including Branch-yip spiders; Spitting spider family including Spitting spiders; Violin Spider family including Desert Loxosceles, and Violin Spider; Comb-footed Spider family including American House Spider; Sheet-web Weaver family including Hammock Spider; Orb Weaver family including Orb weavers, barn spider, Garden spider (cross spider), Marbled orb Weaver, Shamrock Spider, Six-spotted Orb-weaver, Silver Argiope, Black-and-Yellow Argiope, Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver, Bola Spider, Arrow-shaped Micrathena, and Golden-silk spider (calico spider); Large-jawed Orb Weaver family including Mabel Orchard Spider, Venusta Orchard Spider, Elongate Long-jawed Orb Weaver, and Long-jawed Orb Weaver; Funnel Web Weaver family including Grass Spiders; Nursery Web Spider family including Brownish-grey Fishing Spider, Six-spotted Fishing spider, and Nursery Web Spider; Wolf Spider family including Burrowing Wolf Spiders, Carolina Wolf spider, Forest Wolf spider, rabid wolf spider, and Thin-legged Wolf spider; Lynx Spider family including Jumping Lynx spider, and green lynx spider; Sac Spider family including Ant-mimic spiders; Wandering spider family including Wandering spiders; Giant Crab spider family including Huntsman spider, and Golden Huntsman spider; Selenopid Crab Spider family including Selenopid Crab Spider; Crab Spider family including Goldenrod spider (flower spider, red-spotted Crab Spider), Elegant Crab Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family including Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders including Green Lyssomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider, Daddy-long-legs family including Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs

Ticks

Blacklegged tick, Brown dog tick, Deer tick, Lone Star tick

Millipedes

Millipedes including soft millipedes, Florida millipede, Almond millipede, North American millipede and flat millipedes

Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects

Psyllid family including American Alder Psyllid; Whitefly family including Greenhouse Whitefly; Aphid family including 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 including Woolly Apple Aphid; Giant Scale Insects family including

Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects - continued

Cottony Cushion Scale; Armored Scale Insects family including Oyster Shell Scale; Mealybug family including Long-tailed mealybug; Cochineal Bug family including Cochineal bug

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool dry area away from heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children & pets. Keep from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING:
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Central Garden & Pet and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.