521-9353.BLD

U.S. LABEL

Base Reg (9353)

Reason to Issue: To revise based on EPA letter.

Date of Draft: 05/25/99 (S) Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Dated: 03/04/99

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[FRONT PANEL]

Merit[®]+ Tempo[®] Concentrate

Insecticide II

For use on: Flowers, Roses, Shrubs, Trees

RAINPROOF WITHIN 1 HOUR OF APPLICATION

- Just One Application Quickly Kills Insects
- Protects Up to 30 days
- Fast acting . . . kills on contact
- Long lasting . . . keeps on killing for weeks

[1/2 oz size only]

- Single dose package
- Concentrate makes 1 gallon

Net Contents: 16 fl oz or 32 fl oz OR 4 x 0.5 fl oz

STOP - Read This Entire Label Before Use KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FOR OUTDOOR RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED CAUSES EYE IRRITATION See back label booklet for ingredients and precautionary statements.

NOT REVIEWED In Accordance with PR Notice 82 -Based On Drait Labeling Dated

1999

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Quick Facts (Product Facts)

[OUTSIDE BACK PANEL]

✓ Effective Against a Broad Range of Insects ✓ Keeps on Killing for Up to 30 Days ✓ Easy, Accurate Measuring & Mixing ✓ Apply with most common garden sprayers

KILLS	(ART: Aphid, Japanese Beetle, Lealminer, Lacebugs)		
	Adelgidis	Lacebugs	
	Aphids	Leaf-feeding beetles	
	Ants	Leaf-feeding caterpillars	
	Armyworms	Leathoppers	
	Bagworms	Leafminers	
	Billbugs	Mealybugs	
	Bluegrass billbug (adult)	Midges	
	Boxelder bugs	Mole crickets	
	Chiggers	Mosquitoes	
	Chinch bugs	Pillbugs	
	Clover mites	Plant bugs	
	Cockroaches	Sawfly larvae	
	Crickets	Scale insects (crawler stages)	
	Cutworms	Sod webworms	
	Earwigs	Sowbugs	
	Elm leaf beetles	Spiders	
•	Fire ants	Spittlebugs	
	Fleas	Thrips	
	Flies	Whiteflies	
	Grasshoppers	Ticks (including deer ticks)	
	Gypsy moth larvae	Wasps	
	Hyperodes weevit (adult)	Weevil	
·	Japanese beeties (adult)	White grubs	
COVERAGE	Makes up to 64 galions of spray (32 oz)		
WHERE TO USE	Flowers, Roses, Trees and Shrubs		
WHEN TO USE	When insects or damage first appear		
HOW MUCH TO USE	Dilute 1/2 oz (1 Tbs) concentrate in 1 gallon of water		
ART: GRAPHIC OF PHONE	Questions or comments, call toll-free (877) 229-3724 www.AdvancedGarden.com		

Ingredients

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Cyfluthrín	0.72 %
Imidacloprid	
OTHER INGREDIENTS*	<u>98.56 %</u>
	100.00 %

Other ingredients include: Water, glycerin (stabilizer), organic solvent (less than 3%, to dissolve the active ingredient for mixing) and surfactants (to keep the active ingredient dispersed in water).

EPA Reg. No. 3125-521

EPA Est. No. XXXX-AA-1

[INSIDE BOOKLET]

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

Causes eye irritation.

· Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

· Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Co Domestic Animals 2002 CAUTION 2002

First Aid

IN THE CASE OF ACCIDENTAL	IMMEDIATELY If the person is able to swallow: • Have them sip 1 to 2 glasses of water • Call a doctor or poison control center for further treatment advice	
Swallowing		
Contact with eyes	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water. Continue to rinse eye for 10 to 15 minutes. Call a doctor if irritation persists. 	
Inhalation	 If breathing is affected, move person to fresh air Contact doctor or poison control center for further treatment advice If not breathing, call an ambulance and give artificial respiration. 	
an emergency ro may call toll-free	son control center, have this product label accessible. If seeking treatment a om or doctor's office, bring this product label to show medical personnel. Yo (877) 229-3763 for medical emergency information. Active Ingredients: # 68359-37-5], Imidacloprid [CAS# 138261-41-3]	
This pesticide is high	• hly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to	
water.		
Do not contaminate washwater or rinsate	water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment a.	
This pesticide is high	nly toxic to bees. Do not apply MERIT + TEMPO Concentrate	
Insecticide when ber		

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Environmental Hazards

Before You Use

Read and follow these directions when using:

For best results read and follow all label directions.

 Apply the product to flowering plants during early morning or late evening, when bees are not present.

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

- Do not spray the product into fish pools, ponds, streams, or lakes.
- Remove animal feeding dishes prior to application. Keep children and pets away from treated areas until spray has dried.
- Do not apply to fruits or vegetables used for food.

How to Use

Shake well before using.

[For 1/2 oz size only]

- 1. Remove one applicator tube from the package.
- 2. Hold the applicator tube in an upright position. Pull the cap off the tube.
- 3. Turn the cap around and place the other end of the cap back on the tube.
- 4. Twist the cap to break the seal, then remove the cap from the tube.
- 5. Mix with water to make 1 gallon of finished spray.
- 6. Discard the empty tube as described in Storage and Disposal.

WHEN TO USE	Spray when insects or damage first appear	
MIXING & MEASURING	SEE SPRAYER TYPES	
HOW TO SPRAY	Adjust nozzle on your sprayer to desired spray pattern Hold sprayer about 12 inches from foliage Spray leaves and tender new shoots ART: of steps above To kill insects that may hide, spray the underside of the taaves. Apply until leave are evenly coated with spray, but not dripping.	
HOW OFTEN	Kills insects on contact and keeps on killing for up to 30 days . For severe infestations, repeat every 7 to 14 days as necessary	

FOR BEST RESULTS

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Do not wet the foliage within one hour after applying. To avoid serious damage to plants, eliminate pests early in the season before they multiply.

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Children and pets may re-enter after spray has dried.

NUISANCE PESTS (In Ornamental Areas and Areas Adjacent to Buildings)			
PESTS HOW MUCH APPLICATION GUIDELINES		APPLICATION GUIDELINES	
Ants Boxelder bugs Clover mites Cockroaches Crickets Earwigs Flies	Midges Mosquitoes Pillbugs Sowbugs Spiders Wasps	1/2 fl oz (1 Tablespoon) per gallon of water •	 Apply when pests first appear. Spray thoroughly onto areas where pests appear, such as: beneath shrubbery around foundations and in tall grass or weeds Reapply at 7 to 14 days, if needed.

ORNAMENTAL PLANT APPLICATIONS (Trees, Shrubs, Ground Covers, Evergreens, Flowers and Foliage Plants)			
	PESTS	HOW MUCH TO USE	APPLICATION GUIDELINES
Adelgids Aphids Bagworms Boxelder bugs Clover mites Elm leaf beetles	Leaf-feeding beetles Leafhoppers Leafminers Mealybugs Pillbugs Plant bugs	1/2 fl oz (1 Tablespoon) per gallon of water	 Apply when pests or damage first appear Spray area thoroughly. Reapply at 7 to 14 days, if needed.
Grasshoppers Gypsy moth larvae Japanese beetles (adult) Lacebugs Leaf-feeding caterpillars	Sawfly larvae Scale insects (crawler stages) Spittlebugs Thrips Whiteflies		



Sprayer Types

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(ART: ICON OF PUMP NTYPE)	For Pump Style Tank Sprayer:
	To make one gallon of spray:
	Open flip-top lid. Gently squeeze bottle until concentrate reaches 1/2 oz fill line.
	 Dilute in 1 gallon of water.
	4. Close sprayer and shake well before applying.
(ART: ICON DIAL	For Dial-Style Hose-End Sprayers:
TYPE)	Dilution rate: $1/2 \text{ oz per gallon (1 tablespoon = } 1/2 \text{ oz)}$
	 Fill sprayer jar with enough concentrate to cover area to be treated. Close sprayer and set dial.
	Attach sprayer to hose and apply.
	 To avoid contact with the treated area, begin by spraying area faithest from faucet walking backwards as you spray.
	OR
	Fill sprayer jar with enough concentrate to cover area to be treated and follow sprayer label directions for applying.
	For Concentrate-Plus-Water Hose-End Spravers:
(ART: ICON OF WATER TYPE)	Dilution rate: $1/2 \text{ oz per gallon} (1 \text{ tablespoon} = 1/2 \text{ oz})$
WAICH ITEC	1. Pour concentrate into sprayer jar to the required fluid ounce level.
	2. Add the appropriate amount of water to the gallons level.
	3. Replace sprayer top and shake well before applying.
	To avoid contact with the treated area, begin by spraying area farthest from faucet walking backwards as you spray.
	OR
	Pour concentrate into sprayer jar to the required fluid ounce level and follow sprayer label directions for applying.

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IMPORTANT: Directions for Storage and Disposal

Storage Conditions Store in original container in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of children, preferably a locked storage cabinet. Protect from freezing. . Do not reuse empty container.

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- Rinse the empty product container thoroughly.
- Include rinse water in application.
- Place container in trash. ٠

Important. It is best to use all of the product in accordance with label directions. If it is necessary to dispose of unused product, please follow any applicable state or local guidelines.

Label Text for 1/2 fl oz Tube:

Disposal

Active Ingredients: Cyfluthrin, 0.72% Imidacloprid, 0.72%

EPA Reg. No. 3125-521

CAUTION

Keep Out of Reach of Children See package for precautionary statements



[BOOK]

Use the illustrations on this label as a guide to identify a pest. A magnifying glass can help you find and identify tiny pests such as thrips and mites. Find lacebugs, thrips and mites by shaking suspect branches over a sheet of white paper. Pests present should fall onto the paper.

PEST	CONTROL TIPS (optional depending on space)	PLANTS OFTEN ATTACKED (optional fold-out panel)
Adelgids	 Cause ugly galls to form on twigs May be covered with cottony wax Be sure spray reaches down through needles to stems 	Pine Spruce Balsam fir Other needle-leaved evergreens
Aphids art of aphids on rose bud and stem	Look for aphids on tender new shoots and leaf undersides Aphids multiply fast; don't delay spraying Are most common in Spring and Fall Catadium Carnellia Chrysanthemum Dahlia Delphinium Geranium Hydrangea Rose Viburnum	
Beetles (leaf eating) art of common leaf eating beetles with leaf damage: Black Blister beetle <i>Elm-leaf beetle</i> Japanese Beetles Rose chafer Tortoise beetle	 Beetles feed and then leave, so you may only see their damage Japanese beetles fly in from miles around to devour foliage 	Almost all plants including: Aster Astilbe Clematis Fem Peony Petunia Pine Rose Zinnia
Bagworms art of bagworm on juniper	 Protected from sprays by their bag Come out at night to feed 	Arborvitae Cedar Hemiock Juniper Larch Pine
Box Elder Bug	 Gather in the house and along windows and walls outdoors 	Box Elder
Caterpillars (leaf-eating) ART of Canna leafroller	 Hide on the underside of leaves, in the ground, or in webbing If you don't see caterpillars during the day, check plants at night 	Many flowers & shrubs including: Canna Fem Fir Hawthorn Lilac Maple Oleander
Gypsy Moths art of gyphy moth on oak leaf	 Feed at night Contact your County Extension Agent for the dates when they appear in your area 	Many trees and shrubs including: Oak
Grasshoppers art of lubber grasshopper on begonia leaf	 Large grasshoppers are harder to kill For best results, spray while grasshoppers are small 	Begonia Fem Geranium
art of lacebug on azalea foliage	 Hide on the underside of leaves Look for dark, varnish-like dots of excrement left behind Azaleas in sun have more lacebugs than those in shade 	Azalea Cotoneäster Rhododendron

MERIT + TEMPO Concentrate Insecticide

PEST	CONTROL TIPS (optional depending on space)	PLANTS OFTEN ATTACKED (optional fold-out panel)	
Leafhoppers art of leafhopper on yew	•Love tender new shoots and the underside of leaves	Boxwood Rose	
Leafminers art of boxwood leafminer on boxwood	•Create little mines, or tunnels, through leaves •They are protected from spray, but will die as they eat treated leaves	Birch Boxwood Columbine Holly Lilac Rose	
Mealybugs art of mealybug on geranium	Hide in leafy folds and the underside of leaves Prefer tender new growth	Begonia Camellia Fuschia Geranium Oleander	
Plant bugs art of four-lined plant bug on peony foliage	 Suck sap from stems and leaves but often lly away after feeding 	Aster Chrysanthemum Peony Rose Zinnia	
Sawfly larvae art of roseslug & curled rose sawflies feeding on rose leaves	 Look like caterpillars Some hide on the underside of leaves 	Ash Pine Rose	
art of sawfly on conifer Scales art of brown scale on rose stems art of tea scale on camellia	 May took like little drops of wax or laquer clinging tightly to stems and leaves Control in Spring or early Summer while they are young Many prefer the underside of leaves 	Many other flowers and shrubs including:CamelliaHemlockCotoneasterHibiscusCrabappleHollyEuonymusFemGardeniaYew	
Spittlebugs art of spittlebug froth on pine stems art of adult spittlebug	Young spittlebugs hide in a frothy mass of bubbly, white spittle on stems	Chrysanthemum Rose	
Thrips art of thrip on rose bud and brown damage	 Feed inside flower and leaf buds Hard to find; if present, they may appear when flowers are shaken 	Dayiily Fuschia Gardenia Gladiolus Rhododendron	
Whiteflies art of whitefly on gardenia	 Feed on the underside of leaves Look like tiny white moths Will fly out from leaves when you shake the plant 	Begonia Coleus Fuschia Gardenia Geranium	

NOTICE

Research and testing has determined that the "Directions for Use" are appropriate for the proper use of MERIT + TEMPO Concentrate Insecticide under expected conditions. The Buyer assumes responsibility for lack of performance or safety if not used according to the directions.

Bayer Corporation Garden & Professional Care Box 4913, Kansas City, MO 64120-0013 Product Information toll-free (877) 229-3724 Medical Emergency toll-free (877) 229-3763



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