

PM -17

4816 - 490

PS 195

THEY WERE  
THEY WERE THE  
THEY WERE THE  
THEY WERE THE

\* Contains pyrethrins

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Pyrethrins .....	6.0%
*Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical .....	60.0%
**INERT INGREDIENTS .....	34.0%
	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 48.0% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 12.0% related compounds.

\*\*Contains Petroleum Distillate

**PYRENONE** - Registered Trademark of Fairfield American Corporation.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
**CAUTION**

Harmful if Swallowed  
See Reverse Side for Additional Precautions

NET CONTENTS



FAIRFIELD  
AMERICAN  
CORPORATION

201 ROUTE 17 NORTH, RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070

12970 080298A

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

**COMBINED WITH OTHER INSECTICIDES**

Pyrenone® Crop Spray may be combined with other insecticides for quicker and more complete kill where insect resistance may be a problem, and as an "exciter" to flush insects out of hiding and into contact with other spray residues. The application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for both projects. Pyrenone® Crop Spray may be tank mixed at rates up to 12 fluid ounces with the amount of companion pesticide specified for one acre. Products with which it may be tank mixed include, but are not limited to, acephate, azinphos-methyl, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, carbaryl, methomyl, naled, phosmet, trichlorfon, and other agricultural pesticides.

Pyrenone® Crop Spray is relatively non-toxic to Honey Bees. To maximize this benefit apply early in the morning or late in the evening.

**GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):**

**ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:** (Including, but not limited to, Arracacha; arrowroot; arrowroot, purple; artichoke, Japanese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter or sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horse-radish; loren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, Japanese (Daikon); rutabaga; salsify (Oyster plant); sal-

**POME FRUITS:** (Including, but not limited to, Apple; crabapple; loquat; pear; pear, oriental; quince).

**STONE FRUITS:** (Including, but not limited to, Apricot, cherry, sour; cherry, sweet; nectarine; peach; plum and prune; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese).

**SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES:** (Including, but not limited to, Blackberry; blueberry; cranberry; currant; dewberry; elderberry; gooseberry; grape; huckleberry; loganberry; olive berry; raspberry, black and red; strawberry; youngberry).

**TREE NUTS:** (Including, but not limited to, Almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; walnut, black and English (persian)).

**CEREAL GRAINS:** (Including, but not limited to, Barley, buckwheat; corn (sweet and field); millet; proso; oats; millet, pearl; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice).

**GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER, HAY, ETC.:** (Including, but not limited to, any grass, Gramineal family, sugarcane, pasture and range grasses, grasses grown for hay and silage, Bermuda grass, bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, etc.)

**NONGRASS ANIMAL FEEDS:** (Including, but not limited to, Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover, kudzu; lespedeza; lupine; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch, crown; vetch, milk).

**HERBS AND SPICES:** (Including, but not limited to, Anise (aniseed); balm; basil; borage; burnet; camomile; caraway; catnip; chives; daisy; coriander; costmary; cumin; curry leaf; dill; fennel (Italian and sweet); fenugreek; horehound; hyssop; marigold; marjoram, sweet (oregano); marjoram, wild; nasturtium; pennyroyal; rosemary; rue; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay (bay leaf); tansy; tarragon; thyme; wintergreen; woodruff; wormwood).

**ADDITIONAL CROPS:** (Including, but not limited to, Asparagus, Avocado, cotton, Hops, sunflowers, safflowers).

**ORNAMENTALS** (Outdoors, in greenhouses, bath houses, residences, commercial and industrial and indoor landscaping) Trees (forest, shade, fruit, nut and ornamental) shrubs, bushes, vines, flowers, lawns: (Including, but not limited to, African violet, ageratum, aster, azaleas, begonia, cacti, calendula, calla, camellia, carnations, ceanothus, chrysanthemum, cinerarias, coleus, cyclamen, daffodils, dahila, delphinium, foliage plants, fuchsia, gardenia, geranium, gladiolus, gloxina, hyacinth, hydrangea, iris, ivy, lilies, maidenhair fern, marigold, narcissus, orchids, pansy, pelargonium, peony, petunia, phlox, poinsettias, pyracantha, rhododendron, roses, rubber plants, snapdragon, stock, tulip, wandering jew, zinnia and Andromeda, arbovitae, ash, azalea, beech, birch, boxwood, butternut, chamaecyparis, cherry, cotoneaster, crabapple, dogwood, Douglas fir, elm, euonymus fr,

firethorn, forsythia, hackberry, hawthorn, hemlock, hickory, holly, honey locust, horse chestnut, juniper, larch, laurel, lilac, linden, London plane, magnolia, maple, mimosa (silk tree), mountain ash, myrtle, oak, packysandra, peach, pine, planetree, poplar, privet, quince, spruce, sycamore, taxus, tuliptree, vitburnum, walnut, willow, yew).

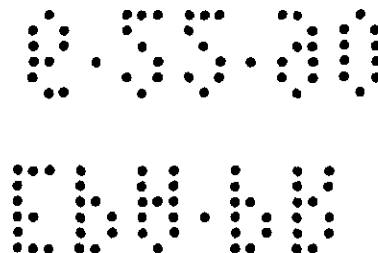
## TO CONTROL

\* Achenon sphinx moth  
 \* Alfalfa caterpillar  
 \* Alfalfa looper  
 \* Alfalfa weevil  
 \* Ants  
 \* Aphids  
 \* Apple maggot  
 \* Armyworms  
 \* Artichoke plume moth  
 \* Asparagus beetle  
 \* Bagworm  
 \* Bean beetles  
 \* Bean leaf beetles  
 \* Bedbugs  
 \* Beet armyworms  
 \* Beetles  
 \* Biting flies  
 \* blister beetles  
 \* Blossom weevil  
 \* Blowflies  
 \* Blueberry maggot  
 \* Boll weevil  
 \* Bollworm  
 \* Boxelder bugs  
 \* Budmoth  
 \* Bugs  
 \* Cabbage looper  
 \* Cankerworms  
 \* Carpet beetles  
 \* Carrot rust fly  
 \* Carrot weevil  
 \* Caterpillars  
 \* Centipede  
 \* Cereal leaf beetle  
 \* Cherry fruit fly  
 \* Chigger  
 \* Chinch bug  
 \* Cicada  
 \* Clothes moths  
 \* Clover mite  
 \* Clover weevils  
 \* Cockroaches  
 \* Codling moth  
 \* Colorado potato beetle  
 \* Collared beetle  
 \* Corn borers  
 \* Corn earworm  
 \* Corn flea beetle

\* Harlequin bug  
 \* Heliothis  
 \* Hessian fly  
 \* Hickory shuckworm  
 \* Hornets  
 \* Horn fly  
 \* Hornworms  
 \* Horse fly  
 \* House fly  
 \* Imported cabbageworm  
 \* Japanese beetle  
 \* Katydid  
 \* Lace bugs  
 \* Leaf beetles  
 \* Leafhoppers  
 \* Leafminers  
 \* Leafrollers  
 \* Leafhoppers  
 \* Lesser cornstalk borer  
 \* Lice  
 \* Little house fly  
 \* Loopers  
 \* Lygus  
 \* Mealy bugs  
 \* Melonworm  
 \* Mexican bean beetle  
 \* Midges  
 \* Millipedes  
 \* Mosquitoes  
 \* Mushroom flies  
 \* Nantucket pine tip moth  
 \* Naval orangeworm  
 \* Nidulids  
 \* Oakworms  
 \* Onion maggot  
 \* Oriental fruitmoth  
 \* Peach tree borer  
 \* Pear psyllid  
 \* Phorids  
 \* Pickleworm  
 \* Pillbugs  
 \* Pine needle miner  
 \* Pine tube moth  
 \* Pine weevils  
 \* Plant bugs  
 \* Plum curculio  
 \* Plume moths

\* Corn rootworms  
 \* Corn sap beetle  
 \* Cotton leaf perforator  
 \* Crane flies  
 \* Crickets  
 \* Cross-striped cabbageworm  
 \* Cucumber beetles  
 \* Cutworms  
 \* Darkling beetle  
 \* Darkling ground beetle  
 \* Deer fly  
 \* Diamondback larvae  
 \* Digger wasps  
 \* Douglass fir tussock moth  
 \* Dried fruit beetle  
 \* Earwigs  
 \* Eastern tent caterpillar  
 \* Egyptian alfalfa weevil  
 \* Elm bark beetle  
 \* Elm leaf beetle  
 \* European corn borer  
 \* European pine tip moth  
 \* Face fly  
 \* Fall webworms  
 \* Fire ant  
 \* Firebrats  
 \* Fireworms  
 \* Fleas  
 \* Flea beetles  
 \* Flies  
 \* Forest tent caterpillar  
 \* Fruitflies  
 \* Fulgorids  
 \* Fungus gnats  
 \* Garden webworm  
 \* Grape leafhopper  
 \* Grape skeletonizer  
 \* Grasshoppers  
 \* Grapevine root borer  
 \* Green bug  
 \* Green cloverworm  
 \* Green fruitworm  
 \* Green June beetle  
 \* Green peach aphids  
 \* Gypsy moth

\* Potato aphids  
 \* Potato leafhopper  
 \* Potato tuberworm  
 \* Psyllids  
 \* Range caterpillar  
 \* Red-banded leaf  
 \* Red-humped cat  
 \* Sap beetles  
 \* Sclerids  
 \* Shield bug  
 \* Silverfish  
 \* Skippers  
 \* Sorghum midge  
 \* Sowbugs  
 \* Soybean looper  
 \* Spittlebug  
 \* Springtail  
 \* Squash beetle  
 \* Squash bugs  
 \* Squash vine borer  
 \* Stable fly  
 \* Stalk borers  
 \* Stink bugs  
 \* Strawberry mites  
 \* Strawberry weevil  
 \* Tabanids  
 \* Tarnished plant  
 \* Tent caterpillars  
 \* Thrips  
 \*Ticks  
 \* Tomato hornworm  
 \* Tomato pinworm  
 \* Tortoise beetles  
 \* Tortrix  
 \* Tussock moths  
 \* Velvetbean caterpillar  
 \* Vinegar flies  
 \* Walnut caterpillar  
 \* Wasps  
 \* Webworms  
 \* Weevils  
 \* White flies  
 \* Woollybear caterpillar  
 \* Yellow striped  
 \* Yellow jackets



## ON HARVESTED TOMATOES AND FRUITS (including Grapes)

To control *vinegar flies* and *fruit flies* dilute at the rate of 1 part Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 1200 parts of water (1 pint per 150 gallons or 1 tablespoon with 4 gallons of water). Thoroughly mix the emulsion in the spray tank. Make treatments as follows:

1. Apply liberally to tomatoes and fruits in baskets, on trucks or in plants. Use sprayers at a high pressure for applying at the rate of five or six pints of the diluted spray to a two-ton load of tomatoes. Direct the spray for maximum coverage of the baskets or hampers. It is important to spray between and beneath the containers. This spray not only kills the flies but the emulsion loosens any dead flies so that they are readily washed from the fruit.

2. Spray the raw stock stacked in the yard.

3. Dip baskets in the diluted spray, after dumping the fruit, to kill adhering larvae and pupae.

4. After washing and cleaning up the inside of the processing plant and prior to bringing fruit into it, the entire space inside the cannery should be sprayed at a dilution of 1 part Pyrenone® Crop Spray to 59 parts of water (1 pint with 7 gallons 3 pints water or 2 tablespoons with 3 1/4 pints water). At the rate of 1 gallon to 750 square feet direct spray on walls, ceilings, and floors, paying special attention to forcing the spray into all cracks and crevices for the control of ants, cockroaches, silverfish, crickets and spiders.

For use as a SPACE SPRAY in the processing plants, this dilution will give excellent control of *flying insects*, *fruit flies*, *house flies*, *hornets*, *wasps*, *gnats* and *mosquitoes*. Apply at a rate of 1/3 ounce per 1000 cubic feet of space. Do not spray while the plant is in operation as dead flies may fall into containers or the products being processed.

## SPACE SPRAY ON STORED SWEET POTATOES

Dilute 1 part Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 19 parts of water (6.4 fluid ounces per gallon), then apply at a rate of 1 gallon per 100,000 cubic feet to control *vinegar flies*. Apply as a space spray with a mechanical or thermal generator. Apply only when flying insects are present. During periods of heavy infestation several applications may be necessary. Do not make more than 10 applications.

## SPACE SPRAY INDOORS

In food processing plants, industrial installations and warehouses, the dilution of 1 1/2 59 at 1/2 ounces per 1000 cubic feet will give excellent control of *flies*, *fruit flies*, *mosquitoes*, *gnats*, *wasps*, *hornets* and *small flying insects*. Direct the spray upward and whenever practical, keep doors and windows closed for at least 10 minutes after application. The use of this product in food processing or food handling establishments should be confined to time periods when the plant is not in operation. Foods should be

covered or removed during treatment or thoroughly cleaned before using.

Where oil residues are not undesirable, Pyrenone® Crop Spray can be diluted in deodorized base oil instead of water at the dilution rate of 1-50 and applied by means of any good type applicator, such as mechanical, thermal and ULV fogging machines.

## STORED PRODUCT PROTECTION

Pyrenone® Crop Spray can be safely used on wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye and peanuts held in storage for control of the accessible stages of *Rice Weevils*, *Granary Weevils*, *Confused Flour Beetles*, *Sawtoothed Grain Beetles*, *Flat Grain Beetles*, *Rusty Grain Beetles*, *Square Necked Grain Beetles*, *Red Flour Beetles*, *Cadelle Beetles*, *Angoumois Grain Moths*, *Indian Meal Moths* and *Almond Moths*.

## WAREHOUSE BINS AND TRUCKS, CARGO SHIPS AND PLANES

Clean up Storage Sites: The bins, cribs or other types of storage should be thoroughly cleaned by sweeping out the waste grain, cobwebs and other debris on the walls and rafters as well as on the floor and about the door frames, paying special attention to the material lodged in the cracks and crevices. These accumulations should be removed and burned to kill eggs and insects that might be present.

In mills and elevators, particular attention should be given to the bin hoppers to remove all grain infested accumulations. Conveying equipment should also be made clean and free of trash deposits that could maintain an infestation. For farms, specific attention should be given to cleaning up around the used feed and grain bags, grain residue from wagons, harvesting equipment and feed troughs. Newly harvested grain should not be placed in the same bin with carry-over grain and all carry-over grain stocks not treated with grain protectant should be fumigated. These cleaning operations should be done within two or three weeks before harvest.

Spraying of Bins: Spray grain bins and other storage areas prior to using them for storage. For this purpose, dilute 1 part of Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 59 parts of water (1 pint with 7 gallons 3 pints of water). Apply at the rate of one gallon per 750 square feet as a residual type of insecticide on walls, floors, ceilings and partition boards of bins, paying particular attention to forcing the spray into all cracks and crevices.

## ON PEANUTS AND TREE NUTS (including, but not limited to Almond, beach nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), pecan, walnut, black and English (persian)) IN BULK OR IN BAGS

Dilute at the rate of 1 1/3 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and apply as a coarse wet spray over the top of stored

peanuts or the outside surface of stacked bagg when the bin is filled and at weekly intervals for 1 then at 15-day intervals. The first two applications rate of 4 gallons per 1000 square feet and 1/2 1

## AS A GRAIN AND SEED PROTECTANT

Pyrenone® Crop Spray is an emulsifiable concentrate diluted with water and sprayed directly on grain to protect them against grain storage insects to approximately 8 months. Pyrenone Crop Spray combination with a registered fumigant for use on stored products.

Grain and Seed treatment with Pyrenone® Crop Spray at the rate of 1 part Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 1 pint with 3 gallons 5 pints water). Thoroughly Apply at the rate of 4 to 5 gallons per 1000 bushels as it is carried along a belt or as it enters the

Monthly inspections should be made. If the top 1 are found to be infested, re-treat, applying at gallons of diluted material per 1000 bushels of

## LIVESTOCK SPRAY

To kill and repel *Horn Flies*, *House Flies*, *Gnats*, dilute at the rate of 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce and apply to wet the hair thoroughly, with particular attention to the hair on the neck, withers and other Repeat treatment at intervals of 5 to 12 day populations or as needed when flies are emerging.

To kill and repel *Stable Flies*, *Horse Flies* and at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water a per adult animal to wet the hair thoroughly with to the legs, flanks, barrel, topline and other body attacked by these flies. Repeat treatment each

To kill and repel *Face Flies*, dilute at the rate of gallon of water and apply using a spray which produces droplets. Apply to the face of the animal in releasing to pasture. Apply sufficiently to wet the than 1 1/2 ounces per animal. Repeat daily as

For effective control of *Biting and Sucking Lice* sheep, goats and hogs, dilute at the rate of 1 qt. of water (1 tablespoonful with 2 gallons) and a wet the hair of the animal including the head as Repeat treatment in 10 days to kill newly hatched

To control *Poultry Lice*, using a dilution of concentrate per gallon of water spray roosts, cages thoroughly. This should be followed by birds with a fine mist.

For control of *Bedbugs* and *Mites* on poultry and in poultry houses, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and spray crevices of roost poles, cracks in walls and cracks in nests where the bedbugs and mites hide. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist.

To control *Sheep "tick"* or *Ked*, dilute at the rate of 1 fluid ounce per 4 gallons of water and thoroughly wet all portions of the body by dipping or by spraying with sufficient pressure and with a nozzle adjustment to give penetration of the wool. Treat at a rate sufficient to wet the animal.

To kill *Fleas* and *Ticks* on livestock and pets, and to obtain protection against reinfestation, dilute at the rate of 1 1/2 fluid ounces per gallon water and wet the animal by dipping or spraying. For best results against fleas and ticks on dogs and cats the kennels and/or animal quarters and bedding should be treated.

#### IN BARN, MILKING PARLORS, MILK ROOMS, DAIRIES AND POULTRY HOUSES:

To control *Flies*, *Mosquitoes* and *Gnats*, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply as a fog or fine mist, directing the spray above livestock and poultry toward the ceiling and upper corners until the area is filled with mist using about two ounces per 1000 cubic feet of space. For best results, close doors and windows before spraying and keep them closed for ten to fifteen minutes. Applicator should vacate treated area and ventilate before reoccupying. Repeat application as necessary.

#### MOSQUITO CONTROL

May be used on croplands as an adulticide to protect agricultural workers during harvesting. Use a 1 to 6 ounces per acre when applied by fixed wing aircraft, helicopters or truck mounted equipment.

#### FOR CONTROL OF GYPSY MOTH CATERPILLARS AND ADULTS:

**USED ALONE:** Combine 8 to 12 ounces of Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 100 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 8 to 12 ounces of Pyrenone® Crop Spray with 10 gallons of water for applications with airblast sprayers.

**USED IN COMBINATION WITH RESIDUAL INSECTICIDES:** To provide quick knockdown of insects when used with a residual insecticide, tank-mix 2 to 4 ounces of Pyrenone® Crop Spray with the proper amount of companion insecticide in 100 gallons of water (10 gallons of water for airblast sprayers) and apply with a conventional hydraulic sprayer.

Applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE AND SPILL PROCEDURES:** Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperature. In case of spill or leakage, soak up with an absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, fuller's earth, etc. Dispose of with chemical waste.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of at or by an approved waste disposal facility.

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

**CONTAINERS ONE GALLON AND SMALLER:** Do not reuse container. Wrap container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

When using in an enclosed area, do not remain in treated area. Ventilate the area after treatment is completed. All food processing surfaces should be removed or covered during treatment, or thoroughly cleaned before using. When using this product in these areas, apply only when facility is not in operation.

Do not apply as a space spray when food processing is underway. Foods should be removed or covered during treatments except as specified on this label. Thoroughly wash, with a suitable detergent and rinse with potable water, food processing surfaces before reuse.

## STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

**IF SWALLOWED:** Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. Contains Petroleum Solvent. Call physician or Poison Control Center at once.

**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

**IF ON SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call physician if irritation persists.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply to water.

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not use in undiluted form.

Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given hereon.

002190 480spab

