



Crop Protection EC 5.0II

PyGanic® Crop Protection EC 5.0II offers immediate insect control for organic production. PyGanic is an organically compliant, broad spectrum contact insecticide that delivers quick knockdown and kill of crop damaging insects.

Works FAST

- Delivers quick knockdown and kill

Organically Compliant

- OMRI Listed®
- Meets USDA's NOP requirements for an input
- Approved material under Washington state department of agriculture organic food program

Flexible

- No pre-harvest interval
- No restrictions on the number of applications you can make per year

Broad Spectrum

- May be used on all growing crops
- Kills a broad spectrum of insects

Product Specifications

Signal Word	Caution
Packaging	Quarts (6 per case), Gallons (2 per case)
EPA Registration Number	1021-1772
Food Handling	Not for use in food handling areas
Stability of Undiluted Product	Stable
Stability of Diluted Product	Agitation recommended; not required. Preferably mix only enough for immediate use.
Appearance	Clear, amber-brown colored liquid
Odor	Mild sweet odor
Active Ingredients	Pyrethrins
Flammability	Not classified as flammable or combustible by OSHA
Mode of Action	Sodium channel modulator – disrupts insects' nervous system
Class of Chemistry	Pyrethrins
Respirator Required	None
Mix or Dilute in	Water only
Activity	Quick knockdown, contact kill and flushes insects from hiding
Shelf Life	1 year in original commercial packaging stored at room temperature



For Organic Production



Use Areas

Growing Crops Outdoors and in Greenhouses

PyGanic Crop Protection 5.0II may be used on most crops because its active ingredients are exempt from tolerances when applied to growing crops.

Ornamental Plants Grown Indoors or Outdoors

As a Livestock and Poultry Spray

In and Around Animal Housing

- Barns
- Milking parlors
- Poultry houses
- Dairies
- Milking rooms

Method of Application

- Conventional hydraulic sprayers
- Compressed air sprayers
- Irrigation systems (chemigation)
- By air or by ground

Best Practices when using PyGanic® Crop Protection 5.0

Buffer the pH of the PyGanic spray solution to 5.5 - 7.0

Application of the spray solution with a pH outside of this range may result in poor performance on target pests.

PyGanic is a contact insecticide – good coverage is key

The amount of water used as a carrier has to be sufficient to achieve good coverage and contact target insects.

PyGanic may be applied in conjunction with a spreader or wetting agent

While PyGanic should be compatible with most products, conducting a small-scale test to ensure the lack of phytotoxicity of the combination is recommended.

Consider application in early morning, late evening or during the night

Reduced UV exposure and lower temperatures will increase performance and reduce impact on pollinators.

For most situations, start at the “mid” application rate for PyGanic

In general, using PyGanic 5.0 at the rate of 9 fluid ounces per acre provides excellent knockdown and kill of insects. Conditions under which increasing the rate used per acre are recommended:

- Extremely high insect populations
- When the insect population is dominated by late-stage immatures or adults

Tank mix PyGanic with other products

PyGanic adds quick knockdown and kill, broad spectrum control and resistance managements benefits to other crop protection products such as Bts, Azadirachtin, Spinosad and Neem Oils.

Carefully monitor insect populations and apply when insects are early in their life stage

Monitor your crops for the first appearance of insects and treat the insects during the early stages of colonization.

Always read and follow label and MSDS directions.

To learn more, visit www.mgk.com, call 1-800-645-6466 or send an e-mail to brands@mgk.com.



Apply PyGanic when target insects are active

Apply when the target insects are active to increase the direct contact during the early stages of colonization.

Remove beneficial insects or apply when beneficial are not present

Key Insects Controlled

PyGanic Crop Protection 5.0II is labeled for the control of insects including, but not limited to:

12-spotted Cucumber Beetles
 Angoumois Grain Moths
 Ants (excluding fire and Pharaoh ants)
 Aphids
 Apple Maggots
 Armored Scales
 Armyworms
 Artichoke Plume Moths
 Asparagus Beetles
 Bagworms
 Bean Beetles
 Beet Armyworms
 Beetles
 Bermuda Grass Mirids
 Billbugs
 Blister Beetles
 Blow Flies
 Boll Weevils
 Boxelder Bugs
 Branch and Twig Borers
 Brown Dog Ticks
 Cabbage Loopers
 Cabbage Maggots
 Cadellies
 Cankerworms
 Carrot Weevils
 Caterpillars
 Chalcids
 Cheese Skippers
 Cherry Fruit Flies
 Cigarette Beetles
 Clover Mites
 Clover Weevils
 Cockroaches
 Codling Moths
 Colorado Potato Beetles
 Confused Flour Beetles
 Corn Earworms
 Crane Flies
 Crickets
 Cross-striped Cabbageworms
 Cucumber Beetles
 Dark Mealworms
 Darkling Beetles (lesser meal worm)
 Diamondback Larvae and Moths
 Dried Fruit Beetles
 Drugstore Beetles
 Earwigs
 Eastern Tent Caterpillars
 Elm Leaf Beetles
 Eriophyd Mites
 European Pine Tip Moths
 Fire Worms
 Flea Beetles
 Fleas
 Forest Tent Caterpillars
 Fruit Flies
 Fruit Tree
 Leaf Rollers
 Fruitworms
 Fungus Gnats
 Garden Symphylan
 Glassy Winged Sharpshooters
 Gnats
 Grain Mites

Grape Leaf Skeletonizers
 Grape Leafhoppers
 Grape Mealy Bugs
 Grasshoppers
 Green Bugs
 Green Fruit Worms
 Green Peach Aphids
 Greenhouse Thrips
 Gypsy Moths (adults and larvae)
 Harlequin Bugs
 Heliothis spp.
 Horn Flies
 Hornworms
 House Flies
 Imported Cabbageworms
 Indian Meal Moths
 Japanese Beetles
 Katydid
 Lace Bugs
 Leaf-footed Plant Bugs
 Leafhoppers
 Leafminers
 Leafrollers
 Leaf-tiers
 Lice
 Loopers
 Lygus
 Maggots
 Mealy Bugs
 Mediterranean Flour Moths
 Mexican Bean Beetles
 Midge
 Millipedes
 Mites
 Mole Crickets
 Moths
 Mushroom Flies
 Navel Orangeworms
 Olive Fruit Flies
 Onion Maggots
 Orange Tortrix
 Pacific Flatheaded Borers
 Pear Psyllids
 Pepper Weevils
 Pink Bollworms
 Potato Leafhoppers
 Potato Tuberworms
 Poultry Lice
 Proba Bugs
 Psyllids
 Red Flour Beetles
 Rice Weevils
 Saltmarsh Caterpillars
 Saw-tooth Grain Beetles
 Scales
 Sharpshooters
 Sheep “Tick” or Ked
 Shore Flies
 Shot Hole Borers
 Silverfish
 Skippers
 Small Flying Moths
 Soft Scales
 Southern Chinch Bugs
 Sow Bugs
 Spider Beetles
 Spiders (excluding brown recluse spiders)
 Springtails
 Squash Bugs
 Stable Flies
 Stink Bugs
 Tarnished Plant Bugs
 Thrips
 Tobacco Moths
 Tomato Budworms
 Tomato Bugs
 Tomato Fruit Worms
 Tomato Hornworms
 Tomato Pinworms
 Tomato Russet Mite
 Tussock Moths
 Vine Mealy Bugs
 Vinegar Flies
 Webworms
 Weevils
 Western Yellow-striped Armyworms
 Whiteflies
 Yellow Mealworms