

PYRETHROID PESTICIDE FACT SHEET



Pyrethrins: Nature's Pesticide

Pyrethrins, a natural component in marigolds and other chrysanthemums, have been used for thousands of years for their insecticidal activity.

These should NOT be confused with pyrethroids.

What Are Pyrethroids?

Pyrethroids are a synthetic version of pyrethrins, the natural mixture of insecticidal chemicals found in chrysanthemums. Pyrethroids have been modified to actively control pests longer than pyrethrins, which also causes them to persist in the environment where they may negatively affect wildlife.

Pyrethroids are toxic to many common household and agricultural pests, such as ants, cockroaches, spiders, and termites.

Active Ingredients

Pyrethroid active ingredients often end in '-thrin'

Some examples include:

- Bifenthrin
- Cypermethrin
- Permethrin
- λ-cyhalothrin
- Cyfluthrin
- Esfenvalerate (*an exception to the '-thrin' rule*)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Deltamethrin 4.75%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 95.25%

TOTAL: 100.00%

*Contains 0.42 lb deltamethrin per gallon.
EPA Reg No. 432-1514



Environmental Impact

Although pyrethroids are of relatively low toxicity to people, they are dangerous to many non-pest species:

Beneficial Insects: Pyrethroids are toxic to honeybees, ladybugs, butterflies, and other beneficial bugs that help pollinate our food crops & keep pest populations down.

Cats: Pyrethroids are very toxic to cats, but not to dogs. Only use flea treatments as instructed by the label.

Aquatic Organisms: Pyrethroids are very toxic to many aquatic creatures, such as fish & crustaceans. Losing these species can greatly disrupt the balance of our ecosystems.



Pyrethroid Alternatives

Using **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** methods can help you reduce the use of pyrethroid pesticides in your yard. IPM includes actions like:

- Removing sources of pest food, shelter & water
- Attracting beneficial insects to your yard with appropriate plant species
- Store food in sealed containers and secured trash bins

