

Lawns and Ornamentals

Use Site	Pests Controlled	Comments
lawns	worms, including small (< 3/4") armyworm, and sod webworm, cat fleas (suppression only)	Mix the amount of Bull's Eye Bioinsecticide specified per gallon of spray and uniformly apply a minimum of 3 gallons of spray per 1000 sq ft of area. Delay watering or mowing for 12 to 24 hours after application. Armyworms: For best results, apply in early morning or late afternoon. Cat fleas: Apply early or late in the day since control requires contact with dilute spray before drying. Thorough coverage is necessary. Reapply in 7 to 14 days to control adults that have emerged from pupae present at time of initial treatment.
outdoor ornamentals (herbaceous and woody plants)	emerald ash borer ¹ , gall midges, leaf feeding beetles, leafminers, sawfly larvae, spider mites ² , thrips, worms including loopers, webworms, bagworms, gypsy moth, and tent caterpillars	Mix the amount of Bull's Eye Bioinsecticide specified per pint, quart or gallon of spray and uniformly spray foliage to point of runoff. Uniform coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces is essential for effective insect control.
lawns, ornamentals, home gardens (see listed crops in previous table) and other outdoor areas	fire ants	Individual Fire Ant Mounds: Mix the amount of Bull's Eye Bioinsecticide specified per gallon of spray and use a sprinkler can or similar device to apply the diluted spray as a mound drench, using 1 to 2 gallons per mound. Do not use pressurized sprays. Apply about 10% of the spray volume around the perimeter of the mound and the remainder directly to the mound. Do not disturb fire ant mound prior to application. If possible, apply following recent rainfall. For best results apply when weather is cool, 65 to 85°F, or in early morning or late evening.

¹Mix 5 fl oz of Bull's-eye™ Bioinsecticide per gallon of spray and apply to foliage and bark of the tree when adult emerald ash borer are first observed emerging from the bark or when adult emerald ash borer are first noticed feeding on the leaves of the tree. Reapply every 7 to 10 days until no additional adult emerald ash borer activity is observed. Applications to trees already heavily infested may not prevent the eventual loss of the tree due to existing pest damage.

²Apply when spider mites are first observed prior to webbing and before mite populations have become severe. Reapply after 7 to 10 days (3 to 5 days in greenhouses and structures that can be altered to be closed or open) to contact newly hatched nymphs and repeat until infestation is managed. **Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is critical.** Addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant at 0.1% v/v has been shown to enhance control of spider mites (follow surfactant manufacturer's label directions).

Terms and Conditions

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS NOR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Seller's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Seller shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Seller is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Seller be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of the Seller or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or the Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.



**BULL'S-EYE™
BIOINSECTICIDE**

**Insect Control Product
FOR RESIDENTIAL USE IN HOME GARDENS, LAWNS AND ORNAMENTALS**

Liquid Concentrate

For control of foliage feeding worms (caterpillars), thrips and other listed pests in:

- Apple and other pome fruits, such as crabapples, mayhaw, pears, and quince
- Asparagus
- Bulb vegetables, such as dry bulb onion and garlic
- Bushberries and caneberries, such as blackberry, blueberry, and raspberry
- Citrus trees, such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges and tangerines
- Cole crops (Brassica), such as broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower
- Cucurbits, such as cantaloupe and honeydew
- Dates
- Fruiting vegetables, such as eggplant, okra, pepper, and tomato
- Grape
- Lawns
- Leafy and dried herbs
- Leafy vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, and spinach
- Leaves of root and tuber vegetables, such as carrot, garden beet, and sweet potato
- Peppermint and spearmint
- Pomegranate
- Outdoor herbaceous and woody ornamentals
- Root vegetables, such as carrot, garden beet, radish, and rutabaga
- Spices, such as culantro seed, dill seed, mustard seed, and poppy seed
- Stone fruits, such as apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes
- Strawberry
- Succulent and dried beans and peas, such as blackeyed pea, lima bean, and snap bean
- Sweet corn and popcorn
- Tree nuts, such as almonds, cashew, pecans, and walnuts
- Tropical tree fruits, such as avocado, mango, papaya, and star apple
- Tuberous vegetables, such as cassava, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and yams
- Fire ant control in lawns, ornamentals, home gardens, and other outdoor areas

See Home Gardens and Lawns and Ornamentals sections for a complete listing of crops and use sites.

Active Ingredient:
spinosad (a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D).....0.5%
Other Ingredients.....99.5%
Total.....100.0%
Contains 0.04 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use

NOTICE: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.
Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-314-56872

EPA Est. 56872-OH-001

PRODUCED FOR:
Gardens Alive®, Inc.
706 W. Cumberland St.
Lewisburg, OH 45338
Phone 513-354-1486
www.GardensAlive.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this pesticide to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

For residential use in home gardens, lawns and ornamentals. Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only in secure or locked storage area.
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 or 1-800-992-5994 for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide is intended for control of worms (caterpillars) and other listed insects. Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide does not significantly impact predatory beneficial insects, predatory mites, and spiders while controlling target pests. Susceptible insect pests may be observed on plants up to several hours after treatment, but will have ceased active feeding before being killed.

How to Mix

Add the required amount of Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide to the specified amount of water, mix thoroughly, and apply uniformly to both upper and lower surfaces of plant foliage. Mix only as much spray as needed for a single treatment. In vegetable gardens, for best results, do not use more than 3 gallons of spray for 1000 sq ft of area. Do not use kitchen utensils for measuring. Keep measuring utensils with product and away from children.

Unit of Measure†	Amount of Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide to Use per Pint, Quart or Gallon of Spray		
	Per Pint (16 fl oz) of Spray	Per Quart (32 fl oz) of Spray	Per Gallon (128 fl oz) of Spray
Fluid Ounces (fl oz)	0.25 fl oz	0.5 fl oz	2.0 fl oz
Milliliters (mL)	7.5 mL	15 mL	60 mL
Tablespoons (Tbs)	1/2 Tbs	1 Tbs	4 Tbs
Teaspoons (tsp)	1 1/2 tsp	3 tsp	12 tsp

†Conversion factors: 1 fl oz = 30 mL = 2 tablespoons (Tbs) = 6 teaspoons (tsp)
(1 teaspoon = 1/3 tablespoon)

How to Apply

Shake Well Before Use

Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide may be applied with trigger sprayer, hand-held, backpack, or hose-end sprayers. Use a hose-end sprayer that can be adjusted to provide a dilution ratio of about 2 fl oz of Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide (4 Tbs) per gallon of spray.

When to Apply

Apply when listed pests are present. Repeat applications may be made as indicated in the Home Gardens section. See your state extension service recommendations for treatment guidelines in your area.

Uses - Home Gardens

In the state of Georgia, do not apply Bull's-Eye Bioinsecticide to: broccoli raab, Chinese Cabbage (bok choy), collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens.

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications Per Season	Minimum Days To Wait before Reapplying	Minimum Days To Wait from Last Application to Harvest
apple and other pome fruits including crabapples, loquat, mayhaw, pears, and quince	codling moth, European grapevine moth, leafminers, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, oriental fruit moth, thrips, tufted apple budmoth	6	10	7
asparagus (post-harvest to protect ferns)	asparagus beetles	3	7	60
bulb vegetables including dry bulb onion, garlic, great-headed (elephant) garlic, green onion, leek, shallot, and welch onion	armyworms, dipteran leafminers, European corn borer, flea beetle, loopers, thrips (suppression)	5	4	1
bushberries including blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, juneberry, lingonberry, and salal	armyworms, European grapevine moth, fireworms, fruitfly (suppression), fruitworms, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, loopers, thrips	6	6	3
caneberries including blackberry, black raspberry, loganberry, red raspberry, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these	armyworms, European grapevine moth, fireworms, fruitworms, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, loopers, sawfly	6	5	1
citrus trees including grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges and tangerines (to prevent fruit scaring from thrips, treat when fruit is marble size)	katydids, leafminers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	6	1
cole crops (Brassica vegetables) including broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, and rape greens	armyworms, cabbage looper, diamondback moth, flea beetle (suppression), imported cabbage worm, leafminers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
cucurbits including cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, summer and winter squash, and watermelon	armyworm, leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	5	all except cucumber, 3 cucumber, 1

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications Per Season	Minimum Days To Wait before Reapplying	Minimum Days To Wait from Last Application to Harvest
dates	carob moth	3	7	7
fruiting vegetables including eggplant, groundcherry, okra, pepino, pepper, tomato, and tomato	Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer, flea beetle, leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
grape	European grapevine moth, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, thrips, worms (berry moth)	6	5	7
leafy and dried herbs including angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, chive (Chinese), cilantro, cilantro (leaf), clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage, savory (summer and winter), sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wintergreen, woodruff, and wormwood	leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	5	5	1
leafy vegetables including amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, Chinese spinach, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, leafy amaranth, New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio (red chicory), rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, tampala, upland cress, vine spinach, watercress, winter cress, winter purslane, and yellow rocket	diamondback moth, leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
leaves of root and tuber vegetables including bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac (celery root), chicory, dasheen (taro), edible burdock, garden beet, oriental radish (daikon), parsnip, radish, rutabaga, sugar beet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanager, true yam, turnip, turnip greens, and turnip-rooted chervil	diamondback moth, leafminers, loopers, thrips worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
peppermint and spearmint	armyworms, cutworms, leafminers, loopers, thrips (suppression)	4	4	7
pomegranate	fruit fly, leafrollers, moths, naval orangeworm, peach twig borer, thrips	3	10-14	7
potatoes, tuberous and corm vegetables including arracacha, arrowroot, artichoke, bitter cassava, chayote root, Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, potato, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanager, true yam, turmeric, and yam bean	artichoke plume moth, Colorado potato beetle, corn borers, leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	7	artichoke, 2 all others, 7
root vegetables including black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chicory, edible burdock, garden beet, ginseng, horseradish, oriental radish, parsnip, radish, rutabaga, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugar beet, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, turnip-rooted parsley	armyworms, European corn borer, leafminers, loopers, thrips	3	7	3
spices including allspice, anise (seed), annatto (seed), black caraway, caper (buds), caraway, cardamom, cassia (buds), celery (seed), cinnamon, clove (buds), common fennel, coriander (seed), culantro (seed), cumin, dill (seed), Florence fennel (seed), fenugreek, grains of paradise, juniper (berry), lovage (seed), mace, mustard (seed), nutmeg, poppy (seed), saffron, star anise, vanilla, and white pepper	flea beetle, leafminers, thrips	5	10	14
stone fruits including apricot, cherries, nectarine, peach, plum and prune	borers, European grapevine moth, fruit flies, fruitworm, leafminers, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	7	apricot, all except cherry, peach, plum, prune, nectarine, 14 cherry, plum, prune, 7 nectarine, peach, 1
strawberry	armyworms, European grapevine moth, leafrollers, light brown apple moth, thrips	5	5	1
succulent and dried beans and peas including adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, chickpea, cowpea, crowder pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, fava bean, field bean, field pea, garbanzo bean, garden pea, green pea, kidney bean, lentil, lima bean, lupins, mungbean, navy bean, pigeon pea, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, snow pea, sugar snap pea, tepary bean, wax bean, and yardlong bean	borers, leafminers, loopers, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	6	5	succulent, 3 dried, 28
sweet corn and popcorn (for earworms, treat silk frequently as it grows)	corn borers, earworm, worms (caterpillars)	6	3	1
tree nuts including almonds, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), macadamia, pecans, pistachio, and walnuts	codling moth, filbert worm, husk fly (suppression), leafrollers, light brown apple moth, navel orangeworms, peach twig borer, pecan nut casebearer, rehdumped caterpillar, shuckworms, webworms	5	7	1
tropical tree fruits including acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, ti leaves, wax jambu (wax apple), and white sapote	suppression of European grapevine moth, katydids, light brown apple moth, thrips, worms (caterpillars)	4	7	1
all crops listed in this table	fire ants	See application directions in Lawns and Ornamentals		