

Pyrate natural Insecticide

From way back when tall ships ruled the seas, Pyrethrum was recognised for its insecticidal properties. Steal your Life Back the natural way with Pyrate Natural Insecticide!

HOW TO USE

Pyrate Natural Insecticide is a versatile plant based, natural pyrethrum concentrate that when diluted can be used as a surface spray, mist or fog both indoors and outdoors. Always refer to product label.

MIXING RATE

Fruit and Vegetable crops= 2mL per Litre water

Surface Spray= 170mL per 1.53 Litre water treats
100m²

Thermal Fog= 70mL per 630mL oil treats
1000m³

PESTS TREATED

Pyrate Natural Insecticide treats a wide range of insects including grain weevils, ants, aphids, thrips, caterpillars, flies, mosquitoes, midges, silverfish, cockroaches, spiders and moths.

WHERE TO USE

Pyrate Natural Insecticide has low- no residue and has one of the widest registered label claims for use in a variety of situations including homes, gardens, schools, warehouses, hospitals, fruit and vegetable crops, shops, factories, poultry sheds and food processing facilities.

Great for use with MS5000
Mini Fogger.

250mL & 1L pack sizes available

Low mammalian & bird toxicity

Great for edible gardening natural insect
control- just 24 hour withholding.

Proudly Australian Made & Owned Kills pest on
contact

Just 2mL of Pyrate Natural Insecticide per Litre
of water to protect Fruit, Veg and Ornamentals

For use with MS5000

Always refer to product label

WHY USE PYRATE NATURAL INSECTICIDE

The active ingredient, Pyrethrin, is sustainably harvested from Australian grown chrysanthemum flowers. Pyrethrin has low mammalian and bird toxicity and low-no residue making it a safer treatment choice than most chemical insecticides.

Pyrethrum was first recognised as having insecticidal properties around 1800 in Asia and was used to kill ticks and various insects such as fleas and mosquitoes. Six individual chemicals have active insecticidal properties in the pyrethrum extract, and these compounds are called pyrethrins. Pyrethrins break down quickly in the environment, especially when exposed to natural sunlight.

