

# CAPTAIN JACK'S DEAD BUG BREW READY-TO-USE

**FOR RESIDENTIAL USE IN HOME GARDENS, LAWNS AND ORNAMENTALS  
FOR CONTROL OF FOLIAGE FEEDING WORMS (CATERPILLARS), THRIPS  
AND OTHER LISTED PESTS IN:**

- **FRUITING VEGETABLES, SUCH AS TOMATO, PEPPER, OKRA AND EGGPLANT**
- **CUCURBITS, SUCH AS CANTALOUPE AND HONEYDEW**
- **COLE CROPS (BRASSICA), SUCH AS BROCCOLI, CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER**
- **LEAFY VEGETABLES, SUCH AS LETTUCE, SPINACH AND CELERY**
- **TUBEROUS VEGETABLES, SUCH AS POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES, YAMS,  
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, CHINESE ARTICHOKE AND CASSAVA**
- **STONE FRUITS, SUCH AS PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES,  
PRUNES AND APRICOTS**
- **APPLE AND OTHER POME FRUITS, SUCH AS PEARS, CRABAPPLES,  
MAYHAW AND QUINCE**
- **BUSHBERRIES AND CANEBERRIES, SUCH AS BLUEBERRY, BLACKBERRY  
AND RASPBERRY**

For Outdoor Residential Use Only.

Store and transport in an upright position.

EPA Est. No. 4-NY-1 EPA Reg. No. 4-472

Buyers Guarantee Limited to Label Claims.

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## 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.**

This insect control product is intended for control of worms (caterpillars) and other listed insects. This product 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. Spinosad is classified as an organic substance by the USDA National Organic Standards Board.

Captain Jack's DEADBUG Brew® contains Spinosad "spin-OH-sid". Spinosad is derived from a naturally occurring soil dwelling bacterium that was collected from an abandoned rum distillery on a Caribbean island in 1982. This unique bacterium was defined as a new species when it was discovered and it has never been found in nature anywhere else in the world. Since being discovered, Spinosad has become a pesticide used by agriculture world-wide in the production of organic produce. Today, Spinosad is available to the homeowner in Captain Jack's DEADBUG Brew® Spinosad Ready-to-Use.

## HOW TO APPLY

### Shake Well Before Use

This product may be applied directly from this container. Make a thorough and complete application (a thin, uniform film) to both the tops and undersides of leaves. Apply when wind is very light or absent, usually early morning or evening will prevent drift and loss of product to adjacent areas.

## 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

### General Use Precautions and Restrictions

Do not make overhead applications with this product container. For taller (greater than 6 ft ht.), mature trees, use Bonide Captain Jack's DeadBug Brew Concentrate with hand-held or backpack sprayer equipment, or Bonide Captain Jack's DeadBug Brew RTS a ready-to-spray hose-end applicator package. Always read and follow label directions before use.

### Home Gardens

**In the state of Georgia**, do not apply this product 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*: crabapples, mayhaw, pears, and quince	codling moth leafminers leafrollers oriental fruit moth tufted apple budmoth	6	10	7
asparagus (post-harvest to protect ferns)	asparagus beetles	4	7	60
bushberries and caneberries, blackberry, blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, juneberry, lingonberry, loganberry, raspberry, and salal	armyworms fireworms fruitfly (suppression) fruitworms leafrollers loopers thrips	6	6	3

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Days to Wait Before Reapplying	Minimum Days to Wait from Last Application to Harvest
<p><b>citrus trees*</b>: grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines (to prevent fruit scarring from thrips, treat when fruit is marble size)</p>	<p>katydid leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)</p>	6	6	1
<p><b>cole crops (Brassica vegetables)</b>, broccoli, broccoli raab, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cavalo, Chinese broccoli, cabbage, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach and rape greens</p>	<p>cabbage looper diamondback moth imported cabbage worm leafminers worms</p>	6	4	1
<p><b>cucurbits</b>, cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, summer and winter squash, and watermelon</p>	<p>leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)</p>	6	5	all except cucumber, 3 cucumber, 1

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Pests Controlled</b>	<b>Maximum Number of Applications per Season</b>	<b>Minimum Days to Wait Before Reapplying</b>	<b>Minimum Days to Wait from Last Application to Harvest</b>
<b>fruiting vegetables</b> , eggplant, ground cherry, okra, pepino, pepper, tomatillo, and tomato	Colorado potato beetle leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
<b>grape</b>	leafrollers thrips worms (berry moth)	6	5	7
<b>leafy and dried herbs</b>	leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	7	1
<b>leafy vegetables</b> , arugula, celery, chervil, corn salad, cress, dandelion, dock, edible chrysanthemum, endive, fennel, garden parslane, head and leaf lettuce, parsley, radicchio, rhubarb, spinach, and Swiss chard	leafminers worms (caterpillars)	6	4	1
<b>stone fruits</b> *, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes	borers fruit flies leafminers leafrollers thrips worms (caterpillars)	6	7	peach, apricot, all except cherry plum, prune, nectarine, 14 cherry, plum and prune, 7 nectarine, 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
strawberry	armyworms leafrollers thrips	6	5	1
succulent beans and peas, blackeyed pea, garbanzo bean, garden pea, lima bean, snap bean, and snow pea	borers leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	6	5	3
sweet corn and popcorn (for earworms, treat silk frequently as it grows)	corn borers worms (caterpillars), including earworm	6	3	1
tree nuts*, almonds, cashew, chestnut, macadamia, pecans, pistachio, and walnuts	husk fly (suppression) leafrollers navel orangeworms peach twig borer shuckworms webworms	5	7	14
tree fruits*: atemoya, avocado, cherimoya, custard apple, guava, longan, lychee, mango, papaya, passionfruit, rambutan, sapodilla, sapote, star apple, star fruit, and wax jambu	suppression of worms or caterpillars, thrips, and katydids	4	7	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
tuberous and corm vegetables, cassava, chayote root, Chinese artichoke, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, potatoes, sweet potatoes, turmeric, and yams	Colorado potato beetle corn borers leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	6	7	7

\*see General Precautions and Restrictions for plants greater than 6 ft. in height.

## LAWNS AND ORNAMENTALS

Use Site	Pests Controlled	Comments
outdoor ornamentals (herbaceous and woody plants)	emerald ash borer gall midges leaf feeding beetles leafminers sawfly larvae spider mites <sup>1</sup> thrips worms, including loopers, webworms, bagworms, gypsy moth, and tent caterpillars	Uniformly spray foliage to point of runoff. Uniform coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces is essential for effective insect control.

<sup>1</sup>Apply 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.**

### 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.

**Pesticide Disposal:** *If partly filled:* Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

**Container Disposal:** *If empty:* Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or place in trash.

### 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.

### LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

Seller warrants that this product complies with the specifications expressed in this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Seller makes no other warranties, and disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for the intended purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Seller's liability or default, breach or failure under this label shall be limited to the amount of the purchase price. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Seller shall have no liability for consequential damages.