

INSECTISIDES



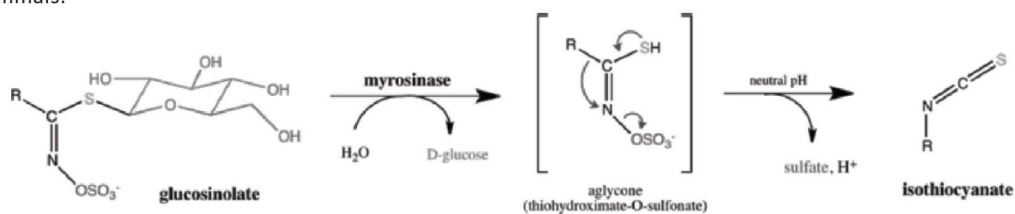
An insecticide is a substance used to kill insects. They include ovicides and larvicides used against insect eggs and larvae, respectively. Insecticides are used in agriculture, medicine, industry and by consumers. Insecticides are claimed to be a major factor behind the increase in agricultural 20th century's productivity. Nearly all insecticides have the potential to significantly alter ecosystems; many are toxic to humans; some concentrate along the food chain.

Insecticides can be classified in two major groups: systemic insecticides, which have residual or long term activity; and contact insecticides, which have no residual activity.

Furthermore, one can distinguish three types of insecticide.

1. Natural insecticides, such as nicotine, pyrethrum and neem extracts, made by plants as defenses against insects.
2. Inorganic insecticides, which are metals.
3. Organic insecticides, which are organic chemical compounds, mostly working by contact.

The mode of action describes how the pesticide kills or inactivates a pest. It provides another way of classifying insecticides. Mode of action is important in understanding whether an insecticide will be toxic to unrelated species, such as fish, birds and mammals.



Biosynthesis of antifeedants by the action of myrosinase.

Environmental responsibility

Effects on non target species

Some insecticides kill or harm other creatures in addition to those they are intended to kill. For example, birds may be poisoned when they eat food that was recently sprayed with insecticides or when they mistake an insecticide granule on the ground for food and eat it. Sprayed insecticide may drift from the area to which it is applied and into wildlife areas, especially when it is sprayed aerially. User responsibility is advised.

Insecticides

NO Size	Product Name	Composition	Indication	Pack
1	Cypermethrin 10% High Cis	Each ml Contain Cypermethrin100 mg Propylene Glycolq.s	For long acting (9 weeks) protection against ticks, mites, lice & fleas	All Packings
2	Cypermethrin 15% high Cis	Each ml Contain Cypermethrin150 mg Propylene Glycolq.s	For long acting (9 weeks) protection against ticks, mites, lice & fleas	All Packings
3	Cypermethrin 20% high Cis	Each ml Contain Cypermethrin200mg Propylene Glycolq.s	For long acting (9 weeks) protection against ticks, mites, lice & fleas	All Packings
4	DELTAMETHRIN 20% HIGH CIS	Each ml Contain DELTAMETHRIN...200mg Emulsifierq.s	Use in pest control.	All Packings
5	FLUMETHRIN 1 POUR ON	Each ml Contain FLUMETHRIN.....10mg Emulsifierq.s	Use for parasitic insects,for ticks on cattle.	All Packings
6	IVERMECTIN 1% POUR ON	Each ml Contain IVERMECTIN10mg Emulsifierq.s	Mixed infestation of internal and external parasites	All Packings
7	IVERMECTINE 1 %-CLORSULON 5 % POUR ON	Each ml Contain IVERMECTIN10mg CLORSULON.....50mg Emulsifierq.s	Against parasites	All Packings
8	EPRINOMECTIN 1% POUR ON	Each ml Contain EPRINOMECTIN10mg Emulsifierq.s	Use in parasitipedia	All Packings
9	ABAMECTIN 1 % POUR ON	Each ml Contain ABAMECTIN10mg Emulsifierq.s	Insecticide & anthelminitic	All Packings
10	DORAMECTIN 1 % POUR ON	Each ml Contain DORAMECTIN10mg Emulsifierq.s	Use on parasites	All Packings
11	AMITRAZ 12.5 % HIGH CIS	Each ml Contain AMITRAZ125mg Emulsifierq.s	Non-systemic acaricide,insecticide & scabicide	All Packings
12	FIPRONIL SPRAY	Each ml Contain FIPRONIL...0.25% w/v mg Emulsifierq.s	Broad spectrum insecticide.	All Packings
13	FIPRONIL SPOT ON	Each ml Contain FIPRONI 9.7%w/vmg Emulsifierq.s	Broad spectrum insecticide.	All Packings
14	FIPRONIL 5 METHOPRENE SPOT ON	Each ml Contain FIPRONI.....125mg 5 METHOPRENE...8.8%w/w Emulsifierq.s	It breaks biological life cycle.	All Packings