Cyfluthrin can be used to control insects in agricultural crops, landscapes, and turf and in and around structures. Examples are ants, aphids, beetles, bugs, cockroaches, earwigs, fleas, flies, mosquitoes, moths, silverfish, termites, and thrips. It can be found in many forms including emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, aerosols, granules, liquids, and ultra-low-volume (ULV) sprays.

**Potential hazards of cyfluthrin:**
- Highly toxic to fish.
- Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.
- Moderately toxic to mammals including people and pets. Low in toxicity to birds.
- Highly toxic to bees and other beneficial insects.

**Water quality issues:**
Cyfluthrin can attach to soil, which then can be carried by runoff in sediment into lakes, streams, and other water bodies, poisoning small aquatic creatures. However, cyfluthrin is very immobile in soil and is not considered a threat to groundwater.

**Tips for keeping cyfluthrin out of water:**
- Avoid applying granules to hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks.
- Sweep up granules that fall onto hard surfaces.
- Avoid perimeter sprays on hard surfaces around buildings, especially where water from irrigation or rain can wash the insecticide away.
- Do not apply near a water body or near places where water drains into the street, gutters, or storm drains.
- Avoid runoff by not overwatering.
- Apply only when needed.
- Avoid applying before the rainy season.

**Options to consider when pesticides are recommended:**
- Always select the least toxic product that can solve the problem and consider nonchemical alternatives. Always use pesticides in an integrated pest management program that includes a combination of methods.
- See the UC IPM Web site, [www.ipm.ucdavis.edu](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu), for nonchemical or safer chemical control alternatives.

**More about cyfluthrin:**
- Cyfluthrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that works by contact and stomach poisoning. Cyfluthrin is used to control insects that chew or suck to feed.

For more pesticide and pest management information, visit the University of California IPM Web site at [www.ipm.ucdavis.edu](http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu) or the California Department of Pesticide Regulation Web site at [www.cdpr.ca.gov](http://www.cdpr.ca.gov).

The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.