

TURF (GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS) - ANNUAL BLUEGRASS WEEVIL (HYPERODES) ADULT, ANTS, ETC.

General Information

GENERAL APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS

Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F controls numerous insects and mites on trees, shrubs, foliage plants, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, and flowers in greenhouses. Non-bearing crops are perennial crops that will not produce a harvestable raw agricultural commodity during the season of application.

Spreader stickers are not necessary with Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F.

Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F can be tank-mixed with insect growth regulators, other pesticides and other aqueous carriers. Observe all precautions and Directions for Use for each product. Physical compatibility may vary with different combinations of products, so prepare a small scale (pint or quart jar) test sample for any combination not tested previously. Use proper proportions in the small scale test to achieve the correct result.

Maximum rates: DO NOT apply more than 0.2 lb. ai/acre (40 fl. ozs. of Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F) in a single application or per year for outdoor applications.

Resistance:

When products are used repeatedly for control, some insects are known to build up resistance, but this can not be predicted. This product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Check with your local or state pest management authorities for more information.

This product, or other products with a comparable modes of action, may not provide sufficient control if resistance should develop in your area. A resistant species may be present if poor efficacy can not be linked to extreme weather conditions or improper treatment. Consult pest management advisors for the other methods of control for your area if you believe resistance is a factor.

Refer to the label for Dilution Chart.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

TURF (GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS)

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT ON GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS IN NASSAU COUNTY OR SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK.

In New York State, this product may NOT be applied to any grass or turf area within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).

In New York State, do make a single repeat application of Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F if there are signs of renewed insect activity, but not sooner than two weeks after the first application.

Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F may be applied as a surface or sub-surface treatment. To get uniform coverage when treating dense and/or long turf foliage use application volumes of up to 10 gallons per 1000 sq. feet.

For low volume applications (less than 2 gallons/1000 square feet): The treated area should be irrigated with at least 0.25 inches of water immediately following treatment to ensure control of sub-surface pests such as, but not limited to, Mole Crickets.

- Annual Bluegrass Weevil (*Hyperodes*) adults: Treatment of this species should be timed as they travel into grass areas and away from their overwintering sites. Travel usually begins when Forsythia is in full bloom and ends when *Cornus florida* (flowering dogwood) is in full bloom. For additional detailed information regarding treatment timing, check with your State Cooperative Extension Service.

- Billbug Adults: Treatment of adult billbugs should be made when they are first noticed in April and May. To optimize treatment timing, degree day models have been developed. For detailed information particular to your region, check with your State Cooperative Extension Service. Spring treatments for billbug adults will also offer control of over-wintered chinch bugs in temperate climates.

- Black Turfgrass Ataenius adults: In order to control the 1st and 2nd generation of black turfgrass ataenuis adults, respectively, treatments should take place in May and July. Time the May treatment to match with the full bloom stage of Vanhoutte spiraea (*Spiraea vanhoutte*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). Time the July treatment to match with the blooming Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*).
- Chinch Bugs: Mostly found in the thatch layer, chinch bugs infest the base of turf plants. In order to optimize the penetration of the insecticide to location of the chinch bugs, irrigation of the turf prior to treatment may be necessary. If a long mowing height is being maintained or if the thatch layer is excessive, use higher volume treatments. It may be necessary to use higher application rates (up to 0.1 lb ai/A or 20 fl. ozs. of Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F) to control populations made up of both adults and nymphs in mid-summer.
- Mites: Apply Bifenthrin Golf & Nursery 7.9F in combination with a labeled rate of a surfactant to achieve optimal control of eriophyid mites. A second application may be needed 5 to 7 days after the first to ensure optimal control.
- Mole Cricket adults: Because preferred turf areas are subject to constant invasion during the early spring by this very active stage, it is difficult to attain suitable control of adult mole crickets. Applications should be made as late in the day as possible and should be watered in with up to 0.5 inches of water immediately following treatment. To bring the mole crickets closer to the soil surface where contact with the insecticide will be maximized, it is imperative to irrigate prior to application if the soil is not moist. To obtain optimum control of subsequent nymph populations, turf areas that receive pressure from adult mole crickets should be treated at peak egg hatch.
- Mole Cricket nymphs: Treat those turf areas that are hit with intense adult mole cricket pressure in the spring right before peak egg hatch. Young nymphs are more vulnerable to insecticides at this time because they are close to the soil surface where the insecticide is most concentrated therefore, the greatest amount of control is reached. In order to sustain adequate control of larger, more damaging, nymphs later in the year, it may be necessary to use higher application rates more often. It is ideal to treat the areas as late in the day as possible and water immediately after treatment with up to 0.5 inches of water. To get mole crickets nearer to the soil surface where there will be maximum contact, it is necessary to

irrigate prior to application if the soil is not moist.

- Apply with ground application equipment only (and apply with nozzles not more than two feet above the turf).
- DO NOT apply when wind conditions favor downwind drift to nearby water bodies.
- DO NOT apply when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph.
- Avoid application when wind gusts approach 10 mph.
- DO NOT apply when a temperature inversion exists.
- Apply using nozzles that provide the largest droplet size compatible with sufficient coverage.
- If rain is expected within 12 hours (or whatever time is necessary for the spray to dry), DO NOT apply for surface feeding pests.
- DO NOT apply by ground equipment within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds.
- DO NOT apply when turf areas are water-logged or soil is saturated with water (i.e. will not accept irrigation).

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground Surface](#)

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[Broadcast/Foliar Ground Surface](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

[field_rates 2](#)



Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Mole Cricket adults: Applications should be made as late in the day as possible.

Billbug adults: When they are first noticed in April and May.

Black Turfgrass Ataenius adults: In May and July.

Mole Cricket nymphs: In the spring right before peak egg hatch.