

MOLE CONTROL - CONICAL MOUNDS AND DEEP TUNNELS

General Information

USE RESTRICTIONS: This product may only be applied at the use sites and by the application methods indicated on this label. Bait must be applied directly into mole and/or pocket gopher burrow systems. This product may be used only in lawns, golf courses, and other turf areas to control eastern moles (*Scalopus aquaticus*), the star-nosed moles (*Condylura cristata*), or *Scapanus* spp., moles that occur in the western U.S. Also controls pocket gophers (*Geomys*.sp and *Thomomys* sp.) This bait must be applied under ground in mole and gopher deep tunnels or subsurface runways. Do not place this bait in areas where there is a possibility of contaminating food or surfaces that come in direct contact with food. Do not apply bait above ground. Remove or bury any bait spilled on the ground during application. Several treatments may be necessary to control mole and gopher infestations. Follow separate application directions on this label for moles and gophers.

DIFFERENCES between MOLES and GOPHERS

Moles are insectivores whose diet are primarily worms and soft bodied insects.

They put up large mounds that are conical and very cloddy. Certain mole species will leave “ridged” runways near the soil surface. Gophers are vegetarians and prefer succulent plant roots. They put up random low, fan-shaped mounds of finely excavated soil. Moles and gophers can be active year round.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

MOLE APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

CONICAL MOUNDS AND DEEP TUNNELS: Moles also may construct deeper tunnel systems, 4-6 inches below the ground surface. Such deeper tunnel systems are betrayed by the presence of conical mounds, sometimes 4-12 inches high, which are formed when moles push excavated soil up to the surface. Adjacent conical mounds often are only a few feet apart. The tunnel running between adjacent mounds may be found by probing the soil between mounds. Resistance on the probe decreases abruptly once the tunnel is entered.

To bait deeper tunnels, probe until a tunnel is located. Enlarge the probe hole as

needed to accommodate the passage of bait. Apply a teaspoon amount (about 4 grams) of bait into the tunnel. Cover the probe hole with sod, a small rock or wadded paper to exclude light. Take care not to allow soil to cover bait. Treat each apparent length of deep tunnel. Several days after treatment, check deep tunnels and marking them with flagged stakes inserted into the soil beside the opening. Retreat all deep tunnels whose openings are reclosed from within during the next 72 hours.

Method

[Bait](#)

Timings

[N.A.](#)