

TURF - ANTS, BLACK VINE WEEVIL (ADULT), ETC.

General Information

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not allow people or pets in treated area until spray has dried.

Apply this product directly to the turf area. Water treated area as directed on the label. Do not water to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application.

Not for use on plants being grown for sale, or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Not for use on sod farms, nurseries, in commercial greenhouses or on grass grown for seed.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Triple Crown Golf Insecticide as a broadcast treatment.

Use application volumes of up to 10 gallons per 1000 square feet when treating dense grass foliage for uniform coverage.

For low volume applications (< 2 gallons/1000 square feet), irrigate the treated area with at least 0.25 inches of water immediately following application to ensure efficacy against sub-surface pests (e.g. mole crickets).

Resistance Management

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products with the same chemical class used repeatedly for control. Triple Crown Golf Insecticide contains Group 3 and Group 4A insecticides. Although pest resistance cannot be predicted, a general rule to reduce the onset of resistance in pest species to Triple Crown Golf Insecticide is not to consecutively and repeatedly apply Group 3 and/or Group 4A insecticides during a growing season for control of a particular pest target. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities or your FMC representative for more specific details on insect resistance management strategies. If resistance does occur use another chemistry class that is registered for the pest and crop.

Remarks

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 Triple Crown Golf Insecticide if there are signs of renewed insect activity, but not sooner than two weeks after the first application.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Comments

- Chinch Bugs: Chinch Bugs infest the base of grass plants and are often found in the thatch layer. Irrigation of the grass area before treatment will optimize the penetration of the insecticide to the area where the chinch bugs are located. Use higher volume applications if the thatch layer is excessive or if a relatively long mowing height is being maintained. Chinch Bugs can be one of the most difficult pests to control in grasses and the higher application rates (Up to 0.8 fluid oz. per 1000 square feet) may be required to control populations that contain both nymphs and adults during the middle of the summer.

- Crane Flies: Treatments can be made to control early to mid-season larvae (approximately August – February) as they feed on plant crowns. Treatments made to late-season larvae (approximately March, April) may only provide suppression.

- Flea larvae: Flea larvae develop in the soil of shaded areas that are accessible to pets or other animals. Use a higher volume application when treating these areas to ensure penetration of the insecticide into the soil. Note: if the lawn area is being

treated with Triple Crown T&O Insecticide at 0.25 fluid oz. per 1000 square feet for adult flea control, then the larval application rate may be achieved by increasing the application volume two- to four-fold.

- Imported Fire Ants: Control will be optimized by combining broadcast applications that will control foraging workers and newly mated fly-in queens with mound drenches that will control existing colonies. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application or use a high volume application. Apply broadcast treatments at 0.46 to 0.80 fluid oz. per 1,000 square feet. Use enough finished volume to penetrate thatch or sod. Treat mounds by applying 0.80 oz Triple Crown T&O Insecticide per mound in 1 to 2 gallons water by sprinkling the mound until it is wet and treat 3 feet out around the mound. Use the higher volume for mounds larger than 12". Treat mounds with sufficient force to break their apex and allow the insecticide solution to flow into the ant tunnels. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 - 80°F) or in early morning or late evening hours.

- Mole Cricket adults: Achieving acceptable control of adult mole crickets is difficult because preferred grass areas are subject to continuous invasion during the early spring by this extremely active stage. 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 after treatment. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application to bring the mole crickets closer to the soil surface where contact with the insecticide will be maximized. Grass areas that receive pressure from adult mole crickets should be treated at peak egg hatch to ensure optimum control of subsequent nymph populations (see below).

- Mole Cricket nymphs: Grass areas that received intense adult mole cricket pressure in the spring should be treated immediately prior to peak egg hatch. Optimal control is achieved at this time because young nymphs are more susceptible to insecticides and they are located near the soil surface where the insecticide is most concentrated. Control of larger, more damaging, nymphs later in the year may require both higher application rates and more frequent applications to maintain acceptable control. 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 after treatment. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application to bring the mole crickets closer to the soil surface where contact with the insecticide will be maximized.

- Ticks (Including ticks that may transmit Lyme Disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted fever): Do not make spot applications. Treat the entire area where exposure to ticks may occur. Use higher spray volumes when treating areas with dense ground cover or heavy leaf litter. Ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas on host animals. Retreatment may be necessary to achieve and/or maintain control during periods of high pest pressure. Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed activity. Limit repeat application to no more than once per seven days.

Deer ticks (*Ixodes* sp.) have a complicated life cycle that ranges over a two year period and involves four life stages. Applications should be made in the late fall and/or early spring to control adult ticks that are usually located on brush or grass above the soil surface and in mid to late spring to control larvae and nymphs that reside in the soil and leaf litter.

American dog ticks may be a considerable nuisance in suburban settings, particularly where homes are built on land that was previously field or forest. These ticks commonly congregate along paths or roadways where humans are likely to be encountered. Applications should be made as necessary from mid-spring to early fall to control American dog tick larvae, nymphs and adults.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Timings

[N.A.](#)