GRASS AND PERIMETER APPLICATIONS - ANTS, CENTIPEDES, ETC.

General Information

For use to control Ants (including Imported Fire Ants), Mole Crickets and other Insect pests on lawns in landscaped areas and perimeters around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, golf courses, sod farms and athletic fields.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. active ingredient (a.i.) per acre per application on residential use sites (i.e., around private homes, apartment buildings, condominiums, non-agricultural outbuildings, non-commercial greenhouses, pre-schools or day care facilities). May be applied at up to 0.4 lb. a.i. per acre per application on non-residential use sites (i.e., around institutional, public, commercial or industrial buildings; golf courses; sod farms; parks; recreational areas or athletic fields).

Do not broadcast apply more than 0.4 lbs. A.I. (200 lbs. Talstar GC Granular) per Acre per year.

Do not apply within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds.

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

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

GRASS AND PERIMETER APPLICATIONS

(Including Golf Courses and Sod Farms)

Grass Application: Broadcast Talstar GC Granular Insecticide with suitable application equipment to ensure uniform coverage over the treatment area.

APPLICATION RATES

The application rates will provide excellent control of the respective pests under typical conditions. However, at the discretion of the applicator, Talstar GC may be applied at up to 0.4 lb AI/A to control each of the pests listed. However, for residential lawn use, do not apply more than 0.2 lbs. A.I. per Acre per application.

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 Talstar GC Granular if there are signs of renewed insect activity, but not sooner than two weeks after the first application.

Comments:

Chinch Bugs: Chinch bugs infest the base of grass plants and are often found in the thatch layer. Irrigate the treated area with up to 0.25 inches of water immediately after application to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide. Chinch bugs can be one of the most difficult pests to control in grasses and the higher applications rates may be required to control populations that contain both nymphs and adults during the summer.

Flea larvae: Flea larvae develop in the soil of shaded areas that are accessible to pets or other animals. Irrigate the treated area with up to 0.5 inches of water immediately after application to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide.

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 eliminate existing colonies. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application. Broadcast treatments should apply up to 0.4 lb AI/A. Mounds should be treated by diluting 1 teaspoon of Talstar GC Flowable

(EPA Reg. No. 279-3156) formulation per gallon of water and applying 1 to 2 gallons of finished spray per mound. The mounds should be treated with sufficient force to break their apex and allow the insecticide solution to flow into the ant tunnels. A four foot diameter circle around the mound should also be treated. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 - 80° F) or in early morning or late evening hours. Note: a spray rig that is calibrated to apply 0.1 lb AI/A (20 ozs.) of Talstar Flowable in 2.5 gallons per 1,000 square feet contains the approximate dilution (1 teaspoon per gallon) that is required for fire ant mound drenches in the spray tank.

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.

11Scorpions: To ensure optimum control, treat the building perimeter at dusk to prevent outdoor scorpions from entering the building. Scorpions reside hidden in cracks and voids during the day and are active at night at temperatures above 77ºF/25ºC. Resting areas can be identified at night using a blacklight (UV bulb) as scorpions will fluoresce. These areas should also be treated. Prior to treatment, to increase treatment efficacy, remove trash, debris, or firewood that scorpions may use as resting sites.

Ticks: Do not make spot applications. Treat the entire area where exposure to ticks may occur. Use higher application rates when treating areas with dense ground cover or heavy leaf litter. Ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas on host animals. Retreat as necessary to maintain adequate control. Do not allow public use of treated areas during application.

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 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.

Refer in the table of the label for the Pounds of Talstar GC for Perimeter Applications Linear Distance (Feet) Around Structure

Note: The amounts of Talstar Insecticide listed in the table are based on the total area being treated. This area is determined by multiplying the linear distance by the band width and then adding to that value the area of a circle whose radius is equal to the band width (to account for the area treated at the four corners of a rectangular structure).

Method
Broadcast
Rates
field_rates 0

field_rates 1
field_rates 2

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings
Flea: Larval and adult stage.
Chinch Bugs, Mole Cricket: Nymphal and adult stage..
Imported Fire ants: In cool weather (65 - 80° F) or in early morning or late evening hours.
Deer ticks: Mid to late-spring.
American dog ticks: Mid-spring to early fall.