

FIRE ANT CONTROL - BROADCAST APPLICATION

General Information

USE INFORMATION

Resistance Management

Some insect pests are known to develop resistance to products after repeated use. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the insects on this label.

Clinch contains a Group 6 insecticide (abamectin). Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent resistance to Group 6 insecticides may eventually dominate the pest population if Group 6 insecticides are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Clinch or other Group 6 insecticides.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect or mite may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

- In order to maintain susceptibility to this class of chemistry:
- Avoid using Group 6 insecticides exclusively for season-long control of insect species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For insect species with successive or overlapping generations, apply Clinch or other Group 6 insecticides using a "treatment window" approach. A treatment window is a period of time as defined by the stage of crop development and/or the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, there may either be single or consecutive applications (seed treatment, soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated) of the Group 6 insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum Clinch allowed per growing season.

- Following a treatment window of Group 6 insecticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 6 insecticides.
- A treatment window rotation, along with other IPM practices for the crop and use area, is considered an effective strategy for preventing or delaying a pest's ability to develop resistance to these classes of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply Clinch or other Group 6 miticides/insecticides.

Other Insect or Mite Resistance Management (RM) practices include:

- Incorporating IPM techniques into your insect control program
- Monitoring treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same crop outlet and effective rates are applied

For additional information on Insect or Mite Resistance Management:

- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations.
- Visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org/>.

Agricultural premises not accessible to livestock:

Around barns, chicken houses, and agricultural equipment

How Clinch Ant Bait Works

Clinch Ant Bait controls fire ants and pavement ant with 2 modes of action.

1) First, Clinch Ant Bait is a stomach insecticide that slowly kills ants after they ingest the bait. This slow action is important because it allows worker ants to pass Clinch Ant Bait throughout the colony and eventually to the queen.

2) The second mode of action directly impacts the queen; after the queen ingests Clinch Ant Bait, viable egg production ceases.

The combined effect of these two modes of action is elimination of the ant colony.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

When to Apply

- Apply Clinch Ant Bait when ants are actively foraging (typically when soil temperatures are greater than 60°F [15°C] or consult your state agricultural experiment station or state Agricultural Extension Service for optimum timing of application.
- Do not apply Clinch Ant Bait if foliage is wet; the bait particles may stick to the

foliage and that could result in poor coverage. For maximum effectiveness, apply after dew or rainfall on the soil surface has also dried.

- For best results, do not apply Clinch Ant Bait if rainfall is anticipated within 4-6 hours after application, and wait at least 48 hours before irrigating the treated area.

Note: Allow 7-10 days after applying Clinch Ant Bait before using a contact insecticide. This allows worker ants time to collect the bait and distribute the bait throughout the colony.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

How to Apply Broadcast Application Instructions

Ground Application Equipment

- Apply Clinch Ant Bait using properly calibrated equipment to ensure accurate dosage and uniform distribution.
- Spreaders must not crush bait particles because this could result in “caking” and misapplication.
- See Use Restrictions.

Aerial Application Equipment

- Apply aurally using either rotary or fixed-wing aircraft.
- Applications must be made using properly calibrated equipment that will uniformly distribute 1 lb of Clinch Ant Bait per acre.
- See Use Restrictions.

Use Restrictions

- Method of Application (Also see Broadcast Application Instructions.)
- Ground or aerial application is permitted only in the Terrestrial Food Crops listed in the USE INFORMATION section of this label.
- Only ground application equipment may be used for application around barns, chicken houses, and equipment.
- Buffer zone: To avoid hazard to aquatic organisms, do not apply Clinch Ant Bait within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish ponds.
- Maximum Amount per Application: Do not apply more than 1 lb of Clinch Ant Bait per acre per application.
- Application Interval: If retreatment is needed due to insufficient control, re-

infestation, or continued activity of very large mounds, areas may be retreated 30 days after the previous application. However, do not exceed the maximum amount permitted per year.

- Maximum Amount per Year: Do not apply more than 4 lb of Clinch Ant Bait per acre per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for Terrestrial Food Crops: 0 days
- Location Restrictions:
 - Do not apply around chicken houses where birds may come into contact with treated areas. Chickens may be returned to treated areas 7 days after application or after the ants have been given sufficient time to collect the bait.
 - Do not use on any cropland not listed in the USE INFORMATION section of this label.
- Grazing Restriction:
 - Do not use in pastures or rangeland grazed by cattle, sheep, or other animals (including horses).
 - To avoid illegal residues, do not allow livestock to graze in any treated areas.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[N.A.](#)