

## **LAWN AND PERIMETER - ANTS ETC.**

### General Information

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Not for use on plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, or lawns or grounds.

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; parks; recreational areas or athletic fields).

DO NOT broadcast apply more than 0.4 lbs. a.i. (200 lbs. of Bifenthrin L/P .2 G) per Acre per year.

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

#### Resistance:

When products are used repeatedly for control, some insects are known to build up resistance to products used, but resistance 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 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.

## LAWN & PERIMETER APPLICATIONS

Use appropriate application equipment to broadcast Bifenthrin L/P .2 G to achieve thorough coverage of the area being treated.

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 not make a single repeat application of Bifenthrin L/P .2 G if there are signs of renewed insect activity, but not sooner than two weeks after the first application.

### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

**Chinch Bugs:** Commonly found in the thatch layer, Chinch bugs attack the base of grass plants. Directly following treatment, water the treated area with up to 0.25 inches of water to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide. Chinch bugs can be hard pests to control in grasses and to control populations that contain both nymphs and adults during the summer, higher applications rates may be necessary.

**Flea larvae:** Immature fleas mature in shaded areas accessible to pets and other animals. To activate (release from the granule) the insecticide, water the treated areas with up to 0.5 inches of water directly following application.

**Imported Fire ants:** The best control will be achieved by using broadcast treatments in combination with mound drenches. It is critical to water before treatment if the soil is dry. Apply up to 0.4 lb a.i./A when making broadcast treatments. Treat mounds with a product that is registered with the EPA and properly labeled for control of fire ant mounds or by applying 1/2 cup of Bifenthrin L/P .2 G per mound and then drenching the mound with 1 to 2 gallons of water. To break their apex and permit the insecticide solution to flow inside the ant tunnels, the mounds should be treated with adequate force. 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. The queen will be killed within 24 hours of application. Six months residual activity for control of foraging Imported Fire Ants and newly mated Fly-In Queens will be provided by applying 125 lbs./acre of Bifenthrin L/P .2 G.

**Mole Cricket adults:** Since the preferred grass areas are susceptible to constant invasion in early spring by the active adult stage, it can be hard to sustain control of

adult mole crickets. It is ideal to treat the areas as late in the day as possible and water directly following application with up to 0.5 inches of water. To ensure maximum contact when soil is dry, it is necessary to irrigate prior to treatment to bring the adult mole crickets closer to the soil surface. To obtain the best possible control of potential nymphal populations, the grass areas preferred by adult mole crickets should be treated at peak hatch stage.

Mole Cricket nymphs: Treat grass areas that are preferred by adult mole crickets in the spring just before peak egg hatch. Young nymphs are more vulnerable to insecticidal treatment at this stage because they are close to the soil surface where the insecticide is most concentrated and thereby providing the most efficient control. For larger more damaging nymphal stages later in the year, it may be necessary to use higher application rates more frequently. It is ideal to treat the areas as late in the day as possible and water immediately after application with up to 0.5 inches of water. To ensure maximum contact when soil is dry, it is necessary to irrigate prior to treatment to bring the adult mole crickets closer to the soil surface.

Ticks (Including ticks that may transmit Lyme Disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted fever): Make application to the entire area where contact with ticks may occur. DO NOT make spot treatments. Treat the whole area where contact to ticks may occur. When treating areas with dense ground cover or heavy leaf litter use higher application rates. Ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas on host animals. DO NOT allow public use of treated areas during application. Deer ticks (*Ixodes* sp.) have a four-stage life cycle spanning 2 years. To control larvae and nymphs that live in the soil and leaf litter, treatments should be made in mid to late-spring. American dog ticks invade suburban settings in areas where residences and dwellings are constructed on former fields or wooded areas. These pests normally gather by paths or roadways where they are likely to find a host. To control tick larvae, nymphs and adults, treatments should take place, as needed, from mid spring to early fall.

Perimeter Treatment: Treat the ground area 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the structure.

Boundary Treatment: Treat mulch areas, soil areas, vegetation areas, ornamental gardens, planter areas, pavement crevices and fence lines.

Method

## Broadcast

### Rates

field rates 0

field rates 1

field rates 2

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### Timings

Imported Fire Ants: Apply in cool weather or in early morning or late evening hours.

Mole Cricket (adults): Should be treated at peak hatch stage.

Mole Cricket (nymphs): Treat in the spring just before peak egg hatch.

Ticks: Treatments should take place from mid spring to early fall.