

FOR CONTROL OF MOLE CRICKETS

General Information

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate degree of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2- PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidotes immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals and birds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

For golf course turf applications, the maximum application rate per application is 1 lb. a.i./A.

For Control of Mole Crickets in Golf Course Turf and Sod Farm Turf Only – Apply Chlorpyrifos E-Pro 1% Mole Cricket Bait at the rate of 100 pounds per acre or 2-1/4 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft. Spread evenly over the area using a mechanical spreader. Make applications in late afternoon on moist soil in areas known to be infested with these insects. Repeat application in about one week for best control.

The best time to control the Southern Mole Cricket:

March through August - egg laying time

February through September - adult mole crickets

Method

[N.A.](#)

Rates

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[In late afternoon on moist soil.](#)