DIY PEST AND LAWN

For Best Results Treating for Soil Insects with Bifen XTS - Mixing rate should be 2-3 oz with one gallon of water per 1000sqft

Armyworms, Cutworms and Sod Webworms:

To ensure optimum control, delay watering (irrigation) or mowing for 24 hours after application. If the grass area is being maintained at a mowing height of greater than 1 inch, then higher application rates (Up to 1 fluid oz. per 1000 square feet) may be required during periods of high pest pressure.

Annual Bluegrass Weevil (Hyperodes) adults:
Applications should be timed to control adult weevils as they leave their overwintering sites and move into grass areas. This movement generally begins when Forsythia is in full bloom and con-cludes when flowering dogwood (Cornus florida) is in full bloom. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for more specific information regarding application timing..

Billbug adults:
Applications should be made when adult billbugs are first observed during April and May. Degree day models have been developed to opti- mize application timing. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for information specific to your region. In temperate regions, spring applications tar- geting billbug adults will also provide control of over-wintered chinch bugs.

Black Turfgrass Ataenius adults:
Applications should be made during May and July to control the first and second generation of black turfgrass ataenius adults, respectively. The May application should be timed to coincide with the full bloom stage of Vanhoutte spiraea (Spiraea vanhouttei) and horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum). The July application should be timed to coincide with the bloom- ing of Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus).

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 2-3 fluid oz. per 1000 square feet with 12 gallons of water)** may be required to control populations that contain both nymphs and adults during the middle of the summer.

Mites: To ensure optimal control of eriophyid mites, apply in combination with the labeled application rate of a surfactant. A second application, five to seven days after the first, may be necessary to achieve acceptable control.

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 **BIFEN XTS** 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 applica- tions 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 broad- cast treatments at 0.6 to 2 fluid oz. per 1,000 square feet. Use enough finished volume to penetrate thatch or sod. Treat mounds by applying 1 oz **BIFEN XTS** 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 the 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.

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.

DIY Pest and Lawn 386-774-2847

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