

# Controlling pests while protecting our environment

## —an attainable balance

**W**ith hollow, needle-like mouths, they pierce leaves, sucking up plant-sustaining sap. Others prefer to dine on plant tissue, leaving holes, notches, and tunnels in turf and ornamentals. Some even spread plant viruses.

Whether the problem is chinch bugs, aphids, sod webworms or mole crickets, insect pests damage turf and ornamentals—and hurt business.

Landscape professionals know that successful and responsible control of these damaging insects takes some extra work, but the results are well worth it.

### IPM is right for today

DowElanco supports the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the logical, efficient, and economical approach to controlling pest problems. IPM uses the full range of control options including chemical. True IPM practices recommend the judicious use of pesticides when necessary.

Professionals can use IPM to their advantage by exercising all available options, including resistant cultivars, cultural practices, mechanical controls and pesticides when appropriate.

Do keep in mind that insecticides continue to be the most effective means of controlling established populations of insect pests that damage turf and ornamentals.

### A closer look at IPM

There are a number of steps or "rules of thumb" to follow when establishing an IPM program. Let's take a quick look:

- ▶ Use plants that thrive in your region and mow turf properly.

- ▶ Check regularly for insects.

- ▶ When inspecting, determine if insects are beneficial or harmful.

- ▶ When damage is occurring, find a threshold level that the plant can tolerate.

- ▶ Consider all treatment options—in many cases, that means using Dursban\* insecticide for needed control.

### Maximum benefits, minimum risks

When you do choose to use pesticides, remember many factors can affect the performance. Here's what to consider to enhance their performance while still adhering to the principles of IPM:

**Fertilize regularly.** Insecticides work best if an annual fertilizer program is followed along with cultural practices to strengthen turfgrass plants before pests attack.

**Identify the pest.** Before applying an insecticide, positively identify the species of pests in the environment. Make sure the insect appears

on the insecticide label to be applied. Hard-to-control species may require repeated applications.

**Research pest life cycles.** Knowing when to control is as important as knowing what

surface-feeding insects.

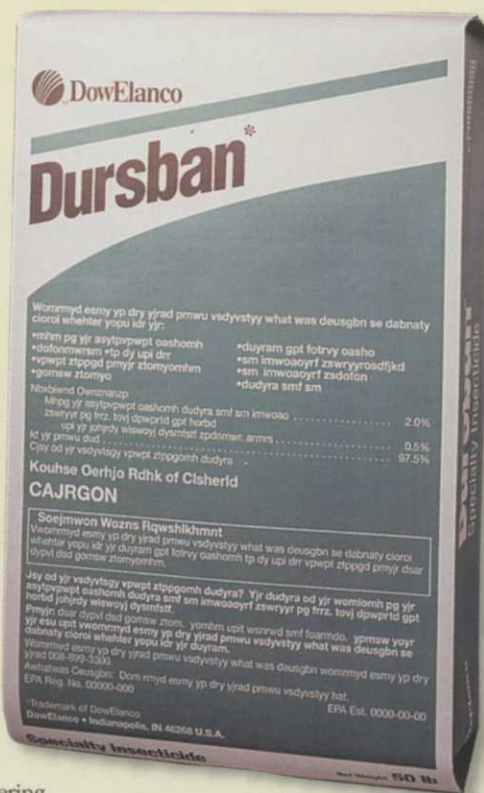
Dursban can offer control of the most detrimental insects including chinch bugs, sod webworms and aphids.

Available in liquid form as Dursban Pro, in a wettable powder in Dursban 50W in water-soluble packets, as granules, baits and on fertilizer, it provides economical control of over 140 insect pests when used according to label instructions.

Dursban can also be tank-mixed with most herbicides and fungicides for further efficiency. It binds with thatch and organic matter in soil, and resists leaching even in heavy rainfall.

Dursban fits well within the parameters of IPM to control a host of insects at low rates. For lawn care and landscape professionals, following IPM simply means more vigorous turfgrass and plants, pest identification and more efficient use of chemicals. And the first mission of any professional pest control method should be balance. Anything too strong or ineffective tips the scales. That's why Dursban strikes a perfect balance

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pests to control. Strike when they are most vulnerable, usually when insects are in early larval or nymphal stages. That's when they are more susceptible to treatment.

### Dursban delivers control

Professionals continually seek proven products that will economically provide broad-spectrum control of the most troublesome pests, including