

IMAGO GB

GRANULAR BAIT INSECTICIDE FOR FLY CONTROL

TREATMENT OF BREEDING ENVIRONMENTS



Composition Formulation User Targets 5g/kg Acetamiprid (CAS n°160430-64-8) Granular bait (GB) Professionals and farmers For the control of flies

Strenghts

IMAGO GB has a triple attraction effect with the combination of 2 different natural food attractants (sugar and lactose) and a sexual pheromone (Z-9-Tricosene). It encourages both male and female flies to remain in the treated areas to consume or to be contact with the formulation and assures the absorption of lethal doses of the formulation by the flies. **IMAGO GB** contains a bittering agent, the Denatonium Benzoate to prevent accidental consumption by non-targeted organisms.

- INSECTICIDE GRANULAR BAIT READY TO USE FOR FLY CONTROL
- VERY ATTRACTIVE, CONTAINS A SEXUAL PHEROMONE
- PALATABLE, CONTAINS FOOD COMPONENTS
- LASTS UP TO 3 MONTHS
- EASY TO USE

Doses and instructions

Dose rate:

25g/10m².

Instruction of use: Select places where flies stay or travel (around window frames, watering places, manure storage...) and avoid airflows. Put the IMAGO GB on a cardboard, plate or a cup or scatter directly on the floor in avoiding product accumulation. Place IMAGO GB out of the reach of animals and do not apply directly to surfaces on which food/fodder is stored or prepared. To increase the attractiveness, it is also possible to moisten the granules with water or milk.



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



Use

Use: Usable for material, transport and premise in contact with packaged foodstuff from vegetal or animal origin.

Usable for animal housing, material and transport (farm hygiene).

- Onset of biocidal effect: In the hours following the application
- Residual effect: Protection until 3 months.
- Application frequency: Applied at a frequency varying from 1 to 3 months depending on the infestation level.
- Cleaning instructions: Do not clean the treated surfaces: clean with detergent and hot water if you want to stop the biocide effect.
- Period of use: April to October





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Technical information

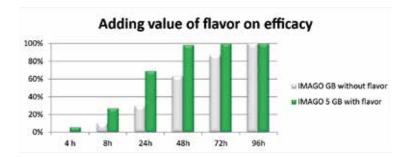
Nuisance flies can breed prolifically in animal manure, spoiled feed and straw bedding. They can also be a disease vector (Salmonellosis, Verminosis, Trypanosomiasis...) and allergens vector.

The presence of large number of flies can have a serious impact on health and production: For example, 50 flies on one animal can reduce milk production by 50% and animal weight by 25%. It can also irritate farm workers, causes neighbors to complain and affects the reputation of the farmers.

A good farm management should include fly control.

Fly control can only be achieve by an integrated a global pest management approach. Basic principles needs to be understood:

- It is impossible to eradicate all flies, so insecticide treatments are aimed to reduce fly populations to tolerable levels. They need to be carefully applied in spring when false stable flies proliferate but also occur during warm, wet summers when the excess moisture prevents manure drying and favors rapid fly breeding.
- A good standard of farm management will reduce fly populations and the need to use insecticides. Good management includes general farm hygiene, maintaining healthy animals, trimming grass around sheds, cleaning up spilt feed around storage areas and animal sheds, reducing moisture in and around buildings by controlling water run-off, guttering, drains and maintaining leak free stock watering systems.





TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



Technical specifications

Parameters	Normal Value	Reference/method
Aspect	Yellow granules	
Al Acetamiprid	4,3 - 5,8 g/kg	FAO
Al Z9-tricosen	0.45 - 0.75	FAO
Loss on drying	<0,5%	IR 85°C
Pour density (bulk density)	725 - 850	CIPAC MT 186
рН	5,7 (1%, 500 ppm)	Diluted 1% in CIPAC MT 75.3
Undersized granules	< 0,5%	% < 125 μm

Physical-chemical parameters

Parameters	Normal Value	Reference/method
Flammability of solids	not considered as highly flammable	EC A10 Method
Statement on oxidizing and explosive properties	Explosive and oxidizing properties tests should not be required.	
Self-ignition temperature of solids	No self-ignition temperature of the test item was observed up to the melting point of the test item (about 180 °C)	EC A16 Method
Flowability of granules	The mean percentage of test item retained on the 5-mm sieve after 5 liftings was 0.4% w/w. The mean percentage of test item retained on the 5-mm sieve after 20 liftings was 0.4% w/w.	MT 172.1 method

Presentation

Box of 500g / Bucket of 5kg

