

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO HAZARD TO NONTARGET ORGANISMS
For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under the direct supervision of a Certified Applicator, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

PETERSEN'S
POCKET GOPHER BAIT
 Plains Pocket Gopher (*Geomys bursarius*)

Active Ingredient	
Strychnine.....	0.50%
Inert Ingredients.....	99.50%
Total.....	100.00%

NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.

ACCEPTED
 NOV 21 2006
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10031-6

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER-POISON



FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: CALL A PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY. If less than ten (10) minutes have passed since the poison was taken, give 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down in a quiet, darkened room and keep him warm and quiet. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIAN

Administer 100% oxygen by positive pressure to provide as much pulmonary gas exchange as possible, despite seizures.

Administer ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS intravenously to control convulsions.

NOTICE: It may be difficult or impossible to stop the seizure activity without stopping respiration. Be prepared to maintain pulmonary ventilation mechanically. Tracheotomy may be necessary if seizures are prolonged.

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

MANUFACTURED & DISTRIBUTED BY
PETERSEN SEEDS INC
 204 S Elm St.
 Gordon, NE 69343
 Phone (308) 282-1523
 EPA REG. NO. 10031-6
 EPA EST. NO. 10031-NB-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARD to HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Convulsive poison! Fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe dust. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- cotton gloves;
- shoes plus socks.

When loading more than 3 lbs (1.4 kg) of bait into mechanical application equipment and when disposing of non-rigid containers (e.g., bags) handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- waterproof gloves;
- shoes plus socks;
- goggles or face shield; and
- dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then, wash thoroughly and put on clean clothes.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of waterproof gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Do not allow bait to be exposed on soil surface. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by the cleaning of equipment or the disposal of wastes.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

Notice: the killing of a member of an endangered species during strychnine baiting operations may result in a fine under the Endangered Species Act. Before baiting, the user is advised to contact the Regional U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Endangered Species Specialist) or the local Fish and Game Office for specific information on endangered species. Strychnine baits should not be used in the geographic ranges of the following species except under programs and procedures approved by the U.S. EPA: California Condor, San Joaquin Kit Fox, Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat, Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Gray Wolf, and Grizzly Bear.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

USE RESTRICTIONS: This product may only be used in underground applications to control Plains Pocket Gophers (*Geomys bursarius*) and Northern Pocket Gophers (*Thomomys talpoides*) in subterranean applications on cropland, rangelands, and noncrop areas. Bait must be applied directly into pocket gophers' underground tunnels or into artificial burrow systems using the methods prescribed on this label.

DO NOT PLACE BAIT ON OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE. DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT OVER FOOD OR FEED CROPS. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers, other persons, pets, or domestic animals. Keep pets and other people out of the area during application.

BURROW-BUILDER BAITING: Follow manufacturer's instructions for the equipment used to apply gopher bait. Apply 1 to 2 pounds of bait per acre using 20- to 30-foot row-spacing intervals. Apply only when soil condition is proper to insure formation of a good artificial burrow. Burrow-builders construct burrows best in moist soil. In dry soil, the burrow will crumble and cave in. Spilled bait must be picked up or buried. See the supplemental "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" on the leaflet attached to this bag for additional information and instructions pertaining to this application method.

HAND BAITING:

Probe Method: To locate main underground tunnel, probe ground around an active mound using a metal rod, bait-dispensing probe, or a smooth, strong stick. Begin probing at a distance of about 15 inches in front of the horseshoe shaped depression (plug) and move in a circular fashion around mound until main runway is located by a sudden drop in soil resistance against probe. Deposit a teaspoon amount of bait in main tunnel. If a bait dispensing probe is used, make sure that it is calibrated to deliver teaspoon amounts. Pick up any spilled bait immediately. Close probe hole with soil or sod, taking care to eliminate light and to keep dirt from sifting in and covering bait. Depending upon the density of burrow

- 3 8 4
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This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Do not allow bait to be exposed on soil surface. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by the cleaning of equipment or the disposal of wastes.

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HAND BAITING:

Probe Method: To locate main underground tunnel, probe ground around an active mound using a metal rod, bait-dispensing probe, or a smooth, strong stick. Begin probing at a distance of about 15 inches in front of the horseshoe shaped depression (plug) and move in a circular fashion around mound until main runway is located by a sudden drop in soil resistance against probe. Deposit a teaspoon amount of bait in main tunnel. If a bait dispensing probe is used, make sure that it is calibrated to deliver teaspoon amounts. Pick up any spilled bait immediately. Close probe hole with soil or sod, taking care to eliminate light and to keep dirt from sifting in and covering bait. Depending upon the density of burrow systems, one pound of bait will treat one to eight acres. See the supplemental "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" on the leaflet attached to this bag for additional information and instructions pertaining to this application method.

Lateral Tunnels Method: Remove burrow plug from the flat side of the burrow fan. Using a long-handled spoon, insert one teaspoon of bait into the main runway system. Close tunnel with soil in such a manner that soil will not cover bait. Pick up any spilled bait immediately. Depending upon the density of burrow systems, one pound of bait will treat one to eight acres.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container, in a dry place inaccessible to children, pets, and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spilled bait, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of bags in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

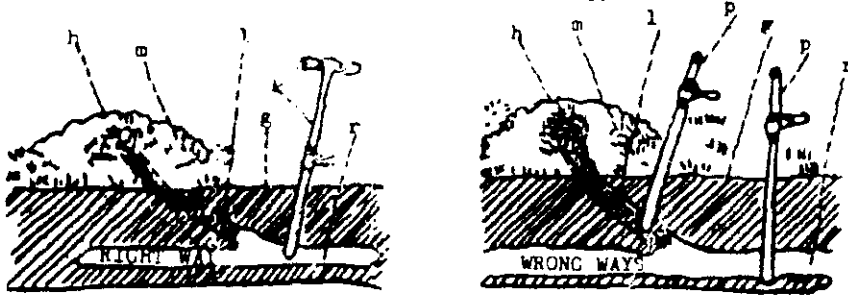
PETERSEN'S POCKET GOPHER BAIT DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL: Spring and fall are the best times to control pocket gophers with poison. Midsummer (July and August) is the poorest time to attempt control. The poison bait must always be placed underground using one of the methods described on the label and in this manual. The bait will remain effective for about 2 to 3 weeks underground. Most of the pocket gophers are killed during the first week after treatment.

HAND APPLICATION:

It is necessary to use a probe to accurately locate the underground burrow for placement of the bait. Pocket gopher mounds have a horseshoe-shaped depression where the entrance to the burrow has been plugged. The main tunnel can usually be located by probing into the ground about 15 inches in front of the horseshoe-shaped depression. There will be a release of resistance on the probe when it enters the burrow.

If you are using a metal dispenser probe available commercially, you need only press the button on the handle to place the proper amount of bait in the burrow. After removing the dispenser probe, cover the hole left by it with sod or dirt so that no light or air can enter the tunnel. Avoid dropping dirt into the tunnel.



Legend: h - horseshoe-like depression; m - mound; l - lateral runway; p - probe; g - ground surface; r - main runway

If you do not have a dispenser probe, after locating the burrow, open a hole into the main runway by using a spade. Then, with a long-handled spoon, place a tablespoon of bait far enough back in the runway so that it will not be covered by dirt when you fill in the hole. Close the opening with dirt to keep out all light and air. Open burrows attract the pocket gopher which instinctively will close any opening, possibly covering the bait with dirt instead of finding and eating it.

Baits need not be placed near every mound. However, each separate burrow, which may be represented by a dozen or more mounds, should be baited in at least two places. Mounds should be smoothed over to aid in checking effectiveness of baiting.

Results of the poisoning can be checked after about four days by opening the burrow with a shovel. If there is a pocket gopher still alive, it will plug the opening with dirt within a few hours.

MACHINE APPLICATION (BURROW BUILDER)

The effectiveness of the burrow builder depends on the gophers finding the artificial burrow and the poison b. In order to determine the depth at which the artificial burrow will intercept the greatest number of natural g. r runways, measure the depth of several gopher tunnels and set the machine accordingly. It is better to make the burrow a little too deep than too shallow.

Adjust the machine so that it rides the ground with the wheels just packing the soil. Soil condition is critical when using the burrow builder. The soil should be moist enough at a depth of 8 to 10 inches to hold its shape when compressed in your hand. If the soil is too dry, the artificial burrows will cave in.

The artificial runways should be spaced about 20 to 25 feet apart to insure interception of the natural burrows.

The amount of bait required will depend upon spacing of the bait in the runway. The machine should place small piles of bait about 15 inches apart. About 1 to 2 pounds of bait per acre will give good control.

The Grain feed tube system of the burrow builder can easily become clogged, so check the feeder often during use to insure that bait is being dispensed.

Experience and trials with each model burrow builder will be necessary before optimum performance can be expected. When checking the calibration of equipment, use untreated grain of the same type that is used in the toxic bait.

More About Pocket Gophers and Their Control

Although their burrowing activities can cause problems for humans, pocket gophers do serve an important purpose in nature. In digging their burrows, gophers move subsoil to the surface where it can be weathered. This aids in building up the topsoil. Body waste and plant materials stored in the gopher's burrow system add to soil fertility. Water that drains into the burrows carries with it soil particles and the rock masses below. Snow melts more slowly on porous ground than on hard-packed soil, so more moisture is able to soak into the ground.

Gophers eat roots, stems and leaves of plants. They prefer forbs over grasses, but will eat both. Some preferred forbs are alfalfa, dandelion and prickly pear cactus. Pocket gophers cause the greatest economic damage for farmers when they infest alfalfa fields. Once control efforts are started, it is necessary to follow through in order to achieve the desired results. Repopulation depends upon the percentage killed and the proximity of other pocket gopher populations. It may be advisable to construct one or two burrows around a field to reduce gopher reinfestation from adjacent areas.

Gopher control is frequently recommended to improve deteriorated rangeland. However, reducing the pocket gopher population alone will not produce much change on rangeland. To be effective, control usually must be followed by use of such management practices as reseeding, deferred grazing, or changes in grazing and land use patterns. Consult your county extension agent for more detailed information on followup procedures in your area.

