

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Reg# 10140-4

PM-14

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SEBESTA'S POCKET GOPHER BAIT

Active Ingredient	Plains Pocket Gopher (<i>Geomys bursarius</i>)	
Strychnine	0.50%
Inert Ingredients	99.50%
Total	100.00%

NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DETAILED DIRECTIONS FOR BAIT PLACEMENT ARE ATTACHED TO THIS BAG.

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

USE RESTRICTIONS: For use only to control the plains pocket gopher *Geomys bursarius*. Bait must be applied directly into underground burrow systems.

BAITING ARTIFICIAL BURROW BUILDER METHOD: 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-building constructs the best burrow in moist soil. In dry soil the burrows will crumble and cave in.

BAITING PROBE METHOD: Remove burrow plug from the flat side of the burrow fan. Use long-handled spoon and insert one teaspoon of bait into main runway system. Close tunnel with soil. Do not permit soil to cover bait. Depending on pocket gopher populations levels, one pound of bait applied by hand will treat one to eight acres.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER - POISON



STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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 back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down in quiet, darkened room and keep him warm and quiet. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTE 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.

CAUTION: 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.

SEE BACK PANEL FOR STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

MANUFACTURED & DISTRIBUTED BY

SEBESTA BAIT MIXING PLANT

P. O. BOX 306

MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA 57301

EPA REG. NO. 10140-4

EPA EST. NO. 10140-SD-1

ACCEPTED

AUG 17 1993

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10140-4

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BACK LABEL

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Convulsive Poison! Poisonous if swallowed. Do not breathe dust. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children, pets, and domestic animals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Clean clothing should be used daily.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Baits exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or 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, Aleutian Canada Goose, Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat, Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Gray Wolf, and Grizzly Bear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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.

More About Pocket Gophers and Their Control

3 4 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 solvents that help to break down subsoil 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.

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SEBESTA'S POCKET

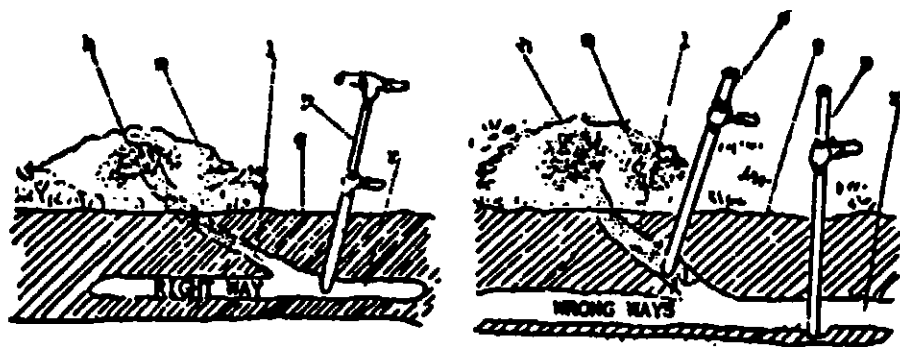
DIRECTIONS FOR

GENERAL: Spring and fall are the best times to control pocket gophers with SEBESTA'S POCKET (July and August) is the best time for control. The poison bait should be placed underground by using the methods described in this manual. The bait underground reduces the poisoning of non-target animals. It is much more likely that the gopher will eat the bait. The bait will remain effective for about 2 to 3 weeks under the pocket gophers are killed within a week after treatment.

HAND APPLICATION:

It is necessary to use a probe to locate the underground burrow and place the bait. Pocket gopher mounds are shoe-shaped depressions where the burrow has been plugged. The bait can usually be located by probing the ground about 15 inches in from the shoe-shaped depression. The probe will feel a release of resistance on the probe as it enters the burrow.

If you are using a metal dispenser, you need a button on the handle to place the bait in the burrow. After the dispenser probe, cover the hole with sod or dirt so that no light enters the tunnel. Avoid dropping the probe 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 bait. In order to determine the depth at which the artificial burrow will intercept the greatest number of natural gopher ways, 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. This condition is critical when using the burrow builder. The soil should be moist enough 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 on the 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 feed tube 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. Use untreated grain in trials.

ALWAYS WASH YOUR HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER USING ANY PESTICIDE!!