

Barrier Treatments: An Alternate Adulticiding Option – Joe Andrews

- a) Harborage
 - i) Shade
 - ii) Disperse to after emergence
 - iii) Plant nectars
- b) Habitat
 - i) “breeding” sites
 - ii) Varied
 - iii) Numerous
 - iv) Species-specific
 - v) Habitats of peak concern
 - (1) Woodland pools/floodplains
 - (2) Catch basins/storm drains
 - (3) Roadside ditches
 - (4) Residences
 - (a) Containers
 - (b) Drainpipes
 - (5) Agriculture
- c) Types of control
 - i) ULV
 - (1) Micron droplets
 - (2) Small amount of product
 - (3) Work best in:
 - (a) Specific sites
 - (i) Subdivisions
 - (ii) Neighborhoods
 - (iii) Cities/towns
 - (b) Open areas where drift works to advantage
 - (c) No residual
 - (d) Work only when in the air
 - ii) Thermal fogging
 - (1) Old technology put to new use
 - (2) Work best in:
 - (a) Densely vegetated areas
 - (b) Storm water systems
 - (c) Specific sites:
 - (i) Woods around ball parks
 - (ii) Natural trails
 - (iii) Camping areas
 - iii) Barrier Treatments
 - (1) Uses products with high residuals
 - (2) Usually applied to foliage and harborage
 - (3) Similar to perimeter control for other insects
 - (4) Proven effective
 - (5) Targets resting areas
 - (6) Works best in:

- (a) Borders of woods
 - (i) Where people gather
 - (ii) Group homes
 - (iii) Retirement centers
 - (iv) Schools
- (b) Product applied to:
 - (i) Vegetation
 - (ii) Fence lines
 - (iii) Shaded areas
- (7) Needs
 - (a) Readily available
 - (b) Inexpensive to apply
 - (c) Long residual
 - (d) Low to no order
 - (e) Limited skin irritation
 - (f) Limited phytotoxicity
 - (g) Limited staining
- (8) More label intensive
- (9) Equipment – backpack sprayer
- (10) Droplet size larger than for ULV (80-100 μ)
- (11) Mist leaf surface – coat both sides
- (12) Apply throughout whole harborage area