

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How Does TALPIRID Work?

TALPIRID works as an antagonist to a mole's high energy demands. Moles typically die in their tunnels where they naturally decompose.

How Will I Know If TALPIRID Is Working?

Proof of TALPIRID's effectiveness will be evident as a result of the elimination of new tunnel development and further lawn damage.

Is TALPIRID Harmful To My Lawn Or Plants?

No, TALPIRID will not cause any harm to lawns, flowering plants, trees or shrubs.

Is It Safe To Allow My Pets To Run Free After My Yard Has Been Treated With TALPIRID?

Whenever possible, it is best to have pets avoid the treatment area for at least 24 hours. Their presence can reduce the effectiveness of the treatment and subsequent follow-ups. The risk of your pet coming in contact with the bait is very small as the bait is always applied underground.

How Long Will TALPIRID Remain Active In My Yard?

TALPIRID has been designed to naturally degrade leaving no build-up of active ingredient in the soil. Under normal conditions, this will happen in approximately 14 days.

What Should I Do If I Find A Dead Mole In My Yard?

Moles will typically die underground and naturally decompose. If you find one on the surface simply wrap in newspaper and place it into your garbage can. Wash hands thoroughly afterwards.

What If My Pet Finds And Eats A Mole After My Yard Has Been Treated With TALPIRID?

The active ingredient in TALPIRID has been shown to have little or no secondary poisoning effect. Thus, pets should not be at risk if they were to consume a mole that had consumed TALPIRID.

What Should I Do If My Pet Was To Eat TALPIRID?

TALPIRID has been designed to be exclusively placed/used underground. When placed properly TALPIRID has been shown to not act as an attractant to pets. However, if you should see your pet eat TALPIRID, take your pet to the veterinarian immediately for evaluation and/or treatment.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

For the most part, mole activity is directly proportional to the availability of its food source... primarily earthworms. Thus, the timing, severity and location of this activity is directly influenced by those factors affecting the abundance of earthworms. These factors include both environmental conditions, as well as topographical variations.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Since moles follow their food source, they will seem to disappear if worms move to other areas. This is especially true during very dry conditions. During these times worms will go deeper in the soil following moisture.



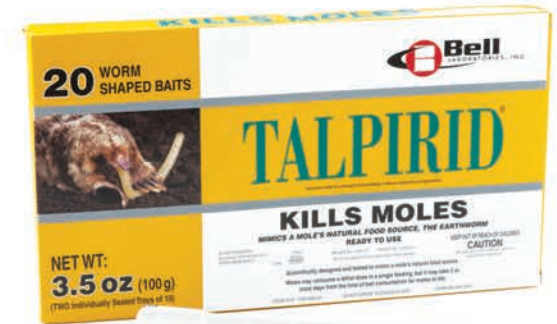
Correspondingly, moles will follow deeper underground. This can give the impression that a mole has left the area. But as soon as soil conditions change, they will return to their tunnel/mound systems as long as the worms return.

TOPOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS

Properties adjacent to wooded areas, fields and other fertile hunting grounds are susceptible to "reoccupation". "Reoccupation" occurs when a new mole moves into an area that has become inactive. If these conditions are present, additional treatment may be required to maintain control.



TALPIRID®



The **FIRST & ONLY**
MOLE BAIT REGISTERED
With the EPA Using **PROVEN**
LABORATORY RESULTS



THE WORLD LEADER IN RODENT CONTROL TECHNOLOGY®

www.belllabs.com | Madison, WI 53704 USA • Available from your Bell Distributor





The **First & Only Proven** MOLE BAIT

TALPIRID®

Moles are an ancient species of mammals that are incredibly well adapted to their life underground.

Most moles never really come to the surface, although they do leave their signs in the form of tunnels and mounds. This damage is created in a mole's relentless pursuit of food... primarily earthworms. Moles are insectivores, obtaining essentially ALL of their dietary needs from these creatures. In the process of hunting, moles can tunnel up to 100 feet per day... causing extensive lawn and landscape damage.

There are a total of 6 species of moles in North America. While each has its own unique look, size and characteristics, ALL of them have one thing in common... their insatiable appetite and need to find food.

In the past, mole baits have been developed assuming moles are similar to rats and mice, when in reality they are insectivores. As a result, previous mole baits have been shown to be completely ineffective, until now...

TALPIRID is the result of more than 3 years of groundbreaking research and development from Bell Laboratories, Inc., a world leader in pest control products.



✓ Proven Effective

TALPIRID is the only mole bait proven effective on moles in BOTH field and laboratory testing.

✓ Mimics A Mole's Natural Food Source

Countless trials have allowed us to deliver a bait that is the optimal size, shape and feel for maximum acceptance

✓ Delivered & Monitored By Trained Professionals

The TALPIRID baiting system is exclusively conducted by trained Pest Management Professionals (PMPs) for optimum results.

Typical TALPIRID Treatment

While every situation is unique, most mole service programs will involve more than one visit. A PMP will typically perform an initial evaluation, site treatment and a general follow-up. In some cases one or more of these steps may be combined into the same visit.



INITIAL EVALUATION

The initial evaluation involves a review of the property and surrounding area. This step helps determine the most active areas. Markers may be placed for more precise review during the site treatment.



SITE TREATMENT

A few days after the review and evaluation of the property, a PMP will return to place bait into the most active areas. Bait will always be placed underground.



FOLLOW-UP

Because each situation is unique, your PMP will determine the proper level and type of follow-up required.



Since moles do not hibernate and are active year-round, there is the possibility of damage throughout much of the year in many areas of the country. In many cases, on-going control programs will be necessary.

NOTE: During treatment, it is important not to mow the lawn or disturb the tunnel/mound systems. Disturbing the tunnels or mounds can cause moles to change their normal feeding patterns making treatment less effective. It can also make technician reviews of the site less efficient and not as informative.

