

## Pesticide Selections

**Acaricides labeled for the control of ticks in the residential landscape include the following chemicals.**

**Information is intended as a guide, always read and follow EPA approved label on product container.**

**Bifenthrin** (Talstar®). Chemical class: pyrethroid. A restricted use pesticide that can only be used by licensed applicators. Available as a spray or granule.

**Carbaryl** (Sevin). Chemical class: carbamate. A common garden insecticide, some products are for commercial use only.

**Cyfluthrin** (Tempo®). Chemical class: pyrethroid. For commercial licensed applicator use only. One of the most commonly used commercial products for tick control.

**Cypermethrin** (Demon®, Prevail®, Cynoff®). Chemical class: pyrethroid. For licensed applicator use only. Labeled for residential lawns adjacent to residential and non-commercial structures.

**Deltramethrin** (Suspend®, DeltaGard G). Chemical class: pyrethroid. For licensed applicator use only. Available as a spray or granule.

**Fluvalinate** (Yardex®). Chemical class: pyrethroid. For commercial use only on outside surfaces and around buildings including vegetation areas adjacent to residential and non-commercial structures.

**lambda-cyhalothrin** (Scimitar®, Demand®). Chemical class: pyrethroid. A restricted use pesticide that can only be used by licensed applicators.

**Permethrin** (Permethrin, Tick-Off®, Astro®). Chemical class: synthetic pyrethroid. Tick-Off is a ready to spray product for homeowners with a garden hose adapter.

**Permethrin** (Damminix®). Permethrin-treated cottonballs target larvae and nymphs of *I. scapularis* on white-footed mice, which collect the cotton as nesting material from distributed tubes. Studies in Connecticut and New York with this product failed to show any reduction in the number of infected, host-seeking *I. scapularis* nymphs in woodland and residential areas of about 4 acres or less. Nymphal reductions were reported in a Massachusetts study with the treatment of one 18-acre site.

**Pyrethrin**. (Pyrenone®, Kicker®, Organic Solutions All Crop Commercial & Agricultural Multipurpose Insecticide®) Pyrethrins are derived from the chrysanthemum flower. They are often combined with the synergist piperonyl butoxide (PBO), which increases the killing power of pyrethrin, or insecticidal soap. Pyrethrin and insecticidal soap or pyrethrin and PBO alone is not very effective against ticks. By contrast, pyrethrin and PBO with either insecticidal soap or silicon dioxide (diatomaceous earth) was found effective against ticks when applied with a hydraulic sprayer. Thorough coverage appears vital for these materials to be effective. There is little or no residual activity with pyrethrin and insecticidal soap. However, silicon dioxide works mechanically through abrasion and desiccation and may provide some residual effect.

Pesticide Selections from TICK CONTROL; Prepared by Kirby C. Stafford III, Ph.D. (October 2001) The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington St.- Box 1106, New Haven, CT 06504 (203) 974-8485, Web site: <http://www.caes.state.ct.us>