



Rumbler 100SC

Insecticide

Overview



- Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is a broad spectrum insecticide, in a suspension concentrate formulation, containing 100g/L of the active ingredient Bifenthrin.
- It is registered for the control of Lepidopteran pests such as Lawn Armyworm and Sod Webworm and adult stages of Coleopteran pests including Argentine Stem Weevil, Billbug and African Black Beetle in all recreational turf situations.
- Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is also registered for the control of a range of insects including Two Spotted Mite, Caterpillars and Loopers, White Fly, Mealy Bug, Plague Thrips and Cutworms in ornamental plant situations.
- Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is also labelled for the control of several ant species including Black Ant, Coastal Brown Ant, Funnel Ant, Meat Ant, Sugar Ant and Stinging Ants in turf and pest control situations.
- Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is additionally labelled for the control of Spiders, Papernest Wasps, Cockroaches, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Flies and Ticks in internal and external areas and surrounds of domestic, commercial, public and industrial buildings or structures. Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is also registered for the protection of structures, timber and timber products from Subterranean Termites.



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Mode of Action



- Bifenthrin kills insect pests by interfering with the normal functions of the nervous system. Bifenthrin interferes with the sodium channel gating mechanism that underlies the generation and conduction of nerve impulses through the insect's body.
- Bifenthrin acts by disturbing the sodium/potassium ion balance within the insects nerve cell membrane, creating a flush of excess sodium in the cell. This causes an electrical imbalance, throwing the whole nervous system into spasm, ultimately leading to paralysis and death of the susceptible insect pest.
- Rumbler 100SC Insecticide is a class 3A Insecticide, and belongs to the Synthetic Pyrethroid group of Insecticide chemistries. Rumbler 100SC works via contact activity on the target insect and is not systemic within the plant.



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Maximising Performance

- Don't apply if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.
- Avoid application to soils if excessively wet or immediately prior to or after heavy rain to avoid run-off of the chemical.
- Avoid application to mud, sand, mangrove or aquatic habitat.
- Dangerous to bees. Do not spray any plants in flower when bees are foraging. Spray in the night or early morning when bees are not actively foraging.
- Before spraying remove pets and animals from the areas to be treated. Cover or remove any open food and water containers.
- Cover or remove fish ponds, aquariums etc. before spraying. Do not allow re-entry until spray has dried.
- Rumbler 100SC can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. Best results are obtained when the product is applied before pest populations build up to damaging levels.



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Rumbler 100SC Insecticide – Use Rates & Label Recommendations

| SITUATION | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|--|---|--|
| Turf (eg. Lawns, commercial turf farms, parks, recreational areas, bowling greens, sports fields, golf clubs) | Lawn Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera maurita</i>), Sod Webworm (<i>Herpetogramma licarsialis</i>) | 1.2L/ha (12mL/100m ²) | Mix Rumbler 100SC in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Use a minimum water volume of at least 200L/ha (2L/100m ²). |
| | Argentine Stem Weevil adults (<i>Listronotus bonariensis</i>) | 1.2-2.4L/ha (12-24 mL/100m ²) | To ensure optimum control, irrigate the treated area with up to 4mm of water soon after application. Inspect treated areas for continuing activity. Reapply as required. Where a rate range is indicated use lower rates under lower insect pressure and higher rates under higher insect pressure. Apply after mowing to minimise loss of insecticide in clippings. |
| | African Black Beetle adults (<i>Heteronychus arator</i>) | 2.4-3.6 L/ha (24-36 mL/100m ²) | |
| | Billbug adults (<i>Sphenophorus brunnipennis</i>) | 1.2-2.4L/ha (12-24 mL/100m ²) | |
| | Black Ant, Coastal Brown Ant, Funnel Ant, Meat Ant, Sugar Ant, Stinging Ant only | 1.2-4.4 L/ha (12-44 mL/100m ²) | Mix in water and apply evenly over the area to be treated using spray application equipment. Apply to areas where ants are active. Where possible spray directly into the nests. Use the low rate for maintenance treatments or to control light infestations and the high rate for heavy infestations and maximum residual control. The elimination of Funnel Ants from a particular site will generally require more than one application. Initial applications should be broadcast over affected areas. As the initial number of active colonies is reduced, application should shift to targeting active mounds. Apply spray directly to the mounds and in the area immediately surrounding active mounds (300mm radius). To aid in even coverage a minimum spray volume of 200L/ha (2L/100m ²) is recommended. |
| Internal & external areas & surrounds of domestic, commercial, public & industrial buildings and structures | Spiders | 25-50mL/10L | Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. Pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks and crevices, under floors, eaves and other known hiding or resting places. For overall band surface spray, apply as a coarse, low pressure surface spray to areas where spiders hide, frequent and rest. Spray to the point of run-off using around 5L of spray mixture per 100m ² and ensuring thorough coverage of the treated surfaces. For crack and crevice treatment use an appropriate solid stream nozzle. For maximum spider control use a two part treatment: 1. Crack and crevice. 2. Overall band spray of surfaces. |
| | Papernest Wasps | 50mL/10L | Apply prepared solution to the point of run-off directly to the papernest ensuring thorough and even coverage. When all adult wasps have been knocked-down the nest may be safely removed from the structure. |
| | Ants (excluding Red Imported Fire Ants), Cockroaches, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Flies, Ticks (excluding the paralysis tick <i>Ixodes holocyclus</i>) (Adults & Nymphs) | 50mL/10L | Use the higher rate in situations where pest pressure is high, when rapid knockdown and/or maximum residual protection is desired. The lower rate may be used for follow-up treatments. For indoor use, pay particular attention to protected dark areas such as cracks & crevices, behind or under sinks, stoves and refrigerators, furniture, pipes, cornices, skirting boards and other known hiding or resting places. DO NOT use a surface spray. On non-porous surfaces apply as a coarse spray at the rate of 1L solution per 20m ² . When treating non-porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. On porous surfaces use through power equipment, spray at the rate of 1L of solution per 20m ² . When treating porous surfaces do not exceed the point of run-off. |



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Rumbler 100SC Insecticide – Use Rates & Label Recommendations

| SITUATION | PEST | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Domestic, Public, Commercial & Industrial Areas | Subterranean Termites | | Refer to label for use rates specific to the situation. |
| Roses, Carnations & other ornamental plants | Two Spotted Mite | 28mL/100L | Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10-14 day interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Where indicated, use the higher dosage for knockdown of established pest infestations or when longer residual activity is required. Spray to run-off using a spray volume of 1000-1500 litres per ha (10-15L/m ²) covering both leaf surfaces. |
| | Aphids | 20mL/100L | |
| | Caterpillars and Loopers including Heliothis (Corn Ear Worm, Native Budworm), <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>), Geranium Plume Moth (<i>Sphenarches anisodactylus</i>) | 20mL/100L | Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10-14 day interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Spray to run-off using a spray volume of 10-15 litres per 100 square metres covering both leaf surfaces. |
| | Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>), Poinsettia White Fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Biotype B) | 20-80mL/100L | Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. More than three sprays may be required to control an existing infestation. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, when conditions favour pest development or when increased residual protection is required. |
| | Mealy Bug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>) | 20mL/100L | Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces. |
| | Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imagnis</i> , <i>Thrips simplex</i> and <i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>) | 20mL/100L | Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7-10 days while pest pressure persists. Ensure that flowers and buds sprayed. Spray to run-off. When buds are opening rapidly and pest pressure is high reducing the spray interval to 3-4 days will give better results. Monitor the population by regular inspection. |
| | Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.) in beds, containers and pots | 1.2L/ha or 12mL/100m ³ | Spray evenly over the area to be treated. After application apply approximately 5mm of sprinkler irrigation. |
| | | 20mL/100L | Apply as a drench at the rate of 2 litres of prepared spray per square metre of pot area. |