

TECHNICAL DATA

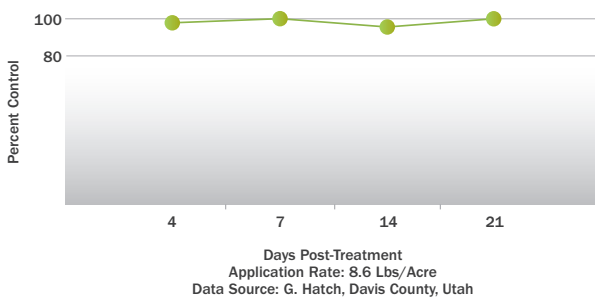
VectoMax® FG

Biological Larvicide

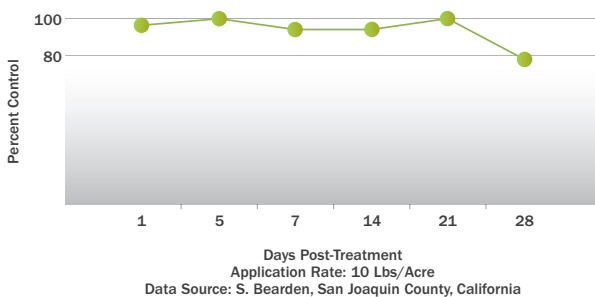
Residual Control

Based upon extensive field evaluations, VectoMax® FG Biological Larvicide persists for up to 28 days after a single application under typical environmental conditions. Both persistence of the toxins in the water column and recycling of the bacteria contribute to the extended control.

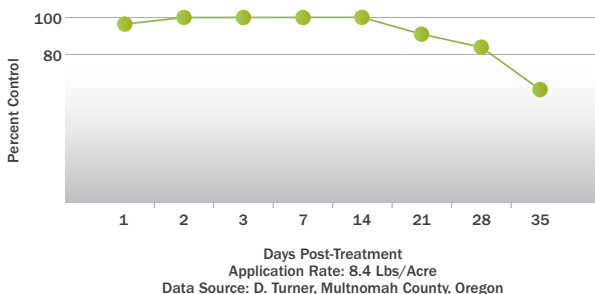
Percent control of *Culex tarsalis* following aerial application



Percent control of *Aedes melanimon*, *Culex tarsalis* and *Anopheles* spp. following aerial application



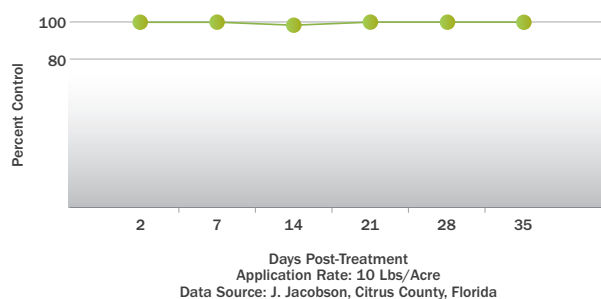
Percent control on mixed species* following aerial application



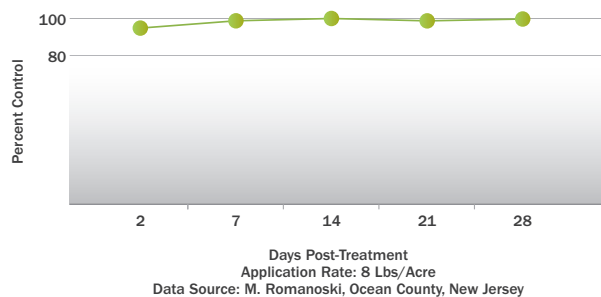
**Culex tarsalis*, *Culex pipiens*, *Anopheles punctipennis*, *Anopheles freeborni*, *Culiseta incidens*, *Culiseta inornata*

Duration of residual control is generally determined by habitat and application rate. Consult your local Valent BioSciences technical representative for details regarding local conditions.

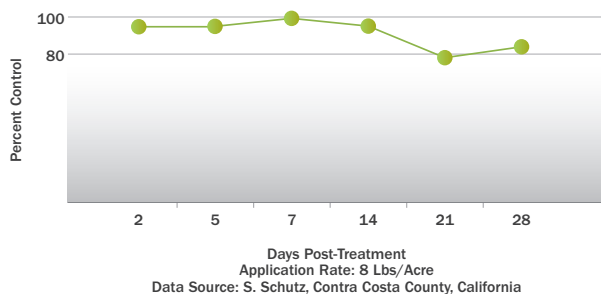
Percent control of *Aedes* spp. after flood followed by residual control of *Psorophora* spp. following aerial application in brackish swamp



Percent control of *Aedes sollicitans* after flood followed by residual control of *Culex salinarius* following aerial application in marsh



Percent control of *Aedes melanimon* and *Culex tarsalis* following treatment of a flooded marsh



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VectoMax[®] FG

Biological Larvicide

Broad-Spectrum Control

Numerous small- and large-scale field trials demonstrate that VectoMax FG provides quick kill of all mosquito species in both clean and polluted waters while offering extended residual control.

HABITAT	SPECIES	48-HOUR EFFICACY	RATE (LBS/ACRE)	DATA SOURCE
Brackish marsh	<i>Aedes sollicitans</i> <i>Culex salinarius</i>	97%	8	Ocean County, New Jersey
Duck clubs / wetlands	<i>Aedes spp.</i> <i>Culex spp.</i>	95%	8	Contra Costa MVCD, California
Mangrove swamp, salt marsh	<i>Culex nigripalpus</i> <i>Psorophora spp.</i>	100%	10	Citrus County, Florida
Microcosms	<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i>	100%	2.5*	FAMU, Panama City, Florida
Microcosms	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	100%	2.5*	A. Ali, University of Florida MREC
Floodwater	<i>Aedes melanimon</i> <i>Culex tarsalis</i>	100%	5–10	Washoe County, Nevada
Freshwater marsh	<i>Aedes cinereus</i> <i>Aedes abserratus</i> <i>Aedes canadensis</i> <i>Aedes stimulans</i>	97%	5	Norfolk County MCP, Massachusetts
Wastewater	<i>Anopheles spp.</i> <i>Culex pipiens</i> <i>Culex stigmatosoma</i> <i>Culex tarsalis</i> <i>Culex thriambus</i>	93%+	20	Marin-Sonoma County, California

* Rates less than 5 pounds per acre are not recommended for field applications. These studies involved microcosm test systems in which even application and consistent environmental conditions were assured. Purpose was only to demonstrate species susceptibility.