BASF
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Trelona® ATBS®

Annual Bait Stations

Frequently asked questions

Every year in the United States, termites cause more than $5 billion in damage that is not covered by most homeowners' insurance policies[1]. We at BASF understand the problems associated with termites so we make available an advanced baiting technology, now with an annual inspection interval. Many of the most frequently asked questions about **Trelona® ATBS®** Annual Bait Stations are addressed below.

Q1: How do **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations work?

A1: Due to its large and innovative station design, termites find **Trelona ATBS** bait stations fast. Termites feed upon the cellulose matrix within **Trelona** Compressed Termite Bait, which termites prefer over the wood used in homes. Termites travel back to the colony, sharing the bait containing novaluron, a fast-acting chitin synthesis inhibitor. As a result, **Trelona ATBS** achieves on-going structural protection through colony elimination.

Q2: What does a case of **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations contain?

A2: Each case contains 16 stations preloaded with two **Trelona** Compressed Termite Bait Cartridges. On average, PMPs should place a station every 15 feet. Each case of **Trelona ATBS** can treat an average of 240 linear feet.

Q3: How often should PMPs check the stations?

A3: With **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations installed around a structure, PMPs are required to inspect the stations annually. This reduces labor and the number of required site visits compared to other termite baiting products that require shorter inspection intervals. The new annual inspection label also gives the PMPs flexibility to check the stations more frequently if preferred.

Q4: Why do **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations contain two **Trelona** Compressed Termite Bait cartridges?

A4: To provide enough bait to enable an annual inspection interval, two **Trelona** Compressed Termite Bait cartridges are used.

Q5: Are there any similarities between novaluron (AI in **Trelona**) and noviflumuron (AI in Sentricon® Recruit® HD)?

A5: Both novaluron and noviflumuron are in the benzoylphenyl urea chemical class and have the same mode of action (chitin synthesis inhibition). Both have been tested in laboratory and field trials, and are proven to be effective.

Q6: How long will the bait last in the station?

A6: When installed according to the label, most **Trelona** bait cartridges can remain effective for 2 or 3 years under typical conditions. Aside from actual consumption of bait by termites, the length of time the bait will last in a station largely depends on environmental conditions, which can lead to a shorter life span.

Q7: Under what circumstances do I replace the termite bait cartridges (e.g., mold, termite feeding, other insects)?

A7: Per the label, when more than 1/3 of the bait matrix within a single cartridge is consumed by termites or is missing, replace the cartridge. Tests have shown that bait cartridges with certain types of mold and/or fungus can be even more palatable to foraging termites. Please continue using these cartridges! However, we recommend bait cartridges with excessive mold or fungus be replaced. According to field data, an average of 10-25% of bait cartridges are observed to be replaced yearly.

Q8: What happens to **Trelona ATBS** in flooding situations?

A8: When first installing stations, it is good practice to place stations in areas not prone to standing water. Also, the technician should auger out the soil a couple of inches deeper than the bottom of the station. This allows for excess water to drain out below the station. If it is evident that more than 1/3 of the bait matrix in a cartridge has been removed by excessive water, consider relocating the station and replace the cartridge. For additional questions, see the **Trelona** flooding bulletin.

Q9: What is the recommended spacing for bait stations?

A9: The **Trelona® ATBS®** Annual Bait Station label permits station spacing between 10 and 20 feet. It is recommended to place stations near termite activity and conducive conditions. Research trials involving **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations typically involve spacing stations at 15 feet.

Q10: What does the label allow for spacing requirements for station installations, especially regarding driveways, large slabs, etc.?

A10: Stations should be installed so that the maximum distance between any two stations does not exceed 20 ft. If the distance between two points of accessible ground around the structure exceeds 30 ft, then it is advisable to form one or more openings in the inaccessible surface for station installation.

Q11: What does BASF offer as an alternative to an above-ground station?

A11: Treatment of above-ground termite activity can be accomplished with **Termidor® Foam** Termiticide/ Insecticide, **Termidor® Dry** Termiticide and/or **PT® Alpine®** Foam Ready-to-Use Insecticide in much less time than with above-ground baiting options. Termites have to enter an above-ground station, start feeding and then transfer the active ingredient into the population. Multiple inspections and tweaking of the station placement may be needed to ensure that the termites begin feeding upon an above-ground station. Directed treatments into active areas with **Termidor** or **PT Alpine** allow for termite kill to start immediately, at time of initial treatment.

Q12: Are above-ground stations more effective than below-ground stations?

A12: Not typically. Control of termite colonies from baiting systems results from foraging termites in the soil locating and feeding upon below-ground stations. Above-ground stations or above-ground-directed **Termidor** or **Alpine** Treatments can supplement the bait system, but are not considered a stand-alone option for termite control and structural protection. In-ground stations are more effective because, as their name implies, subterranean termites spend more of their time foraging in soil. Placement of above-ground stations where termites have easy access to them is often difficult and encouraging termite feeding within an above-ground station can be difficult.

Q13: What are recommended tools to service **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations?

A13: **a.** 2-1/2" auger bit, available on www.ams-samplers.com or from your favorite distributor
b. The Spider station access tool
c. Cotter pin puller
d. Clean out tool (small auger or melon baller tool)
e. Stiff bristled brush
f. Trelona Compressed Termite Bait

Q14: Does BASF provide station location detectors?

A14: No. BASF recommends drawing inspection diagrams noting station locations.

Q15: Does BASF provide examples of inspection forms?

A15: Yes, hard copy forms and digital data templates are available through your BASF Pest Control Sales Representative.

Q16: How can PMPs obtain **Trelona ATBS** Annual Bait Stations?

A16: Pest Management Professionals can purchase **Trelona ATBS** products exclusively through authorized BASF distributors. With full ownership of the **Trelona ATBS** Advance Termite Bait System, PMPs are in greater control of their business.

Q17: Are there methods or programs that allow PMPs to track stations as they are maintained?

A17: Common pest control software programs include:
- PestPac, by WorkWave (www.pestpac.com)
- ServSuite, by ServicePro (www.servsuite.com)
- BrioStack (www.briostack.com)
- PestRoutes Software (www.pestroutes.com)
- Jobber (www.getjobber.com)

BASF does not endorse the vendors or products listed or shown, but offers this information as a convenience to its customers.

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[1] National Pest Management Association

Always read and follow label directions.

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