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Izocin BFK, EO

emulsion in oil

brodifacoum 2 g/l

A rodenticide intended for the preparation of poisoned food bait used to combat various types of rodents on plantings of all crops of open and protected soil, including winter crops, perennial grasses, greenlands, pastures, trees, and bushes, in premises of various purposes and adjacent areas.

Advantages:

- A coumarin anticoagulant.
- Pestilent for rodents, even with a single bait ingestion.
- It destroys all types of rodents, including populations that are resistant to other anticoagulant rodenticides.
- It has pronounced cumulative properties and skin resorptive effect.
- Convenient for making bait.
- Due to the oil-based formulation, an even distribution of the active substance in the bait base is achieved.

Action

Mechanism of action

Brodifacoum is an anticoagulant chemical that prevents blood clotting and causes internal bleeding in rodents, such as rats, house mice, and other members of the order Rodentia that cause damage to agriculture and any other branches of human production as well as in habitations. One day after taking a lethal dose of brodifacum, the degree of blood clotting in rodents is sharply reduced, and any external or internal damage to the animal leads to internal bleeding, as a result of which the rodents die.

Rate of exposure

In most cases, death occurs within 3 to 8 days after oral administration of the product in the body.

Period of protective effect

Depends on the status of the rodent population, with an increase in its number it may require several treatments per season, and on the contrary, when working with an isolated population of a rodent, or if its population decreases, the period of protective action may reach a year or more.

Usage regulations

Crop	Pest	Product consumption limits	Method, time, features of application. Timeframes for the start of manual (mechanized) work, days	Safety interval, days (number of applications)

All crops of open and protected soil, including winter crops, perennial grasses, greenlands, pastures, trees, and bushes.	Arvicolines: common vole, southern vole, social vole, bank vole, and mouse-like pest rodents	20-30 ml per bait kg up to 6 kg bait per ha 10 g bait/burrow	Mixing the preparation with bait product: 20-30 mL/kg of bait (wheat grain, shelled oats, sunflower, 1-2 cm cubes of carrots, potatoes, sugar beets, pumpkin, apple). Placing a bait in burrows, other shelters, tubes, baiting boxes manually using special applicators, regardless of the season, with a population density from the beginning of population up to 600 bur/ha, as required, at intervals between treatments up to two weeks, not more than two treatments in a row with one bait product. For the control of all rodents, alternating with drugs of a different mechanism of action. Application in the conditions that exclude eating by humans or nontarget warm-blooded animals -(-)	-(-)
	Water vole, mole rat, common hamster	20 g bait/burrow		
Multifunctional premises and adjacent areas	Brown rat	20 g bait/burrow, shelter, up to 50 g in tubes and baiting boxes	Mixing the drug with the bait product (wheat, peeled oats, chopped potatoes, carrots, sugar beets or apples, meat, and fish products). Placing the bait in baiting boxes, tubes manually using special applicators in rodent habitats, such as under shelters, along walls, partition walls. From the beginning of population, from 3 to 5 m between the points of placing, depending on the number of rodents, the addition of bait as it is eaten by rodents for two weeks. For the control of all rodents, alternating with drugs of a different mechanism of action.	-(-)

House mouse	10 g bait/burrow, shelter, up to 50 g in tubes and baiting boxes

Procedure for bait preparation

A rodenticide bait (20-30 mL of the preparation per kg of bait product) is prepared in designated containers or drums, pickling machines, in a metal trough. Wet or steamed wheat, shelled oats, sunflower, cubes (1-2 cm) of carrots, potatoes, sugar beets, pumpkins, and apples are used as the bait base. For brown rats and house mice, baits are also used made in whole or in part from products of animal origin (meat, fish, offal, fats). The preparation mixed with the bait base is recommended to stand for several hours to absorb this preparation, followed by stirring the bait before use. The prepared bait is placed in a lockable container designed to hold the bait or transport it to the place of use.

Recommendations for use

Placing a bait in burrows, other shelters, tubes, bait boxes is made regardless of the season when the population density is from 10-20 bur/ha to 600 bur/ha, while protecting tree and shrub, from the beginning of the population as needed, at intervals between treatments up to two weeks, no more than two treatments in a row with one bait product.

Indoors, the distance between the points of the bait placing is from 3 to 5 m depending on the number of rodents, against all rodents in a tube or bait box, up to 50 g of bait.

Put the final bait in burrows, shelters, baiting boxes, special tubes, manually in rubber gloves, using special spoon- and tubular-type applicators.

Compatibility with other pesticides

Simultaneous use with other rodenticides is economically impractical; therefore, alternating with rodenticides of a different mechanism of action is recommended; if pesticides from other groups get on rodenticidal baits, this can reduce their consumption by rodents and, accordingly, make rodenticidal treatment less effective.

Phytotoxicity

None.

Probability of resistance

Cannot be excluded; to reduce the probability, alternating with products with other mechanisms of action is recommended.

General information

Hazard class

Hazard class 2, highly hazardous substance

Guaranteed shelf life

2 years

Storage temperature range

-15 °C to +30 °C

Packaging

10 L canister

Registrant

Schelkovo Agrohim , Russia.

Manufacturer

Schelkovo Agrohim, Russia.