



# NOLAR 500 EC

**The deadly mosquito problem :** A small bite from mosquito can pose a health problem. The typical habitat in which mosquitoes survive and thrive acts as most effective media for transmitting diseases like Malaria, Dengue fever, Filarisis, Encephalitis and Chicken Guinea. It is most important that mosquito should be controlled in the early stage of its life cycle. The mosquito has four stages of life cycle. : Eggs to larvae to pupa and lastly to Adult. Mosquito can be effectively controlled only at larval and adult stage because at two stages most effective control can be made during larval stage with Temephos 50% EC.

**Life Cycle of Mosquito :** The development stages in the mosquito's lifecycle are egg, larvae, pupa and adult. The eggs usually hatch within 2 or 3 days of oviposition in the case of Anopheles and Culex or within a few days after being flooded as's typical of the genus Aedes.

The larva of all mosquitoes live in water. They are adopted to almost all aquatic situations. The larvae develop through 4 instars in a period of 4 to 10 days. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> stage the larva moults and pupa develops. Pupal period is completed in one to several days.

The males emerge first and remain near the breeding sites, mating with the female soon after they emerge. Only the females bite and most species require a blood meal before they can lay fertile eggs.

Most Anophelinae have a minimum flight range of about one mile and some species may fly 20 to 30 miles or more. In general females fly greater distances than do males. The adult is an active, long-legged and two winged insect feeding on blood of human beings or animals or upon plant juices. The life of an adult varies from 1 to 2 months in some species and up to 6 months or more in other species. Usually, females live longer than males.

**Features of NOLAR 500 EC :**

- ✦ Effective for the control of many species of disease carrying and nuisance mosquito larvae in clean to highly polluted breeding situations.
- ✦ Least toxic to non-target organism like man, farm animal, birds, fish at recommended dosages
- ✦ Weekly applications are more useful for keeping mosquito populations under check where breeding is intense/
- ✦ No mosquito strain reported resistant to NOLAR 500 EC so far.
- ✦ Economical compared to other existing chemical larvicides on per unit treatment cost basis.

**Dosage & Directions for use:**

No.	Water (place & Condition)	NOLAR 500 EC Dosage ml/ha in 200 ltrs of water
1.	Clean Water (standing water-shallow pool)	50 to 100 (2.5-5 ml in 10 ltrs. of water)
2.	Moderately polluted- (Marshy Lands , Swams)	150 to 200 (7.5-10 ml in 10 ltr. of water)
3.	Highly Polluted (Drainages, Septic Tanks, gutters)	250 to 400 (12.5-20 ml in 10 ltrs of water)

**Antidote :**

- ✦ Atropine Sulfate 2-4 mg. intravenously at 5 to 10 minutes interval for hrs. together.
- ✦ 1-2 grams of 2 PAM in 10 ml of distilled water and injected intravenously very slowly for 10-15 minutes.

**General Precautions :**

- ✦ **NOLAR 50% EC** must be tightly closed, and stored in original container under lock and key, in cool dry place away from food & feed stuff. It should always stored away from the reach of children.
- ✦ Use as per directions on the label.
- ✦ Always use protective clothing while spraying. Avoid contact with the skin.
- ✦ Empty containers must be crushed & disposed off in a safe manner.
- ✦ After work wash hand, face and contaminated skin area thoroughly using plenty of soap and water.

**Note :** Information given above are the guidelines best to our knowledge. Recommendation made are without any guarantee since condition use are not in our control.

**Our Other Products :**

- 1. NORDENT** - Rodent Control
- 2. NOFLEE** - PROPOXUR 20%EC
- 3. NOLAR 10 SG** - Temephos 1% SG
- 4. NOVIL 76 EC** - DDVP 76 EC

Distribution by :



Manufactured by  
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