

Study 25g

Laboratory Summary

A laboratory study was conducted using adult bed bugs from 2 different strains at the University of KY. Strain LA-1 was susceptible while CIN-1 was resistant to pyrethroids. Bed bugs were sprayed directly or confined to dry residues on surfaces for 4 days.

For the CIN-1 strain, direct sprays of Temprid® SC Insecticide resulted in 100% mortality 1 hour after application. Dry residues produced 73% mortality at day 1 and 100% mortality at day 2.

In another experiment, Masonite or mattress fabric were treated and allowed to dry. The surfaces were challenged by CIN-1 bed bugs periodically for up to 6 months of surface aging. Mortality ranged from 85 to 95% for all surfaces aged up to 6 months.

Temprid SC was very effective in killing resistant bed bugs and for an extended period of time.

Field Summary

In 2010, 22 bed bug infested apartments in OH were selected for a field evaluation of Temprid. Apartments contained from 19 to 1000 live bed bugs with an average of 174 bed bugs per unit and adjacents were inspected and treated with Temprid as needed. All 22 units were treated with Temprid and no other insecticide nor encasements were used. Inspections were conducted every two weeks for 12 weeks and additional treatments with Temprid were completed as needed.

After 2 weeks, the average reduction in bed bugs was 83% and 98% after 8 weeks. Small numbers of bed bugs were found through time so a declaration of "bed bug free" was not made. Temprid alone performed well in this field trial.