

When the earthworm population appears to be excessive, the amount of chlordane may be doubled.

### **Traps**

When moles show a tendency to persist in reduced numbers after control of grubs with insecticides, traps may be used to eliminate them completely. Trapping by means of special mole traps may be slow; it is, however, a rather dependable method. The harpoon trap is most commonly used.

All mole burrows are not used regularly. Some are frequented only occasionally, if ever, after they are created. On the other hand, certain runways are used daily. The traps should be set in these only. The procedure to be followed in setting a mole harpoon trap is to flatten down, by stamping or rolling, all ridges in the lawn. This is usually done in early morning. The lawn area may then be vacated for an hour or two to permit the moles to raise the ridges where they are most active. If there is any noise or walking on the turf in the vicinity of the runways, the moles may remain inactive.

In setting the trap, the sod ridge is first pressed down just enough to close the runways for about one-half foot, but not enough to cause tight packing of the soil. The moles will by-pass the closure if it is packed too tightly. The trap is set so that the trigger or pan rests on the surface of the pressed down soil. As the mole forces its way through the tunnel, it springs the trap and is pierced by the harpoon spikes. Traps are accompanied by directions for their use.

When more than one mole is present in a lawn, it may be necessary to set the trap on several successive days.