



# Anti Fuego

Garden-Ville

Fire Ant & Insect Control

re-labeled as Anti Fuego Soil  
Conditioner

## Anti Fuego Soil Conditioner

### How it works:

Orange oil, compost tea and molasses mixed together will smother any insect it is sprayed on. The orange oil is an organic solvent that dissolves the skin/exoskeleton of insects. The molasses is a mineral and high-energy food for the beneficial microbes. Beneficial microbes destroy and devour the smothered insect. Then the anti fuego and the dead insect quickly degrade into soil conditioner and fertilizer. Any insect that is coated with Anti Fuego will die within minutes, however, some tough skinned insects may survive for an hour or two.

### Fire Ants:

Mix 4 ounces per gallon of water.

Thoroughly drench the mound, without disturbing the ants, slowly pour the mixture down the very center and keep pouring until the mound is thoroughly saturated. All the queens must be soaked. In some soil conditions a residual of the beneficial microbes that devoured the ant's stay in the area and keep the fire ants from re-establishing for years.

Hard shell insects:

Mix 4 ounce per gallon of water in a pressure sprayer.

Thoroughly coat the insects.

Note: If sprayed on plants during a hot bright day, the 4 ounce rate may burn some tender plants.

Soft shell insects:

Mix 3, or 2 ounce per gallon of water in a pressure sprayer.

Thoroughly coat the insects.

Foliar spray :

Mix 1 ounce per gallon of water.

Thoroughly mist the whole plant in the cool of the evening.

May repeat every 5 to 7 days.

Soil conditioner:

Mix 2 ounces per gallon of water.

Soak the top few inches of the soil .

Ingredients

Mixture of food grade orange oil, feed grade molasses and compost tea.

All of these are agriculture waste products.

Note: Humic acid containing an organic fertilizer may be used in place of compost tea.

**The Anti Fuego Story**

Garden-Ville Fire Ant Control was discovered, researched and perfected by Sabino Cortez at his Erath County farm and Malcolm Beck at his Comal County farm. They went to market in 1997 with verbal permission from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). People everywhere saw it's benefits and learned to use it. After a few months it was outselling toxic insect controls. Beck and Cortez received unsolicited testimonies from homeowners, farmers, gardeners, golf course operators, nurserymen, horse stable operators, college agricultural professors and many others saying how well it worked and it was the product of their choice.

In some locations where the Anti Fuego was used to treat large numbers of fire ant mounds the ants did not repopulate for three or more years. Soil microbiologists suggest there may be a residual of the microbes that attack and feed on fire ants and as new queens try to reestablish, these microbes attack and feed on the eggs, nymphs or young ants. This keeps rebuilding their (the beneficial microbe) populations.

The TDA did request Beck and Cortez to approach the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to get an exemption or a pesticide number. They tried for two years. But, evidently the product worked too well. It is made with three agriculture waste products and was too easy to manufacture. Any farmer or homeowner could make their own. Someone from the big chemical companies kept causing the EPA to throw one roadblock after another to our request for a pesticide registration. The TDA suggested the product could then be sold as a soil conditioner.

