



Aphidex[®] 800

Effective control of Russian Aphids (*Diuraphis noxia*)

Product overview

Aphidex[®] is an 800 g/kg granular insecticide containing the active constituent of Pirimicarb and is a member of the Carbamate group of Insecticides. The mode of action of Aphidex[®] 800 is inhibition of Anticholinesterase. Aphidex[®] 800 has a registration use pattern for control of Russian Wheat Aphid.

Mode of action

GROUP **1A** INSECTICIDE

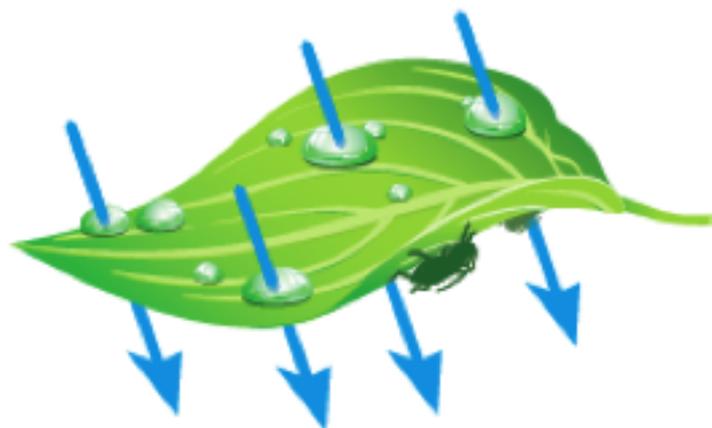
Aphidex[®] 800 is very effective as it controls aphids under multiple mechanisms including:

- **Direct contact** - Aphidex[®] 800 controls aphids very rapidly within hours or days
- **Translaminar** - When Aphidex[®] 800 is sprayed on the upper leaf surface it has the ability to enter the plant and aphids on the lower or back of the leaf surface are controlled when feeding
- **Fumigant** - Aphidex[®] 800 has a fumigant action after application which can control aphids in difficult to reach situation such as under leaves or in the crop canopy.

Russian Wheat Aphid

Russian Wheat Aphid (RWA) was first detected in South Australia in May 2016. Unlike other aphids which have potential to spread viruses, RWA has the potential to cause significant yield loss in winter cereals although 140 cultivated and wild species are hosts for RWA.

Typically RWA feeds in dense colonies at the base of the leaf sheath which are curled from their feeding. Data from overseas suggests that RWA will move into crops in autumn and then shelter in leaf sheaths over winter. In spring numbers multiply before a main aphid flight occurs. Infestations usually begin on crop edges on the windward side. Volunteer weeds can also act as a host and good field hygiene is an essential management technique.



Aphidex® 800

Symptoms

RWA is a light green elongated aphid up to 2 mm in length and can be distinguished from other aphids with a more 'rounded' body shape. Damage of cereals will present as white, purple, yellowish leaf streaks (see typical symptoms). Rolling of leaves, flag leaf and awns trapped by flag leaf are common symptoms along with bleached heads.



Control options

Monitoring is critical for management of RWA. Based on overseas data the critical crop growth stage is from early boot to soft dough stage (Z40-Z85). If more than 10% of tillers are infested then a spray application is warranted.

Aphidex® 800 can only be used for a maximum of two spray applications per crop with a minimum interval between applications of 15 days. A minimum spray volume for Boom sprays of 100 L/ha is recommended to ensure good coverage with the addition of a surfactant as per label recommendation. Aerial applications of a minimum of 15 L/ha spray volume are recommended.

Winter cereals

Aphids <i>(Rhopalosiphum maidis)</i>	All states	95 g	Apply when 20 or more aphids are present per tiller and when the crop is between emergence of last leaf and flowering stages.
Aphids <i>(R. maidis, R. padi)</i>	WA only	160 g - 190 g	Use 20 - 100 L/ha (ground rig) or a minimum of 15 L/ha by air. If low relative humidity conditions prevail add Summer Spray Oil as for lupins. Where there is concern for infection by Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus, spraying should be carried out as soon as aphids are located in the crop.
Russian Wheat Aphid <i>(Diuraphis noxia)</i>	All states	190 g	Spray when aphids are detected and repeat if necessary. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 15 days. Apply as a foliar boom spray with a spray volume of 100 L/ha (by ground) or a minimum of 15 L/ha by air. Apply surfactant at recommended label rate as required.

Aphidex® 800 has a withholding period of 6 weeks.

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For more information on Aphidex® 800 scan here or visit adama.com



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For Customer Enquiries: **1800 4 ADAMA**