

#### **GROUP 28**

## **Active Ingredients:**

Chlorantraniliprole 200 g/L = SC

# Application Rates and Acres Treated:

Rate: 250 – 500 ml/ha (101 – 202 ml/ac)

Acres Treated: 120 - 240 ac/case

## Packaging:

12 x 1 L (120 – 240 ac) case 2 x 6 L jugs (also treats 120 – 240 acres)

#### **Water Volume:**

Ground: Minimum 100 L/ha (40 L/ac)

Aerial: Minimum 50 L/ha (20 L/ac)

\*higher water volumes do help improve coverage and overall control

### Rainfastness:

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

### **Adjuvant Rate:**

NIS @ 0.25% v/v MSO @ 0.5% v/v

#### **Crop Rotations:**

N/A

## **Grazing Restriction:**

None

#### Storage:

Store this product away from food or feed. Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides and fertilizer. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

## Re-entry Interval (REI):

12 hours

## **REGISTERED CROPS:**

For a complete list of all crops and pests registered for COSAYR® please refer to the label.

Potatoes

#### **INSECTS CONTROLLED & RATES:**

- Colorado potato beetle 101 202 ml/ac
- European corn borer 101 152 ml/ac

Use high rate under heavy pest pressure.

Do not make more than 4 applications per season.

Do not apply more than once every 3 days.

Do not exceed a total of 1.125L of COSAYR® per ha per season.

Observe a 1 day PHI.

### **CROP STAGING:**

Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.

## FOR COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

- Use the higher application rate under heavy pest pressure and/or when larger larvae are present.
- DO NOT apply COSAYR® for Colorado potato beetle control if any Group 28 Insecticide was used at planting as an in-furrow, soil or seed-piece treatment.

### **EUROPEAN CORN BORER**

 Time the application to coincide with peak egg hatch. Scout for European corn borer by monitoring egg laying and egg hatch to determine application timing.

#### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. Fill spray tank ½ full of water.
- Add COSAYR® directly to spray tank.
   Mix thoroughly to fully disperse
   the insecticide; once dispersed
   continued agitation is required.
- Once the product has been well mixed, add an adjuvant, where applicable, while continuously mixing. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation.
- **4.** Complete filling tank with water with agitation on.

Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

NOTE: If tank-mixing, please reference the label of the partner for specific mixing order or follow WAMLEGS or WALES for proper mixing protocol.





## **CHLORANTRANILIPROLE**

#### **HOW IT WORKS:**

Chlorantraniliprole binds to a specific receptor in the muscles called the ryanodine receptor. Once bound to this receptor the muscle cells begin to leak calcium, which prevents normal function. The insect is paralyzed and dies.

#### **CHLORANTRANILIPROLE KEY BENEFITS:**

- Relatively new mode of action, launched in 2006, with minimal resistance issues.
- Broad control of Lepidoptera species.
- Some suppression of certain sap feeding insects.
- Long lasting residual efficacy, up to 30 days in certain circumstance.
- · Safe to beneficials and pollinators.
- Excellent rotation partner as part of an IPM program.
- · Short re-entry and pre-harvest intervals for management flexibility.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR CHLORANTRANILIPROLE

- For multi-generation pests, use a "Treatment window" approach. Do not apply Diamides on successive generations of a pest.
- A "treatment window", including residual control, should not exceed **30 days** (the length of a typical pest generation). Within this window do not apply diamide products, such as COSAYR®, more than twice with Diamides.
- Following the Diamide "window", rotate to a "Treatment window" of an effective insecticides with a product from a different insecticide action group.
- The total exposure of all Diamides applied throughout the crop cycle should not exceed 50% of the crop cycle or 50% of the total number of insecticide applications targeted at the same pest species.
- · Insect monitoring for susceptibility evolution should be a continuous and ongoing process.



