

GROUP 28

Active Ingredients:

Chlorantraniliprole 200 g/L = SC

Application Rates and Acres Treated:

Rate: 250 - 375 ml/ha (101-152 ml/ac)

Acres Treated: 80 - 120 ac per case

Packaging:

 $12 \times 1 L$ (6.5–10 acres treated per jug) 2 x 6 L jugs (40 – 60 ac treated per jug)

Water Volume:

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

Aerial: Min 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.

• Corn (field, pop, seed, sweet)

INSECTS CONTROLLED & RATES:

101 ml/ac

Black Cutworm

101 - 152 ml/ac

- Armyworm
- Fall Armyworm
- · Beet Armyworm
- Variegated Cutworm

- Corn Earworm
- Tomato Fruitworm
- European Corn Borer
- · Western Bean Cutworm

For pests with a range of application rates, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure.

- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 3 days on seed corn or sweet corn.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days on field corn or popcorn.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest of seed corn or sweet corn.
- Do not apply less than 14 days before harvest of field corn or popcorn.

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

Do not make a foliar application of COSAYR® for a minimum of 60 days following an in-furrow or soil application or planting of seed or seed pieces treated with any Group 28 insecticide.

CROP STAGING:

Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. For corn earworm, European corn borer or western bean cutworm control, time the applications to coincide with peak egg hatch. Scout by monitoring egg laying and egg hatch to determine application timing. Reapply if monitoring indicates it is necessary.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Fill spray tank ½ full of water.
- 2. Add COSAYR® directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide; once dispersed continued agitation is required.
- 3. 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.

^{*}This information is presented from The IRAC International Diamide Working Group for your reference.





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