



Keith Majure

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West Monroe, LA



INSECTICIDE FOR COTTON



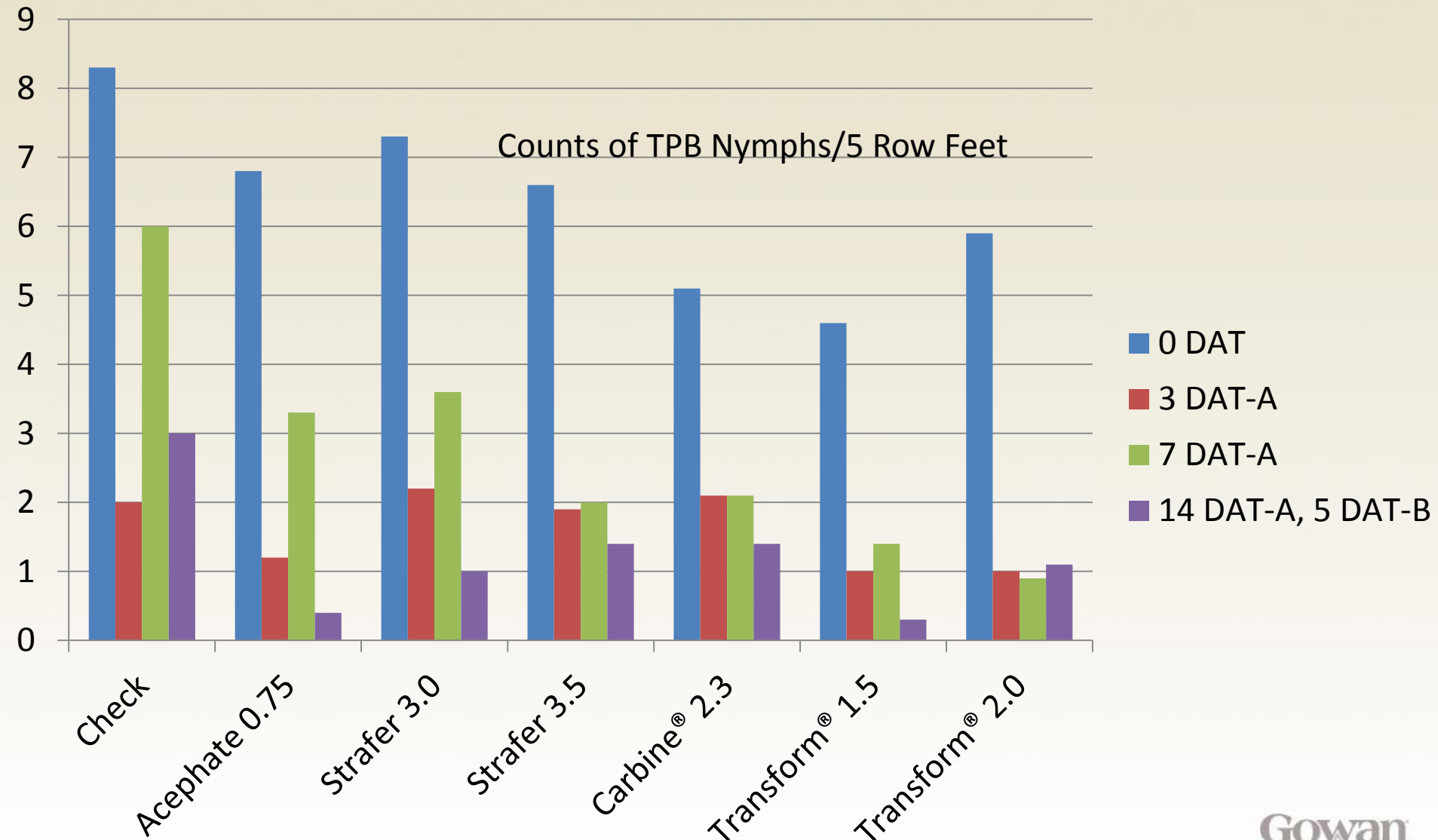
AR/LA/MS 24-C USE DIRECTIONS IN COTTON

- Use Rates
 - 3.0 – 3.5 oz/acre for plant bug control granted on 24c labels.
 - Packaging label will show 1.1 oz/acre for plant bug...be sure to follow the 24c labels (3.0 – 3.5 oz/acre) for optimum plant bug control.
 - The addition of a non-ionic surfactant (NIS), crop oil concentrate (COC), or methylated seed oil (MSO) is recommended in all spray applications.
- Approved Application Methods
 - Aerial: 5 gpa minimum
 - Ground Rig: 15 gpa minimum
- Labeled for up to 2 applications per season.
 - Minimum 7 day retreatment interval
- 28 day PHI
- Tank mix flexible with other pesticides



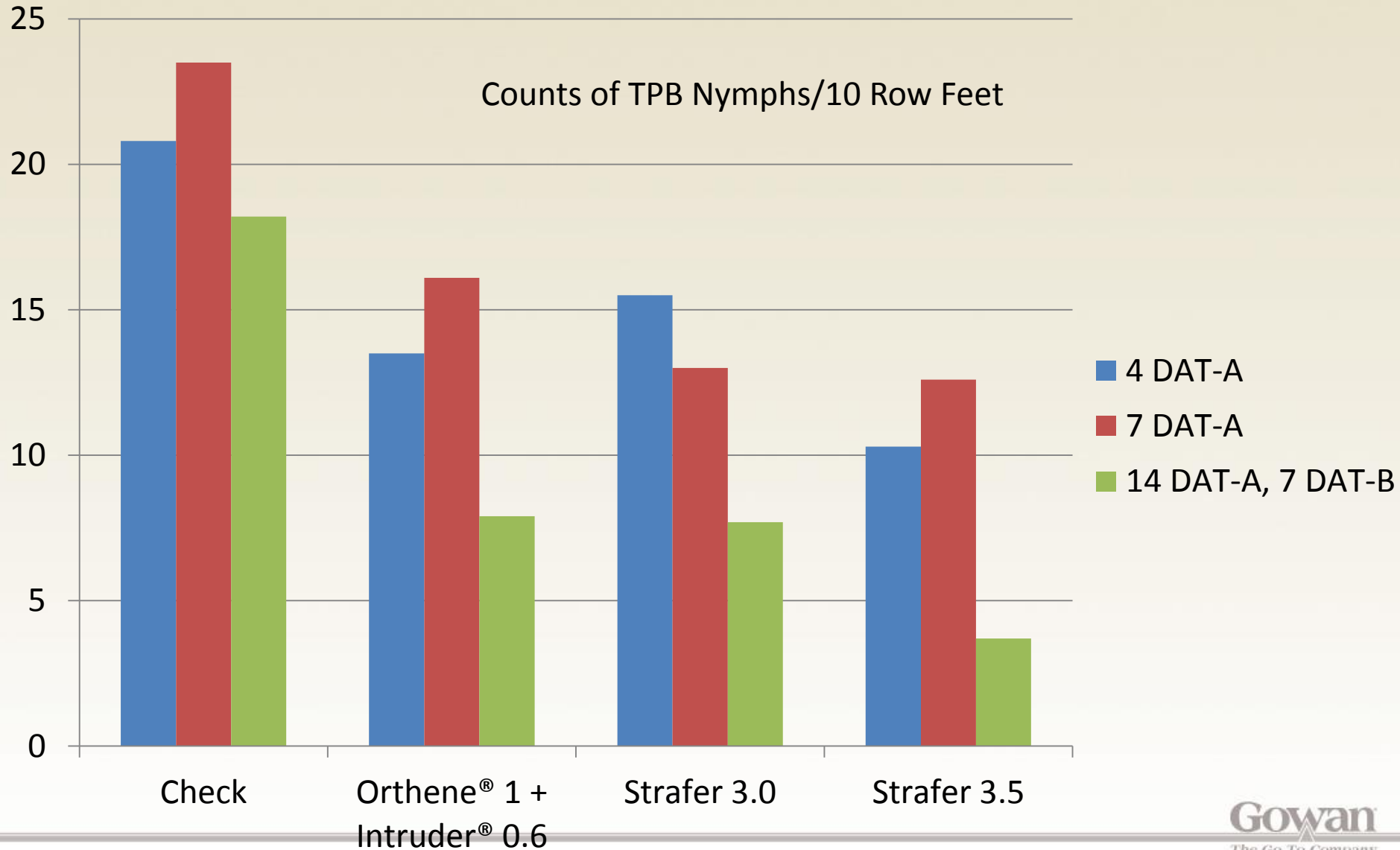
Tarnished Plant Bug Control in Cotton

LSU – Winnsboro, LA





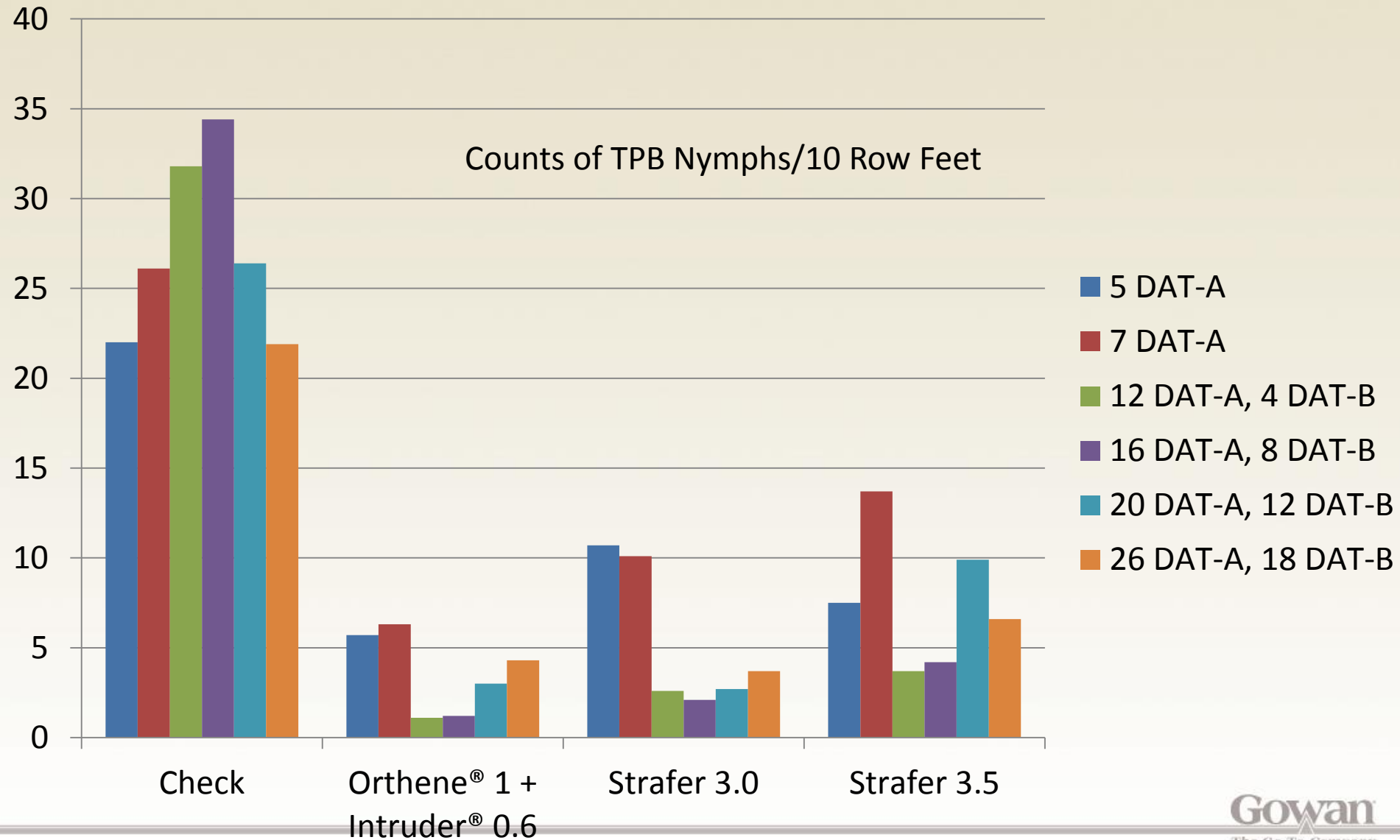
Tarnished Plant Bug Control in Cotton Mississippi State – Glendora, MS





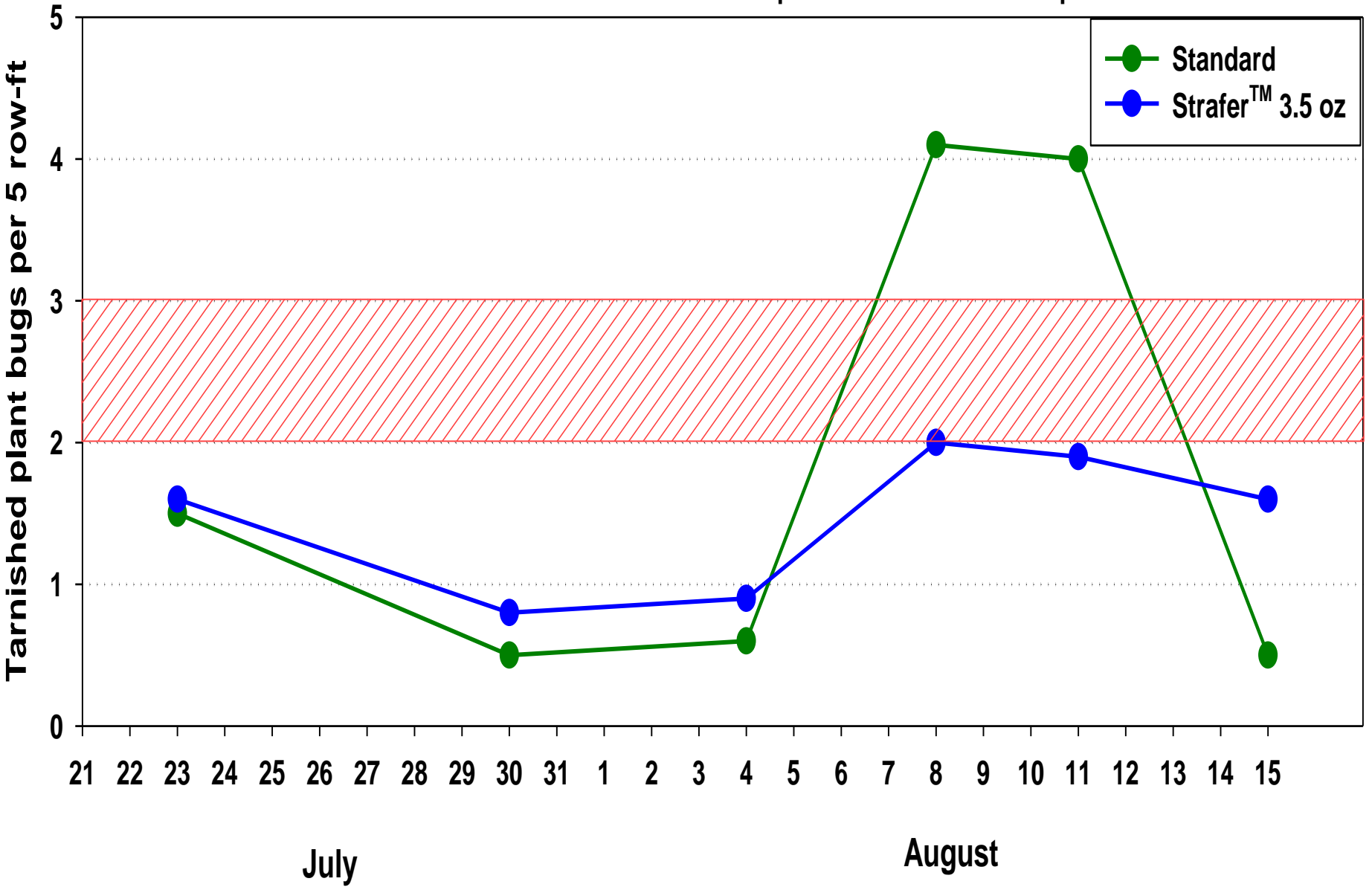
Tarnished Plant Bug Control in Cotton University of Arkansas – Marianna, AR

Counts of TPB Nymphs/10 Row Feet



Bidrin[®] XP II 12 fl oz

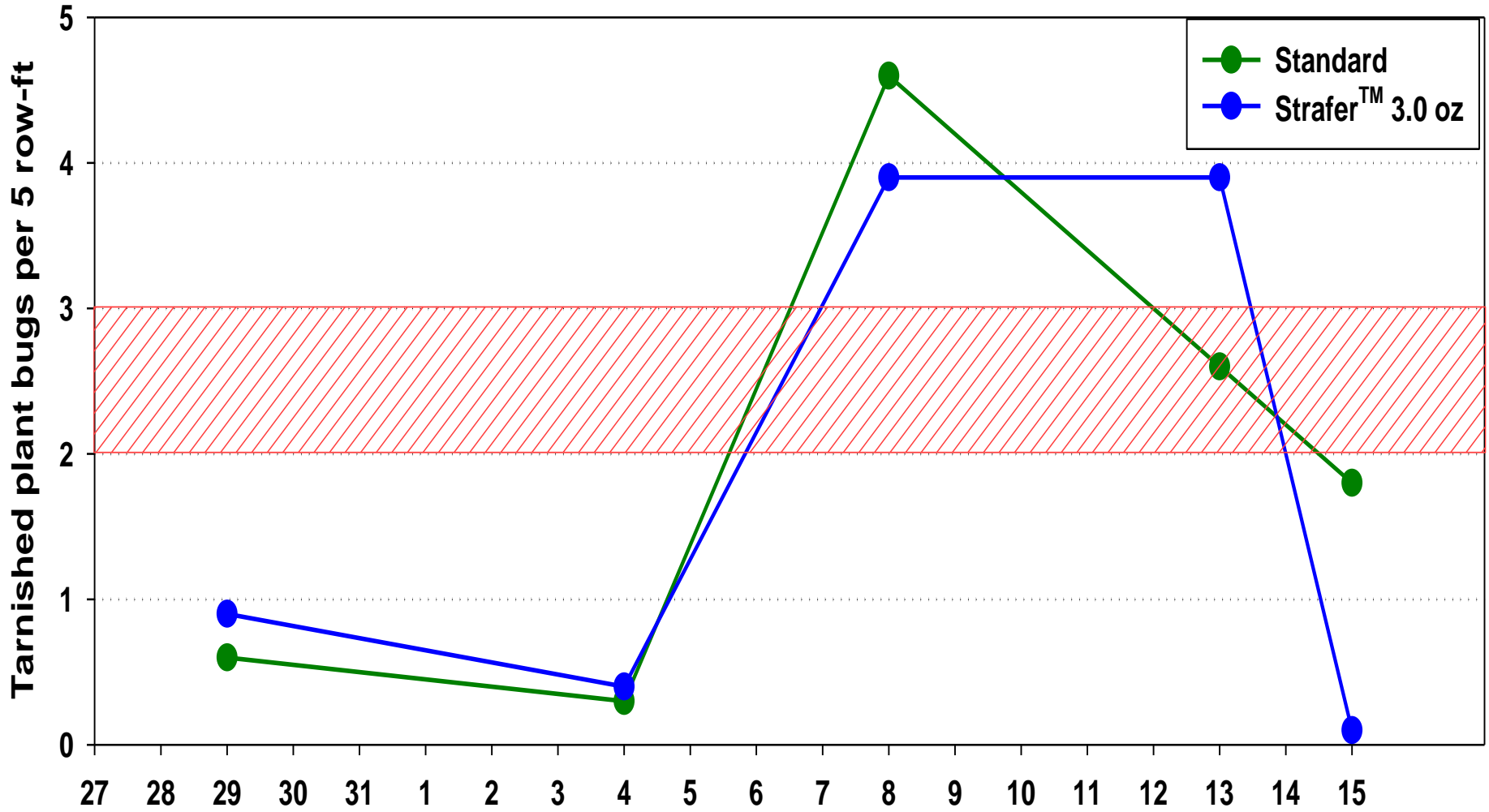
Acephate 90SP[®] 0.75 lb + Sniper[®] 6.4 fl oz



Hank Jones - Demonstration

Leverage[®] 360 3.2 fl oz +
Diamond[®] 6 fl oz

Transform[®] 1.5 oz



July

August

Howard Anderson - Demonstration

Comparison of honey bee toxicity of various Neonicotinoids

Active ingredient	Dermal LD ₅₀ to honey bees µg / bees
Nitroguanadines neonicotinoids	
imidacloprid	0.018 (394)
clothianidin	0.022 (322)
thiamethoxam	0.03 (236)
dinotefuran	0.075 (95)
Cyano-substituted neonicotinoids	
acetamiprid	7.1
thiacloprid	14.6 (+ 2.05)
New product	
sulfoxaflor	0.22 (32.2)



Side Line Conversations

- The neonicotinoids, which is the class of chemistry that Strafer belongs to is thought to enhance boll/budworm activity in BT cotton.
- Acetamiprid, active in Strafer has shown ovicide activity against the bollworm.
- “The variable ovicidal activity profile across neonicotinoids has been noted in other studies as well, and generally follows the patterns described above. Acetamiprid ($\log Kow = 0.8$) was highly effective against bollworm eggs, while thiamethoxam and imidacloprid ($\log Kow = 0.57$) both showed less activity ([Kilpatrick et al. 2005](#)).”
- Why is this important? Spraying pyrethroids for BW have been know to flair mites. Adds more cost as some producers are resorting to Prevathon to help hold cost down by not flaring mites.





THANKS