

## **ORNAMENTAL PLANTS - APPLICATION TO SOIL - SOIL MEDIA OF CONTAINERIZED PLANTS=====**

### General Information

#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Applications of Safari 20 SG Insecticide in residential areas may be made by commercially licensed applicators.

#### Application to Ornamental Plants:

- Safari 20 SG Insecticide can be applied as a foliar spray, a broadcast spray, a soil drench, soil injection and via chemigation for insect control in ornamental plants in greenhouses, nurseries, outdoor landscapes and interior plantscapes.
- Safari 20 SG Insecticide is a systemic product and will be taken up by the root system and translocated upward throughout the plant. When applied as a foliar spray, the product offers translaminar and locally systemic control of foliar pests.
- When applied to the soil, Safari 20 SG Insecticide will be translocated more quickly in herbaceous plants than in woody shrubs and trees. Speed of insect control will range from as little as one day for small herbaceous plants in containers, to several weeks in large trees growing in the landscape.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.7 lbs of product (0.54 lb active ingredient) per acre per year for all application types.
- Do not apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other Tilia species.

#### Application to Vegetable Transplants:

- Safari 20 SG Insecticide can be applied as a foliar spray or a broadcast spray for insect control in vegetable transplants.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Safari 20 SG Insecticide contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with

acquired resistance to Group 4A may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same crop or in successive years as the primary method of control for a targeted species.

This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Safari 20 SG Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides.

To delay the development of insecticide resistance in greenhouse, nursery and interiorscape use sites, strongly consider the following guidelines:

- Do not apply Safari 20 SG Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides to consecutive generations of the same insect pest species.
- Do not drench soil media with Safari 20 SG Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides more than one time per crop cycle or three months, whichever is shorter.
- Do not make more than two foliar or broadcast sprays of Safari 20 SG Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides to a single crop during a twomonth period.
- Do not make more than one soil drench and one foliar or broadcast spray with Safari 20 SG Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides during a two-month period.
- Base insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitor treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturers for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM guidelines for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Valent U.S.A. Corporation, at toll free number: 1-800-898-2536.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND SPRAY

### EQUIPMENT

Ground Application: Select spray nozzles that will provide accurate and uniform spray deposition. Use spray nozzles that provide medium-sized droplets and reduce drift. To help insure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For information on

spray equipment and calibration, consult nozzle manufacturers and/or State Extension Service specialists. Apply Safari 20 SG Insecticide using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. In situations where a dense canopy exists and/or pest pressure is high, use greater water volumes. The use of a spray adjuvant may improve spray coverage. Do not apply under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

Applications to ornamental plants, and vegetable transplants: Safari 20 SG Insecticide can be applied using many different types of application equipment. Apply in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of ornamental plants. Tank mixing with a surfactant will produce better coverage when making applications to plants with hard to wet foliage such as holly or pine. If concentrate or mist type spray equipment is used, apply the same amount of product on the sprayed area as would be used in a dilute solution. To assure optimum effectiveness, the product must be placed where the growing portion of the target plant can absorb the active ingredient. Applications can be made to foliage or as a soil drench.

## RESTRICTIONS

- With the exception of non-livestock animals, do not graze treated areas or use clippings from treated areas for feed or forage.
- Prevent runoff or puddling of irrigation water following application.
- Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried.
- Do not apply to areas that are water logged or saturated, or frozen, which will not allow penetration into the root zone of the plant.

## Calibration and Application Instructions:

Apply Safari 20 SG Insecticide under the schedule specified in the specific use instructions, not according to the irrigation schedule unless the events coincide. In general, set the equipment to apply the minimum amount of water per acre. Run the system at 86 - 90% of the manufacturer's maximum rated travel speed.

The following calibration and application techniques are provided for user reference, but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check with State and local regulatory agencies for potential use restrictions before applying any agricultural chemical through sprinkler irrigation

equipment.

## Air Assisted (Air Blast) Tree and Vine Sprayers

(Ornamentals Only):

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

1. Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
2. Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
3. Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Use a minimum of 50 gallons finished spray per acre.
4. Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

## Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS – APPLICATION TO SOIL: For systemic insect control on containerized and field grown (in-ground) ornamental plants in nurseries, greenhouses, interior plantscapes, lath and shadehouses, and outdoor landscapes (commercial, industrial, recreational and residential), when applied via soil drench, soil injection, micro-irrigation (spaghetti tube or emitter), drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood irrigation equipment or motorized irrigation equipment.

## Product Rate (By Weight)

For larger pot volumes, apply 3 - 4 fl oz of dilute solution (0.11 to 0.22 g product per 4 fl oz water) per gallon of potting media. Use a drench volume that is sufficient to wet soil media without resulting in overflow or runoff through drain holes in pot.

## Remarks

Only apply to moist soil media. Do not apply to dry or saturated media.

Do not apply media drench until roots from transplanted plugs or liners have

extended at least half way to the edge of pots. Do not leach treated soil media for at least 7 days after application or performance may be reduced.

Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation following application may decrease performance. Higher rates will be needed to control insects on woody plants than on herbaceous plants. Poinsettia: For optimal control of whiteflies, treat plants 1 - 3 weeks after pinch. Late season drenches will take longer to provide effective control.

Method

[Drench](#)

[Soil application](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Before pest populations reach an economic threshold.](#)