

STONE FRUITS GROUP (INCLUDING PLUMS)

General Information

Managing Mite Resistance: Repeated use of miticides with similar modes of action may lead to buildup of resistant strains of mites. For resistance management, apply Onager only once per year. To reduce the potential for developing mite resistance, do not apply a miticide with a similar mode of action more than once per year (Onager and Apollo® should not be applied to the same crop in any one year). If additional miticide applications are needed, use a product with a different mode of action, such as a contact adulticide. Read and follow product label before applying any miticide.

Phytotoxicity: As is common with most emulsifiable concentrate formulations, adverse effects such as spotting or discoloration of the treated surfaces can occur. Some conditions known to contribute to phytotoxicity include, but are not limited to, high temperatures, poor spray drying conditions, excessive spray deposit or run-off, certain spray mixtures, stage of crop development or tank mixes with other pesticides.

Application Information: Use sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of all plant surfaces. Apply using ground equipment, chemigation or air unless otherwise specified under the crop comments or on supplemental labeling supplied by Gowan Company.

Important: Onager Miticide is a 1 pound active ingredient per gallon emulsifiable concentrate formulation to be diluted with water for application in commercial plantings only. Do not use in home plantings.

Use Recommendations: For best results, apply Onager Miticide at first sign of mites before adult mite build up. Onager Miticide will not control adult spider mites. Use higher rates on moderate to high mite infestations, large trees with dense foliage, or for extended residual control. The lowest rate of Onager Miticide may be used in conjunction with other IPM strategies, or for shorter residual control later in the season. The use of less than label rates is not recommended since it will result in poor performance and contribute to resistance development. If adult mites are present in medium to high populations, better results may be obtained using

Onager Miticide in combination with a registered contact adulticide. Onager Miticide may be tank mixed with horticultural grade oil. Refer to all precautions regarding phytotoxicity on the oil label.

Do not make more than one application of Onager Miticide per year.

Chemigation Systems: Onager may be applied through irrigation systems (chemigation) to any crop on the Onager label unless otherwise specified under the crop comments or on supplemental labeling supplied by Gowan Company. Do not allow chemigation to run off field.

Types of Irrigation Systems: Apply Onager only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, Low Energy Precision Applications (LEPA), end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply Onager through any other type of irrigation system.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ALL RECOMMENDED TYPES OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. For best results apply at 100% input/travel speed, for center pivots or 0.10 inch (2.716 gallons) up to 0.15 inch (4,073 gallons) of water/A, for other systems. Higher labeled rates of Onager may be necessary for chemigation applications.

Chemigation Monitoring: A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Drift: Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Required System Safety Devices: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to

prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump; such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regular serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system

interlock.

Cleaning the Chemical Injection System: In order to accurately apply pesticides, the chemical injection system must be kept clean; free of chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner's manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

Flushing the Irrigation System: At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles or emitters before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Equipment Area Contamination Prevention

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, pumps and system safety devices be plugged to prevent chemical contamination of these areas.

Center-Pivot and Automatic-Move Linear Systems: Inject the specified dosage per acre continuously for one complete revolution or move of the system. **DO NOT USE END GUNS.** The system should be run at maximum speed.

Solid Set and Manually Controlled Linear Systems: Injection should be during the last 30 to 60 minutes of regular irrigation period or as a separate 30 to 60 minute application not associated with a regular irrigation. **DO NOT USE END GUNS.**

RESTRICTIONS ON ALL CROPS

- Do not graze or feed livestock on cover crops growing in treated areas.
- Onager is an emulsifiable concentrate to be diluted with water for application in commercial plantings only.
- Apply Onager prior to adult mite build up. Onager will not control adult spider mites. Use higher rates on moderate to high mite infestations or for larger plants with a dense canopy. If adult mites are present in medium to high populations, better results may be obtained using Onager in combination with a registered contact adulticide. The use of less than label rates is not recommended with Onager.
- Do not make more than one application of Onager or any other Hexythiazox product to the same crop per year.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

COMMENTS

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 20 gallons finished spray per acre.

Chemigation: see details under Chemigation Systems.

Method

[Foliar spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

7 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[N.A.](#)