

CITRUS - ASIAN COCKROACH, FIRE ANTS

General Information

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Resistance:

Any insect/mite population may contain individual insects that may develop resistance to a specific pesticide product used in consecutive generations to control these pests. Prediction of resistance development is uncertain. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies. Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or Integrated Pest Management recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, you may find reduced control from this product or other products with a similar mode of action. If poor performance cannot be related to improper application methods or extreme weather, it is possible that a resistant strain of insect may be present. If poor control occurs and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult with your local UPI representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

Chemigation Use Directions

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

Use a minimum of 0.75 inch of water per acre for LEPA irrigation. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre of non-emulsified oils when used as the diluent. The set up and calibration of chemigation equipment are important to achieve control of target insect pests. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Contact your State Agricultural Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts for advice on the suitability of the equipment set up for optimum control of the target insect pests.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Failure to cease application during a mechanical stoppage may result in undesirable residues to adjacent areas.

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 which 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.

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

Apply Bifenture EC Agricultural Insecticide continuously for the duration of the water application. Dilute Bifenture EC Agricultural Insecticide in sufficient volume to ensure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use a minimum of 0.5 inch per acre of irrigation water for application by chemigation. No agitation is required if a suitable diluent is used. Conduct a diluent test to check that phase separation will not occur during dilution and application. If uniform dilution is not achieved during the entire period of application, undesirable residues or less than desirable control may occur.

Rotation Crop Restrictions

Crops for which bifenthrin tolerances exist may be rotated at any time. All other crops may be rotated 30 days after the last application.

Instructions for Application

The following Directions for Use tables provide, in some cases, rate ranges. Use the lower application rates when insect pressure is light to moderate. Use the higher application rates when insect populations are high, when treating mites and when climate is arid.

Cultivation within 10 feet of a water body is prohibited to allow for the growth of a vegetated filter strip.

In New York State this product may not be applied within 100 feet (using ground equipment) to 300 feet (using aerial equipment) of coastal marshes or permanent streams that drain into coastal marshes.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CITRUS

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply by ground in a minimum of 40 gallons of dilute spray per acre. Make uniform application to bare soil beneath the tree from the trunk to the drip line of the tree.
- Use a higher spray volume to insure uniformity of coverage. Pre- and post-application irrigation may also aid in uniform coverage. Bifenture protects tree roots from root weevils by forming a barrier of pesticide through which they must burrow when the neonates fall from the tree after hatching. After application minimize

disturbance of the soil beneath the trees to maintain this barrier.

- It is important to time applications correctly. Peak emergence of adult Diaprepes Weevil varies by citrus growing region and is also dramatically affected by environmental factors such as soil moisture. Typically, two peaks are observed for Diaprepes, first in spring and then in late summer or early fall. For Southern Blue Green and Blue Green Citrus Weevils and Fuller Rose Beetle, a single emergence peak in the spring is typical. Brown and Little Leaf Notchers typically have three emergence peaks in spring, summer and fall.
- Since emergence varies seasonally and by location, observation of adults is the most accurate way to forecast timing of applications. Numbers of adults can be estimated by trapping during spring and summer during the active early morning and later afternoon periods. Egg laying occurs for 8-10 weeks following emergence from the soil, and larval invasion of the soil begins 2-3 weeks following adult emergence. It is critical to have the Bifenture EC soil barrier in place before the neonates drop.
- Use Bifenture EC in conjunction with other tools in an integrated pest management program for citrus Root Weevils. Good cultural practices, biological control of larvae and foliar control of adults are all important. Local university extension personnel can provide the most current information to protect citrus trees.

Additional information:

- Apply to individual citrus resets, when not in solid planted rows, using a hand-gun or shielded sprayer.
- Note that although peak emergence of Diaprepes occurs in the spring, weather conditions can cause a minor emergence of this pest in the fall.
- Use the highest rate if the citrus grove to be treated is in an area where weather conditions are conducive to primary emergence in the spring. This will provide the longest residual management of Diaprepes Root Weevil.
- Use the lower rate if the citrus grove is in an area where weather conditions will promote more than one peak of pest emergence, and make a second application later in the season.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 0.50 lb. a.i. (32 fl. oz. of product) per acre per season.
- Do not allow Bifenture EC to contact fruit or foliage.
- Do not apply through irrigation systems.
- Do not apply by air.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

1 day

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[N.A.](#)