

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (CROP GROUPS 1A AND 1B) - LEAFHOPPERS

General Information

Product Information

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. Apply the amount specified in the following tables with properly calibrated aerial or ground spray equipment. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. The low rates may be used for light infestations of the target pests and the higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations. Transform WG insecticide may be applied in either dilute or concentrate sprays so long as the application equipment is calibrated and adjusted to deliver thorough, uniform coverage. Use the specified amount of Transform WG per acre regardless of the spray volume used.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Transform WG is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Apply Transform WG when field scouting indicates target pest densities have reached the economic threshold, i.e., the point at which the insect population must be reduced to avoid economic losses beyond the cost of control. Other than reducing the target pest species as a food source, Transform WG does not have a significant impact on most parasitic insects or the natural predaceous arthropod complex in treated crops, including big-eyed bugs, ladybird beetles, flower bugs, lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs, assassin bugs, predatory mites or spiders.

The feeding activities of these beneficials will aid in natural control of other insects and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks. If Transform WG is tank mixed with any insecticide that reduces its selectivity in preserving beneficial predatory insects, the full benefit of Transform WG in an IPM program may be reduced.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Transform WG contains a Group 4C insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 4C insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4C insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or area, or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Transform WG or other Group 4C insecticides.

To delay development of insecticide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Avoid consecutive use of insecticides on succeeding generations with the same mode of action (same insecticide subgroup, 4C) on the same insect species.
- Consider tank mixtures or premix products containing insecticides with different modes of action (different insecticide groups) provided the products are registered for the intended use.
- Base insecticide use upon comprehensive IPM programs.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Do not treat seedling plants grown for transplant in greenhouses, shade houses, or field plots.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (Crop Groups 1A and 1B)
(Including cultivars or hybrids of these)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area. Two applications may be required for optimum control of whiteflies.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

- Do not use on crops grown for seed.
- Do not make more than four applications per crop.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications per crop.
- If blooming vegetation is present 12 feet out from the downwind edge of the field, a downwind 12-foot on-field buffer must be observed.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

7 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[N. A.](#)