

DRY BULB ONIONS

General Information

USE INFORMATION

Cruiser 70 WS is a systemic seed treatment insecticide belonging to the neonicotinoid class of chemistry. Cruiser 70 WS provides protection against listed chewing and sucking insects following contact and ingestion. Specifically, Cruiser 70 WS is shown to provide early season protection against aphids, cabbage maggots, listed seed and root maggots, flea beetles, leaf miners, whiteflies and wireworm.

For protection against certain diseases Cruiser 70 WS may be applied along with labelled fungicides. Consult professional applicators or university extension service for approved fungicides.

Cruiser 70 WS must be applied in conjunction with polymers, pelleting materials and seed coating materials that are tested to be safe on leafy vegetable seed and dry bulb onions. The end product that combines Cruiser 70 WS with labelled fungicides must be tested for seed safety to determine any detrimental effects on seed germination or plant stand establishment. Pre-test the germination of a small sample of seed lot with Cruiser 70 WS prior to large scale commercial application.

Resistance Management

Some insect pests are known to develop resistance to products after repeated use. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the insects on the label.

Cruiser 70 WS contains a Group 4A insecticide (thiamethoxam, belonging to the neonicotinoid class of chemistry). Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent resistance to Group 4A insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Cruiser 70 WS or other Group 4A insecticides.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

In order to maintain susceptibility to this class of chemistry:

- Avoid using Group 4A insecticides exclusively for season long control of insect species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For insect species with successive or overlapping generations, apply Cruiser 70 WS or other Group 4A insecticides using a “treatment window” approach. A treatment window is a period of time as defined by the stage of crop development and/or the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, there may either be single or consecutive applications (seed treatment, soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated) of the Group 4A insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum Cruiser 70 WS allowed per growing season.
- Following a treatment window of Group 4A insecticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 4A insecticides.
- A treatment window rotation, along with other IPM practices for the crop and use area, is considered an effective strategy for preventing or delaying a pest’s ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply any Group 4A insecticides.

Other Insect Resistance Management (IRM) practices include:

- Incorporating IPM techniques into your insect control program.
- Monitoring treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Using tank-mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same crop

outlet and effective rates are applied.

For additional information on Insect Resistance Management:

- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations.
- Visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org/.ING> PROCEDURES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CRUISER 70 WS APPLICATOR

Adjust the volume (or count) of seed for each batch to the exact amount of active ingredient available in each water-soluble bag. Once Cruiser 70 WS is applied and the treated seed is packaged, indicate the amount (number of seeds) and the Cruiser 70 WS rate in milligrams thiamethoxam per seed on the treated seed container/seed bag label.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Cruiser 70 WS seed treatment provides early season protection of seedlings and young plants against injury from aphids, leaf miners, seed corn maggots and wireworms. Cruiser 70 WS will also reduce damage caused by onion thrips.

Restrictions:

Do not use a Cruiser 70 WS rate that will result in more than 0.266 lbs thiamethoxam per acre (120.66 grams ai/A), based on a maximum seeding rate of 406,000 seeds/acre.

For protection against certain diseases Cruiser 70 WS may be applied along with labelled fungicides. Consult professional applicators or university extension service for approved fungicides. Cruiser 70 WS may also be applied with Trigard OMC for onion maggot protection.

Method

[Seed Treatment](#)

Timings

[N. A.](#)