

FIELD CORN AND TEOSINTE - BEET ARMYWORM, ETC.

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Blackhawk is a Naturallyte insect control product for control of many foliage feeding pests infesting labeled crops. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. Mix Blackhawk with water and apply as a foliar spray with aerial or ground equipment equipped for conventional insecticide spraying.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Blackhawk is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Apply Blackhawk 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, Blackhawk does not have a significant impact on certain 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 Blackhawk is tank mixed with any insecticide that reduces its selectivity in preserving beneficial predatory insects, the full benefit of Blackhawk in an I P M program may be reduced.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Blackhawk contains spinosad, a Group 5 insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 5 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 Blackhawk or other Group 5 insecticides. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. These two insecticide

active ingredients share a common mode of action and must not be rotated with each other for control of pests listed on the label. Spinetoram and spinosad may be rotated with all other labeled insecticide active ingredients.

To delay development of insecticide resistance:

- Carefully follow the specific label guidelines within the use directions sections of the label, especially in regard to IRM recommendations.
- Avoid use of the same active ingredient or mode of action (same insecticide group) on consecutive generations of insects. However, multiple applications to reduce a single generation are acceptable. Treat the next generation with a different active ingredient that has a different mode of action or use no treatment for the next generation.
- Avoid using less than labeled rates of any insecticide when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target applications against early insect developmental stages whenever possible.
- Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM programs including crop rotations.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative or by calling 800-258-3033.

Application Directions

Do not apply Blackhawk in greenhouses or other enclosed structures used for growing crops.

Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage for optimum insect control. The following directions are provided for ground and aerial application of Blackhawk. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Row Crop Application

Use calibrated power-operated ground spray equipment capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. Utilize a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons per acre, increasing volume with crop size and/or pest pressure. Use hollow cone, twin jet flat fan nozzles or other insecticide atomizer suitable for insecticide spraying to provide a fine to coarse spray quality (per ASABE S-572, see nozzle catalogs). Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Follow manufacturer's specifications for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure. Minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition (optimize on-target deposition) to reduce drift.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre (10 gallons or more per acre for trees, vines or orchard crops). Nozzle configuration should provide a medium to fine droplet size per ASABE S-572 standard (see USDA-ARS or NAAA handbook).

Guidance for ASABE S-572 nozzle configuration can be found at the following web site: www.cpproductsinc.com. Boom length must be less than 75% of wing or 85% of rotor span and swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not make applications more than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Use GPS equipment, swath markers or flagging to ensure proper application to the target area.

Configure the boom nozzle used (e.g., at NAAA Fly-In) for both crosswind and near parallel winds. If application is made parallel to the wind direction, adjust swath width downward. Use swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not apply under completely calm wind conditions. It is best to apply when wind speed is between 2 to 10 mph.

Under conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume and droplet size upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets. Insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application because of reduced coverage.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Application Timing: Scout for European corn borer and armyworms with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Time applications of Blackhawk to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation.

Frequent treatments may be necessary when the crop is growing rapidly, during silking or under heavy pest pressure. For corn earworm control, a 1- to 2-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary at silking. For control of all other pests, a 5- to 7-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Spray Delivery: For control of first generation European corn borer and armyworms, apply broadcast or as a directed spray into the leaf whorls.

For control of second generation European corn borer, apply as a broadcast spray. For control of corn earworm, apply broadcast or direct spray to ear zone. Use sufficient spray volume and nozzle pressure to ensure thorough wetting of the silks.

Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied to corn by chemigation at labeled rates. Refer to the Chemigation Application section.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad).

If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local Dow AgroSciences representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Foliar spray](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

28 days of grain or fodder harvest or 7 days of forage harvest

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

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.