

# **SORGHUM - CONTROL OF SUGARCANE APHID (MELANAPHIS SACCHARI) - VIRGINIA**

## 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

FOR CONTROL OF SUGARCANE APHID (MELANAPHIS SACCHARI) IN SORGHUM

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN ACCOMACK, ALBEMARLE, ALLEGHANY, AMELIA, APPOMATOX, AUGUSTA, BEDFORD, BOTETOURT, BRUNSWICK, BUCKINGHAM, CAMPBELL, CAROLINE, CARROLL, CHARLOTTE, CHARLES CITY, CLARKE, CULPEPER, CUMBERLAND, DINWIDDLE, ESSEX, FAUQUIER, FLOYD, FLUVANNA, FRANKLIN, FREDERICK, GEORGE, GLOUCESTER, GOOCHLAND, GREENSVILLE, HALIFAX, HANOVER, HENRICO, ISLE OF WRIGHT, JAMES CITY, KING GEORGE, KING WILLIAM, KING AND QUEEN, LOUDON, LOUISA, LUNEBURG, MADISON, MATHEWS, MECKLENBURG, NEW KENT, NOTTOWAY, NORTHAMPTON, ORANGE, PITTSYLVANIA, POWHATAN, PRINCE EDWARD, PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE WILLIAM, RICHMOND, ROCKBRIDGE, ROCKINGHAM, RUSSELL, SHENANDOAH, SMYTH, SOUTHAMPTON, SPOTSYLVANIA, SUFFOLK, SURRY, SUSSEX, VIRGINIA BEACH, WASHINGTON, WESTMORELAND, AND WYTHE COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA

**Environmental Hazards Statement:** This product is highly toxic to bees exposed through contact during spraying and while spray droplets are still wet. This product may be toxic to bees exposed to treated foliage for up to 3 hours following application. Toxicity is reduced when spray droplets are dry. Risks to managed and native pollinators from contact with pesticide spray or residues can be minimized when applications are made before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. local time or when the temperature is below 55 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) at the site of application.

**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.

**Application Method:** Control of sugarcane aphid may be contingent on thorough coverage to the crop. Use sufficient water to get full coverage of the canopy. It is recommended that a minimum of 5 gallons of water be applied by air.

**Spray Drift Management:** Applications are prohibited above wind speeds of 10 miles per hour (mph). Applications must be made with medium to coarse spray nozzles (i.e., with median droplet size of 341 µm or greater).

**Restrictions:**

- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of grain or straw harvest or within 7 days of grazing, or forage, fodder, or hay harvest.
- Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.

- Do not apply more than a total of 3.0 oz of Transform WG (0.09 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per year.
- Do not apply product  $\leq$  3 days pre-bloom or until after seed set.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

#### Pre-Harvest Interval

Grain or straw: 14 days

Forage, fodder, or hay: 7 days

#### Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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#### Restricted Entry Interval

24 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.](#)