LOW GROWING BERRY (EXCEPT CRANBERRY) - FOLIAR - BLUEBERRY THRIPS AND WHITEFLIES

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

SIVANTO prime:
- is a broad-spectrum insecticide, formulated in a 1.67 lb Al/gallon (200 grams Al/liter) SL (soluble liquid);
- belongs to a new class of chemicals known as the Butenolides;
- is acropetally systemic, moving from roots to the leaves in the case of soil applications;
- is translaminar through the leaf tissue and acropetally systemic, moving from points of contact to leaf tips in the case of foliar applications;
- can provide control of labeled pests on the underside of leaves; and
- is readily absorbed into leaf tissue and is considered “rainfast” within 1 hour after spray dries.

SIVANTO prime may be:
- applied as a foliar application using properly calibrated ground sprayers, fixed or rotary winged aircraft, or through properly designed, sprinkler-type overhead chemigation equipment (See Chemigation – Directions for Use section); or
- applied as a soil application using low-pressure drip, trickle or micro-sprinkler chemigation, soil shank injection, plant drench, or a planthouse tray drench. For seedling flats or trays, only apply with broadcast, foliar applications or where product is intended to be washed from foliage to soil prior to drying on foliage.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not tank mix with azole fungicides (FRAC group 3) during bloom period. Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions in each Crop, Crop Group or Crop Subgroup table.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (IRM) RECOMMENDATIONS

SIVANTO prime contains an active ingredient with a mode of action classified as a
Group 4D Insecticide, i.e., a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist. Repeated use of any crop protection product may increase the development of resistant strains of insects.

To delay insecticide resistance:
- Where possible, rotate the use of SIVANTO prime or other Group 4 insecticides with different mode of action groups that control the same pests in a field.
- Insecticide use should be based on an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that includes scouting and record keeping, and considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Before spraying SIVANTO prime, correctly identify the pest and ensure economic and agronomic thresholds are met as recommended by local provincial or IPM specialists.
- Monitor treated pest populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide IRM and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area. Also, for more information on IRM, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at [http://www.irac-online.org](http://www.irac-online.org).
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Bayer CropScience representative for additional IRM or IPM recommendations in your area.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

LOW GROWING BERRY – FOLIAR
Crops of Crop Subgroup 13-07G (except Cranberry)

Blueberry thrips (feeding damage reduction)

Foliar Application Restrictions:

Minimum interval between applications: 10 days
Minimum application volumes: 10 gallons/Acre (Ground); 2 gallons/Acre (Aerial)

Method

Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval

0 day
Rates

field_rates 0

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours with the following exceptions: 1) the REI is 48 hours when girdling or cane turning in grapes; 2) in California the REI is 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area without restrictions if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Timings

N.A.