

PEARS - CODLING MOTH

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MICROMITE 2L is an insect growth regulator which is effective on a wide variety of insect pests, predominately from the families Lepidoptera and Diptera. Because of its mode of action, which results in a disruption of the normal molting process of the insect larvae, the action of MICROMITE 2L is slow and several days may elapse before the full effect is seen. Because of its specificity, MICROMITE 2L is an excellent product for use in IPM programs.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: When used as directed MICROMITE 2L provides control of a number of important insect pests as well as providing a margin of safety to beneficial insects and pollinators. MICROMITE 2L should be part of an IPM program that follows good management practices that include:

- Scouting regularly and use MICROMITE 2L against early immature stages for best results.
- Always follow the label rate and timing directions.
- Use chemical alternatives such as oil and preserve beneficial arthropods as part of an IPM program.
- Maintain good coverage of all leaf surfaces with adequate water volume.
- Alternate treatments to classes of insecticides with different modes of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product to bodies of water where swimming is likely to occur.
- For Carrots: Do not apply this product to carrots grown for seed.
- For Field Crops, Row Crops, Orchard Uses, Grassland and Non- Crop Areas: Do not apply within 25 feet by ground or 150 feet by air of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

RESTRICTIONS ON ROTATIONAL CROPS: Do not plant food or feed crops in MICROMITE 2L treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless

MICROMITE 2L is authorized for use on these crops.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITH WATER:

1. Fill tank with half of the required amount of water.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of MICROMITE 2L.
3. Continue agitation while adding remainder of water.
4. If permitted for the use site, add proper quantity of oil slowly. To avoid formation of an invert emulsion, use at least 2 parts of water for each part of oil.

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITHOUT WATER:

Always evaluate any potential mixture for compatibility and sprayability. To ensure thorough mixing of MICROMITE 2L with insecticides or other carriers, premix ingredients in a nurse tank prior to being transferred to aerial or ground ULV application equipment. If nurse tank is not available, or unable to simultaneously mix:

1. Fill tank with the required amount of oil and/or oil based insecticide.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of MICROMITE 2L.
3. After the contents of the tank have been thoroughly agitated, a volume of carrier sufficient to fill the booms and piping system should be drained and then added back to the tank.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

MICROMITE 2L may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in grassland and row crops. Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of the mixture

needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treated area. This value equals the gallons per minute that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system be monitored during operation.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems mean a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- Upon completion of insecticide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with clean water.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing MICROMITE 2L must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Maintain continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PEARS

- Not registered for use in New York.

PEARS RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz of MICROMITE 2L (16 oz diflubenzuron ai) per acre per calendar year.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within 14 days of application.

Do not use oil in tank mix in late season treatments (3rd and 4th applications).

Application Timing

- Apply in a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. Use the lower rate where there is light codling moth pressure and/or on small trees. Complete coverage of the fruit and foliage in all areas of the trees is essential for insect control. Timing of application is extremely important because MICROMITE 2L controls codling moth by prohibiting the hatching of eggs. It must be applied prior to egg laying so that eggs are laid on treated plant parts.
- Apply first application as soon as possible after first moths are caught (biofix) or observed, or about 50- to 75-degree-days after biofix. This timing can be determined by your local pest control consultant and/or fruit specialist with the aid of pheromone traps. Normally this timing occurs at late petal fall or about 10 to 14 days earlier than the timing used for organophosphate insecticides.
- Apply second application about 14 to 18 days after the first.
- If necessary, apply third and fourth application, timed prior to egg laying of the 2nd generation by using the same method as for the 1st generation. If traps are not

used, make the 3rd application 21 to 30 days after the second, followed by the 4th application 21 to 30 days later. If a degree day model is used the 3rd spray should be timed at 1000-degree-days after biofix.

- Combination with organophosphates for codling moth control: MICROMITE 2L can be used in combination with an organophosphate insecticide, to save a trip through the orchard and to make timing of the MICROMITE 2L sprays easier. The combination is more effective than MICROMITE 2L alone when controlling moderate to heavy codling moth infestations and/or treating large trees. The combination will provide residual control of eggs laid after application. Apply MICROMITE 2L and the organophosphates at their labeled rates. Apply at the beginning of egg hatch of 1st generation codling moth.

- This is the normal timing for the first organophosphate cover spray (250-degree-days following biofix for 1st generation and 1250-degree-days for the 2nd generation). This program can be repeated for the 2nd or 3rd generation of codling moth or use MICROMITE 2L alone prior to egg laying. Do not use oil in tank mix with MICROMITE 2L in late season treatments. With light codling moth populations, as indicated by monitoring, this combination may offer control of an entire generation with 1 application. When populations are heavy, this combination will improve control, but it may not control an entire generation with one spray. A second spray of MICROMITE 2L alone or in combination may be applied 14 to 18 days later.

Oil may cause injury to certain pear varieties. Check compatibility of oil mixtures with your local tree fruit specialist.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

14 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Prior to egg laying so that eggs are laid on treated plant parts.