

# **SOYBEANS - SUPPRESSION OF DECTES STEM BORER ADULTS - KS, NE**

## General Information

### INFORMATION

Besiege is a foliar insecticide providing control of lepidopteran insects, and listed sucking and chewing insects. After a foliar application, most of the compound stays on the leaf surface and a small amount penetrates into the leaf tissue. Initial and residual control is contingent upon thorough crop coverage.

For best performance, always follow these directions:

- Apply Besiege when insect pest populations begin to build, but before populations reach economically damaging levels. Economic thresholds for pests controlled by Besiege may be available from your local agricultural authorities.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimal performance. Apply Besiege in sufficient water to ensure good coverage. See specific application information in the Crop Use Directions section of the label. The use of higher water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or where a dense plant canopy exists.
- Besiege is rainfast once the spray solution has dried on treated plants.
- In addition to control of key pests listed on the label, Besiege may aid in the suppression of other listed pests. Suppression can mean either inconsistent control (good to poor), or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

### 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.

Besiege contains a Group 3 insecticide (lambda-cyhalothrin, belonging to the pyrethroid class of chemistry) and a Group 28 insecticide (chlorantraniliprole, belonging to the diamide class of chemistry). Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent resistance to Group 3 or Group 28 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3 or Group 28 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 Besiege or other Group 3 or Group 28 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 these classes of chemistry:

- Avoid using Group 3 and/or Group 28 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 Besiege or other Group 3 and/or Group 28 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 (soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated in the Directions for Use) of the Group 3 and/or Group 28 insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum Besiege allowed per year.
- Following a treatment window of Group 3 and/or Group 28 insecticides, rotate to a

treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 3 and/or Group 28 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 these classes of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply Besiege or other Group 3 or Group 28 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.irc-online.org/>.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

### RESTRICTIONS

Do not treat plants grown for transplanting. Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.

- Use this product only in commercial and farm plantings.
- Not for use in home plantings.

- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.
- Do not apply through any irrigation system (chemigation) unless specified in the Crop Use Directions section of the label or in supplemental labeling.
- Use of adjuvants is only allowed on certain crops – see specific crop instructions for adjuvants in the Crop Use Directions section of the label.
- Besiege is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply Besiege or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging in/or adjacent to the treated area. The following restrictions are required to permit use of Besiege in the State of New York:
  - This product may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
  - Aerial application of this product is prohibited.
  - Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York State.

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### SUPPRESSION OF DECTES STEM BORER ADULTS

Besiege aids in the suppression of Dectes stem borer adults (*Dectes texanus*) in soybeans when applied at 10.0 oz/A. Suppression can mean either inconsistent control (good to poor), or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

Applications should be directed against Dectes stem borer adults at the onset of adult beetle flight, but prior to egg laying in soybeans. Continue scouting for adult emergence; a second application may be necessary if adults continue to emerge over an extended period.

#### Use Restrictions

- Maximum Besiege Allowed per Year: Do not exceed a total of 20.0 fl oz of Besiege or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- Minimum Interval Between Applications: 5 days
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days
- Water Volume: Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

#### Pre-Harvest Interval

30 days

#### Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

#### Timings

[At the onset of adult beetle flight, but prior to egg laying in soybeans.](#)