

Managing Sucking Insects and Weeds That...Suck

Todd Lowe Apr 25, 2019





Integrated Weed Management

Cultural
Nutritional
Soil
Water
Chemical



Herbicides

- // Preemergence (Preventative)
 - // Applied before weed emerges from turf
- // Postemergence (Curative)
 - // Applied after weed emerges from turf









- // Indaziflam Chemical Name: N-[(1R,2S)-2,3-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-1H-inden-1-yl]-6-(1-fluoroethyl)-1,3,5triazine-2,4-diamine
- // Cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor (CBI)
 - // Inhibits crystalline cellulose deposition in the plant cell wall affecting cell wall formation, division and elongation meristems, expanding cells & growing roots
- // Affects weed root development (little or no effect on developed leaves and other tissues)
- // Labelled for golf courses, lawns, parks, cemetaries, sod farms and sports fields
- // Indaziflam has some early postemergence control on Poa, crabgrass, VA Buttonweed, Others?





// Ronstar



// Dinitroanalines & Dithiopyr

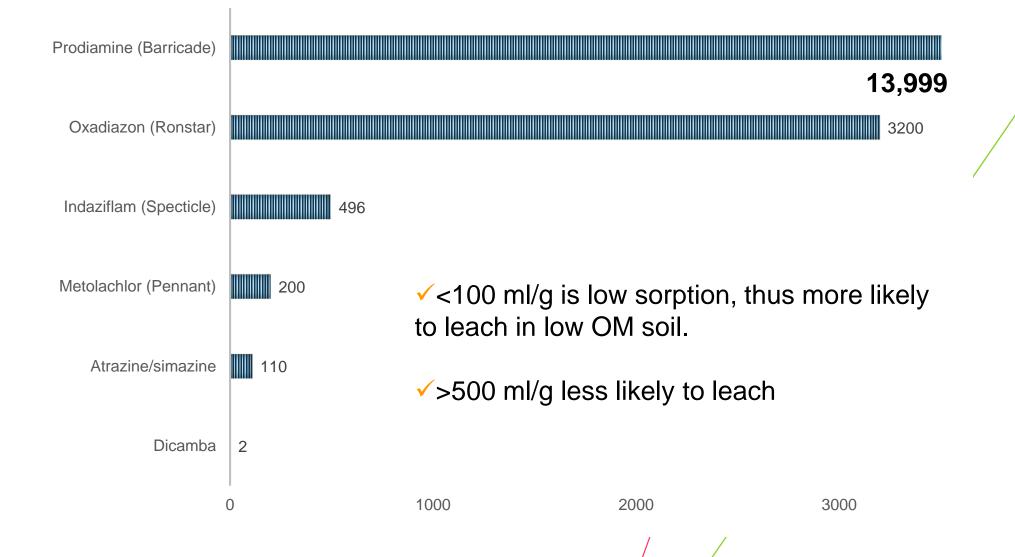


// Specticle



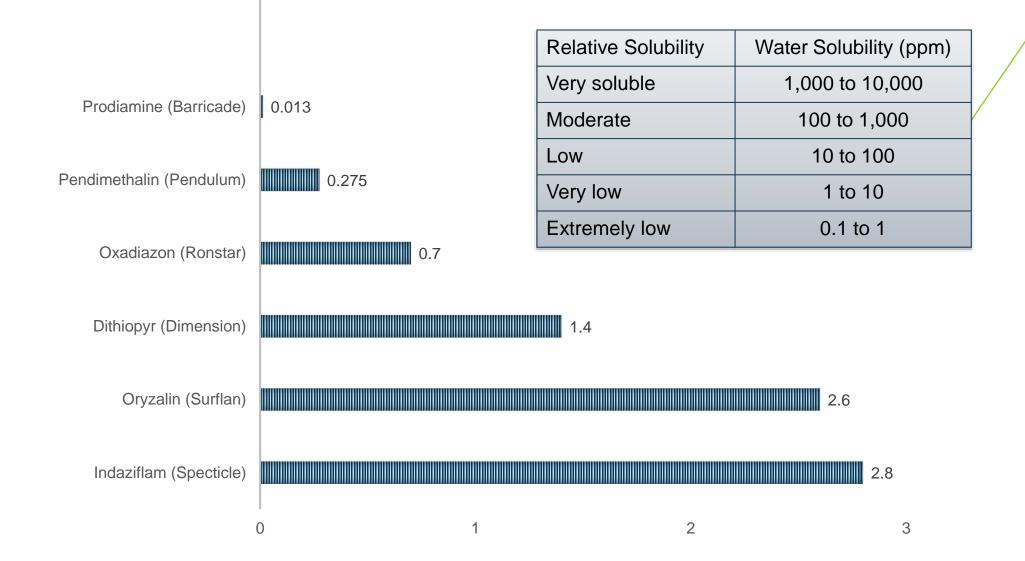


Soil Sorption (Koc) of Herbicides

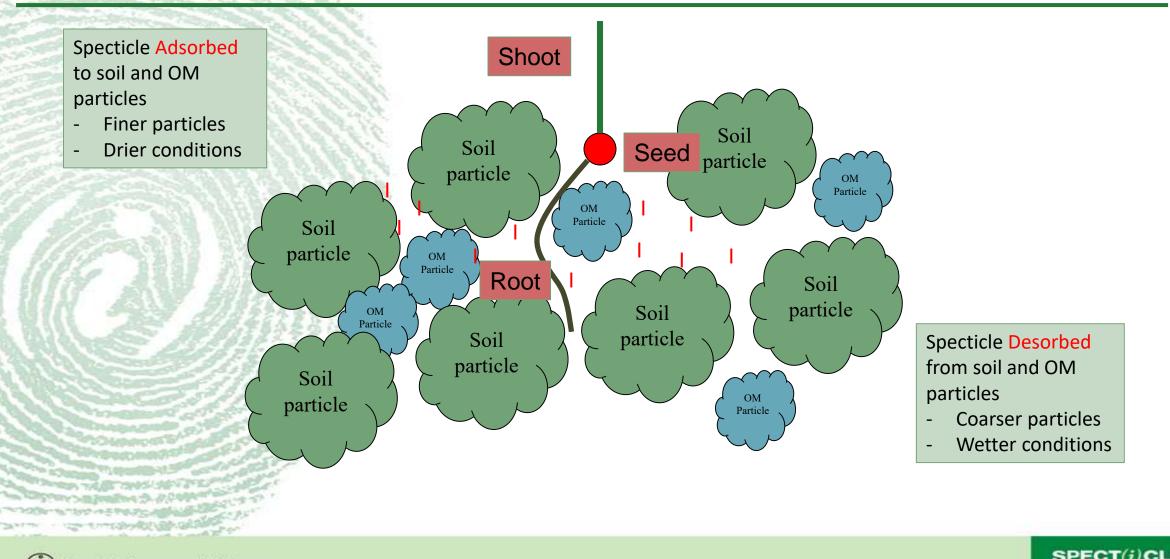




Water Solubility (ppm) or PRE Herbicides

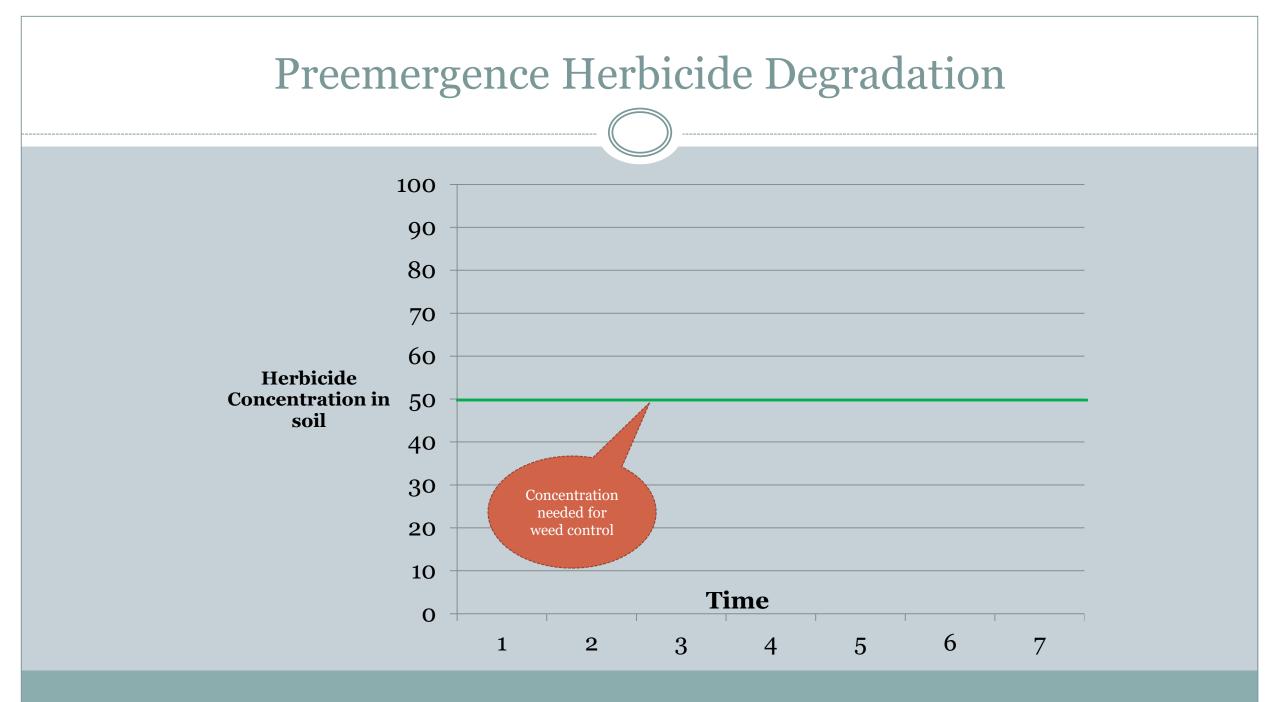


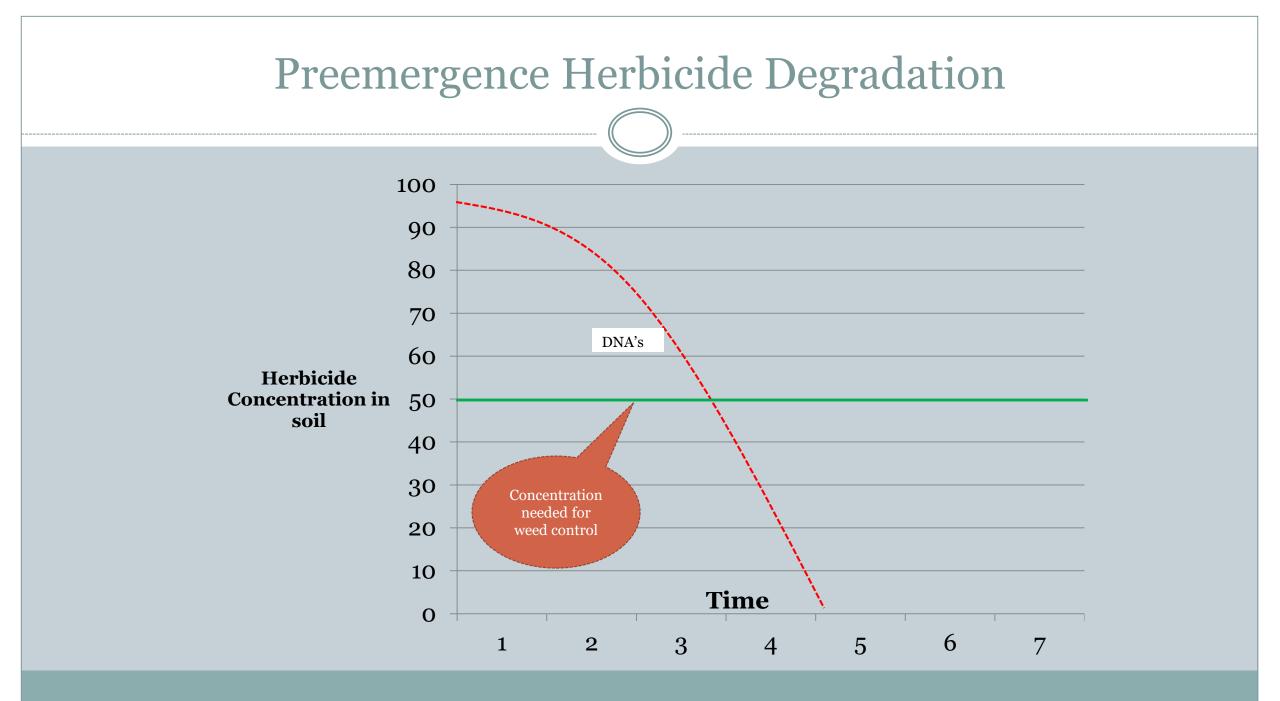
Specticle in the Soil

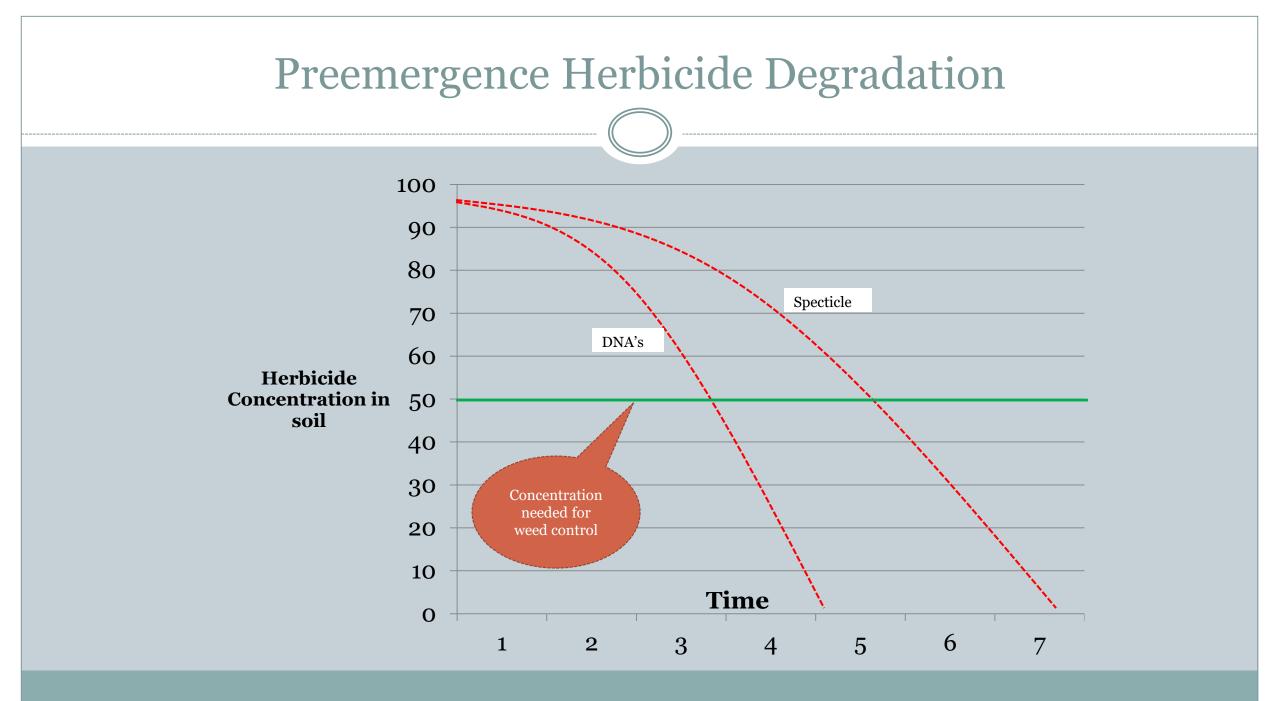


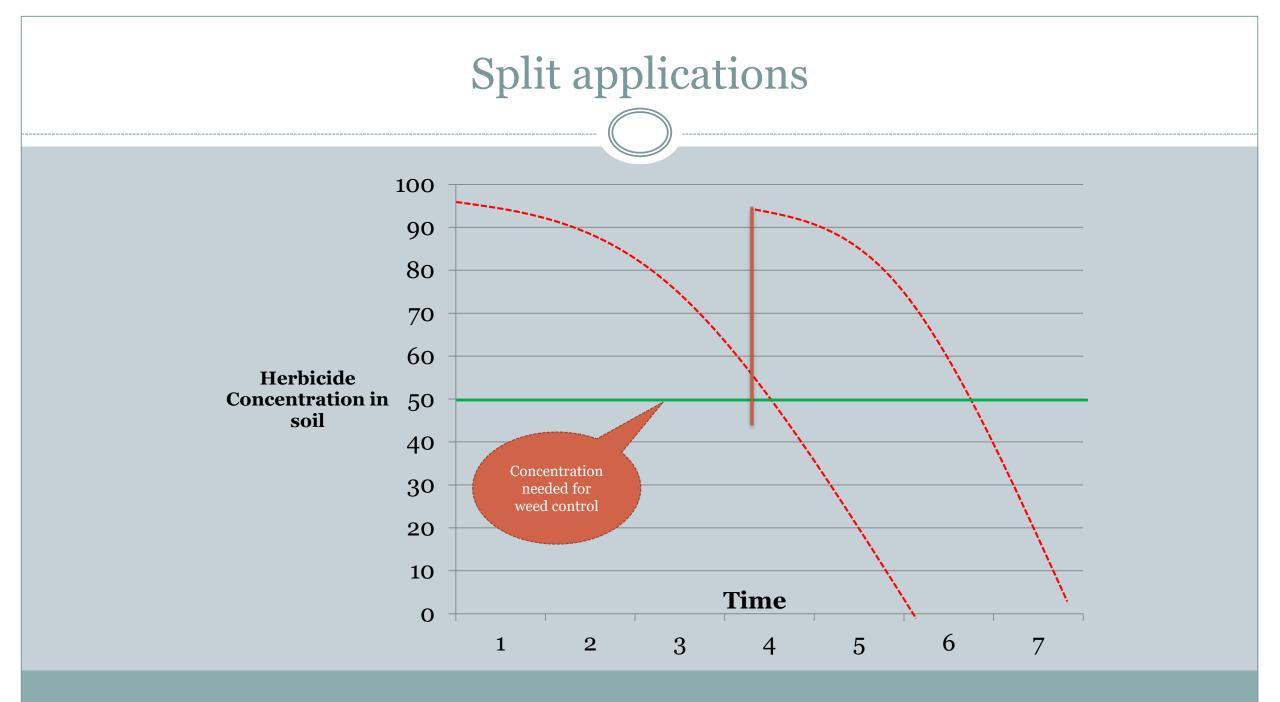
Bayer Environmental Science

SPECT(i)CLE











Preemergence Herbicide Comparison - Weed Control

E=Excellent (>89%) G=Good (80 to 89%) F=Fair (70 to 79%)				
Herbicide	Crabgrass	Goosegrass		
Balan (benefin)	G	F		
Barricade (prodiamine)	E	F-G		
Betasan/Bensumec (bensulide)	G	F		
Dimension (dithiopyr)	E	G		
Pendulum (pendimethalin)	E	F-G		
Ronstar (oxadiazon)	G	E		
Specticle (indaziflam)	E	E		
Surflan (oryzalin)	E	F-G		

Bert McCarty, Clemson University



Preemergence Herbicide Comparison

Herbicide	Effects on Rooting*	Residual	Green Use
Barricade	poor	good	NR
Betasan/Bensumec	poor	good	R**
Dimension	poor	good	R** /
Pendimethalin	poor	good	R**
Ronstar	none	good	R**
Specticle	poor	excellent	NR
Surflan	poor	good	NR
*Refers to non-established t **R=Some formulations are NR=Not registered for green Consult label for overseedin	registered nuse.		

Bert McCarty, Clemson University



SPECTICLE G LABEL UPDATE

Production Information

Key Changes

- # Added sod farms and sports fields
- // Added seashore paspalum
- // Added natural areas as new use site
- # Sprigging changed from recommending sprigged areas be treated no sooner than 16 months after sprigging to 10 to 12 months after depending on rates

More Weeds...

// Now labeled for 98 weeds – Up from 84 weeds

More Tolerant Plants...

Now 281 tolerant plants on – Up from 122 plants



Altus[®]

Lawn & Landscape Product Overview





Altus[®] Insecticide

- // Highly effective on sucking insects on ornamentals
- // Compatible with honey and bumble bees it can be used prior, during, or after bloom
- // Foliar spray primarily, can be drenched on annuals





Stemofoline

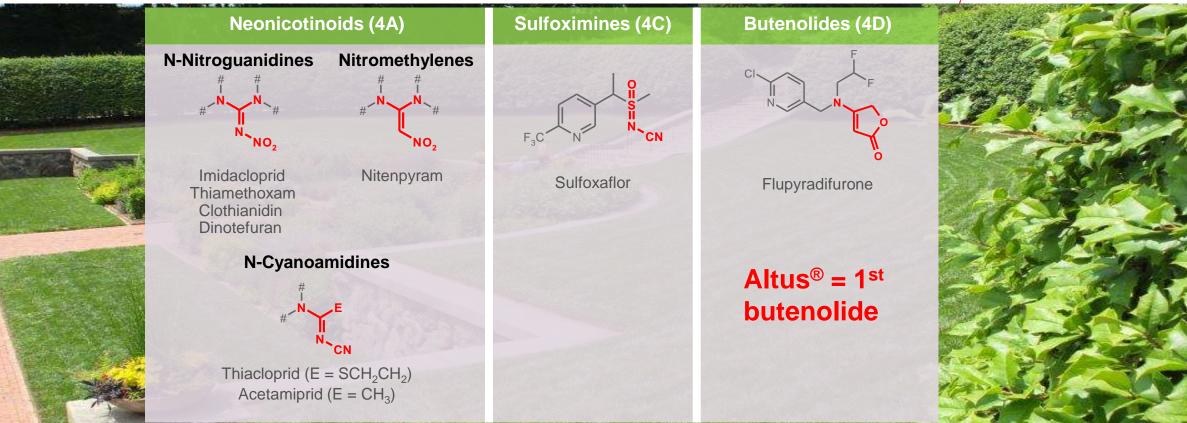
Flupyradifurone, the active ingredient in Altus[®], was inspired by the natural product stemofoline – a derivate from the Asian plant Stemona japonica



Innovative pest control that is inspired by nature and compatible with integrated pest management



Butenolides

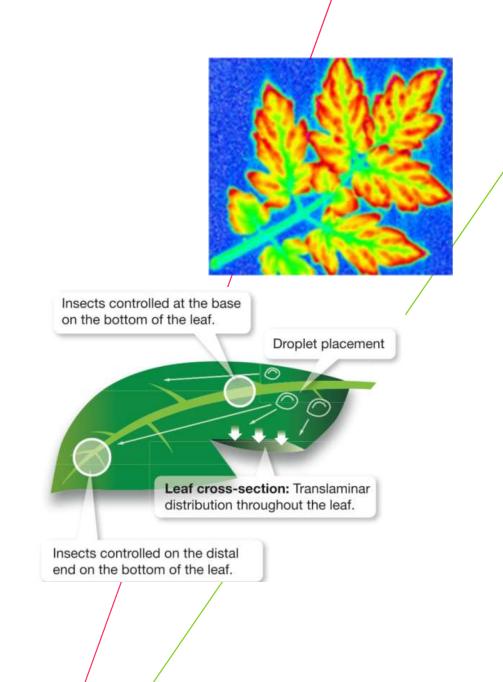


The butenolide structure dictates a novel binding site in the insects nervous system making Altus[®] chemically unique from neonicotinoid chemistries.



Systemic

- // Systemic moves upward through the xylem
- // Translaminar moves to adjacent plant cells so will control insects feeding on the underside even when applied only to the upper leaf surface





Honey/Bumble Bee Compatible

- // Take home message about bees
 - // No Bee Box
 - // Approved for application before, during, and after bloom
 - // Increased flexibility in application timing





Effective

- // Aphids
- // Lace bugs
- // Leafhoppers
- // Leaf miners (suppression; feeding damage) reduction
- // Mealybugs
- // Plant Bugs
- // Psyllids
- // Scales
- // Thrips (suppression; feeding damage reduction)
- // White Flies



Additional Problems: honey dew, sooty mold & ants







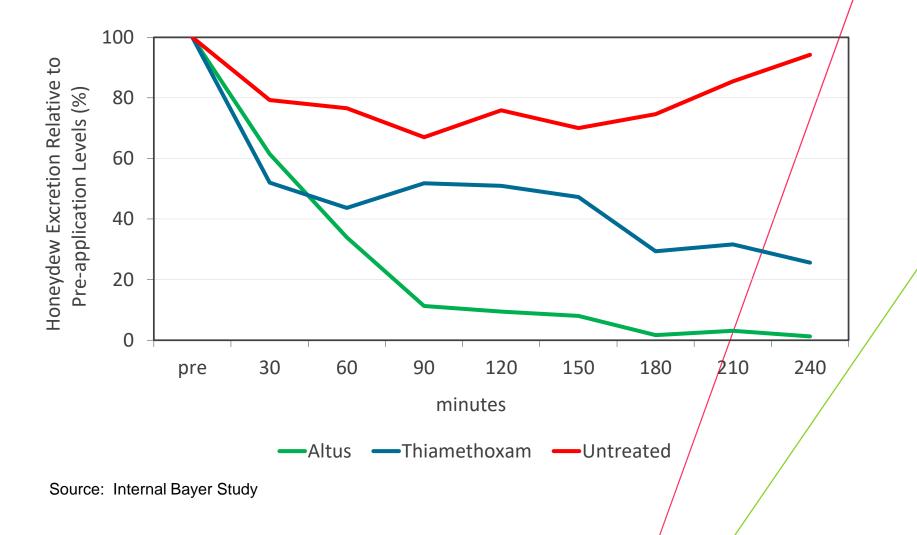


Time it takes for complete control?

- // Insect mortality doesn't happen immediately
 - // Insects stop feeding quickly, within hours
 - // Takes hours to days to see fewer insects on plants but they are no longer damaging plants
- // Aphids
 - Mortality within hours after a foliar application (24-48 hrs)
- // Other sucking insects including scales, mealybugs and whiteflies
 - // Mortality for whiteflies took up to 5 days in some demo trials



Rapid Feeding Cessation in Aphids

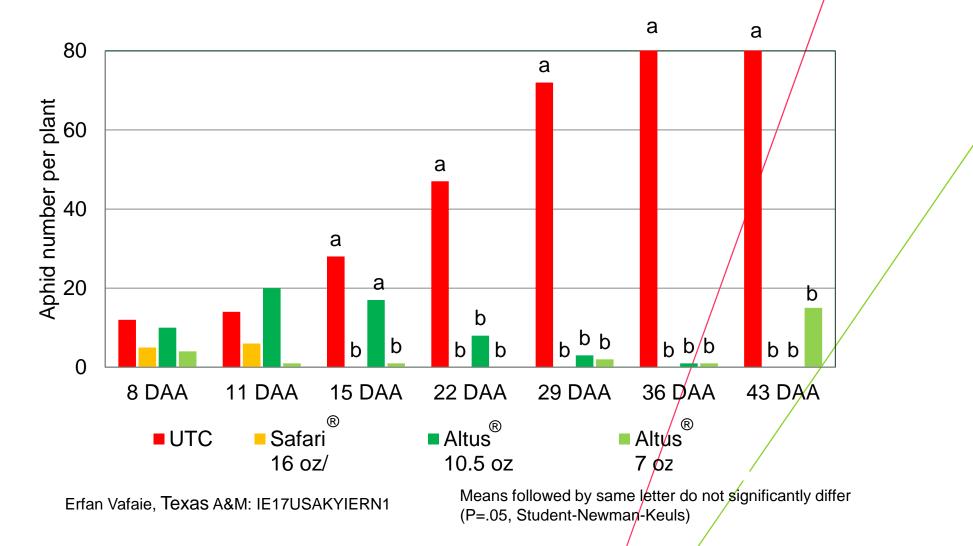


Aphid Research





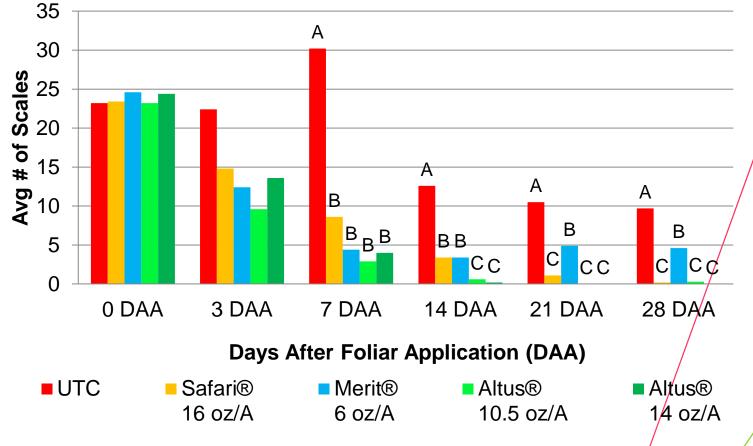
Efficacy: Altus® vs. Aphids on Impatiens



Scale Research



Efficacy: Altus® vs. Juniper Scale on Juniper

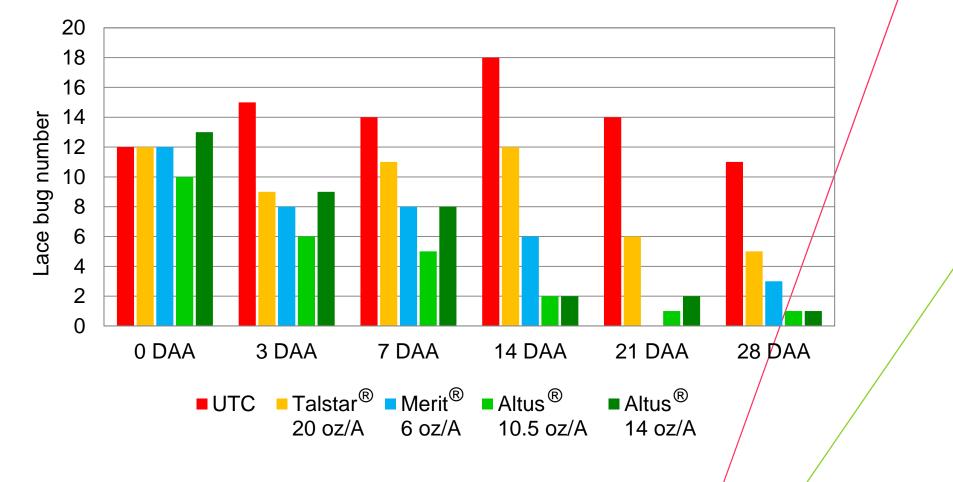


Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls)

Lace Bug Research



Efficacy: Azalea Lace Bug, Azalea

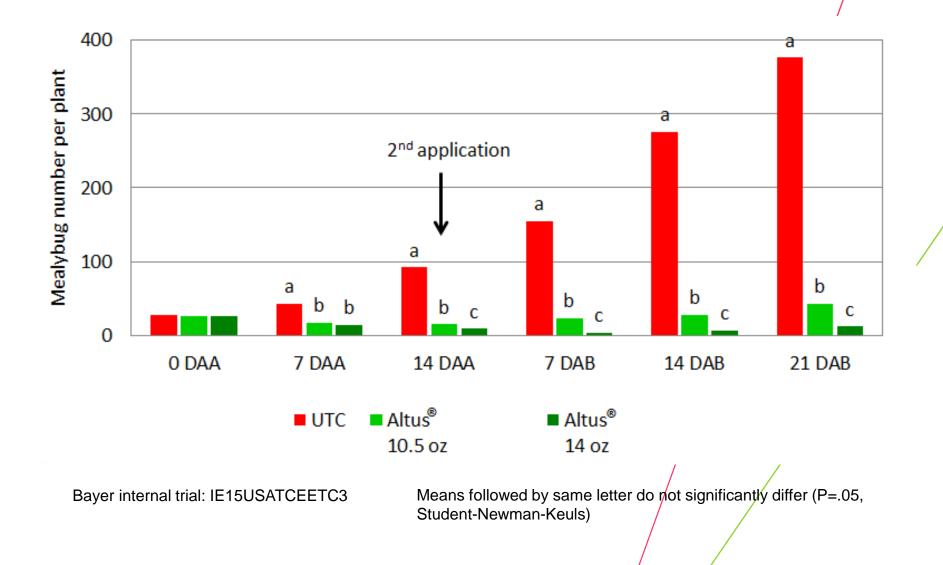


Kris Braman, University of Georgia, IE16USAKYLEWL1

Mealybug Research



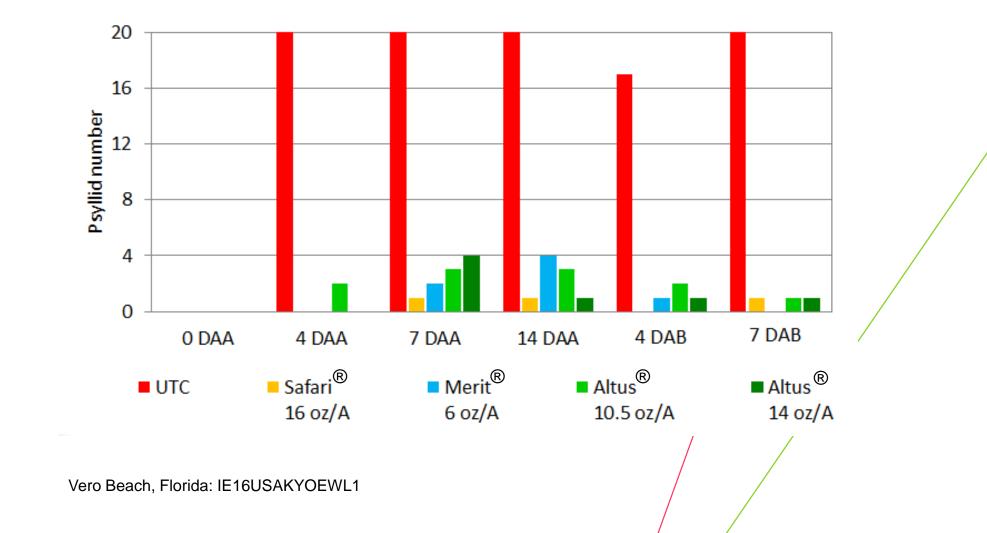
Efficacy: Madeira Mealybug on Coleus



Psyllid Research



Efficacy: Altus[®] vs. Asian Citrus Psyllid on Orange





Convenient

- // Sites
 - // Landscape ornamentals
 - // Landscape fruit and nut trees
- // Use Pattern
 - // Foliar spray or drench (annuals)
 - // Before, during and after bloom
 - // IPM program compatible
- // PPE
 - // Long sleeve shirt and long pants
 - // Shoes and socks
 - // Chemical resistant gloves
- // Signal word: Caution (reduced risk pesticide by EPA)



Thank You!

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BACKED