Success™ Neo
INSECTICIDE
CANOLA TECHNICAL MANUAL

DIAMONDS AREN’T FOREVER
PEST PROBLEMS

Diamondback moth (DBM) is a sporadically severe pest in canola crops. Its impact and economic importance has grown over the past 10 years as more winter canola is grown and as we see milder, drier winters. As a result DBM have been able to overwinter in canola crops causing an earlier, more severe pest issue the following season. Canola crops can tolerate considerable leaf damage before crop yield is affected. However, severe infestation where larvae feed on stems, foliage, flower heads and pods can result in yield losses of up to 80% (GRDC 2010)*.


CONTROL OPTIONS

• DBM have become resistant to most of the current chemical options.

• Resistance to Synthetic Pyrethroids and Organophosphates is now so widespread as to render these older chemicals ineffective as control options.

• Although these chemicals are ineffective on DBM they will decimate beneficial insects leading to even worse crop damage when biological control is also removed.
Success Neo
INSECTICIDE

- 120 g/L spinetoram
- Suspension concentrate (SC)
- Group 5 (IRAC Mode of Action group)
- Available in HDPE 1 L, 5 L and 10 L packs

SUCCESS NEO PROVIDES

- Excellent control of DBM and all other significant caterpillar pests in canola.
- Extended residual activity.
- Selectivity to the main beneficial insects.
- A high level of environmental and user safety.
- 14 day harvest withholding period.
PESTS CONTROLLED BY SUCCESS NEO

- Diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*)
- Heliotris and Native budworm (*Helicoverpa* spp.)
- Cabbage white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*)
- Cabbage cluster caterpillar (*Crocidolomia pavonana*)
- Centre grub (*Hellula hydralis*)

Success Neo will not control Aphids or Rutherglen bugs/cluster bugs.

Success Neo is physically compatible with most fungicides, insecticides, herbicides and fertilisers but a bucket test is always strongly advised.

TRIAL DATA

*Control of Diamondback Moth in Canola*

6 trials across 3 seasons
BENEFICIAL INSECTS

Success Neo is harmless to predatory insects including ladybird beetles, lacewings, big-eyed bugs, pirate bugs, damsel bugs and spiders. These beneficial insects can aid in the extended natural control of insect pests and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks.

Success Neo is toxic when sprayed directly onto parasitoid wasps, but once this spray has dried, residues on treated surfaces have very little effect.

Leaving beneficial insects unaffected and able to work together with Success Neo, changes the biological balance such that it favours the crop and allows it to outgrow the effects of the damaging DBM caterpillar pest. In essence when using Success Neo it could be argued that the following statement is true:

**Success Neo + beneficial insects = 2 methods of control for the price of one and a healthy crop**

Contrast this with a synthetic pyrethroid which, at best, only provides anywhere from 30% to 60% knockdown of DBM whilst killing all the beneficial insects and the following statement is fair:

**Synthetic pyrethroid - beneficial insects = flaring of the pest and destruction of the crop**

SAFETY TO HONEY BEES

Success Neo should only be applied when bees are NOT actively foraging (e.g. late afternoon or early morning).

Humans

Success Neo has a wide margin of safety for workers and they may re-enter treated crops once the spray is dry.

RAINFASTNESS

- Success Neo is rainfast once the spray deposit has dried on the leaf.
- Translaminar activity moves the product into the leaf where it is protected from wash-off and sunlight.

SPRAY INTERVALS

- Success Neo will continue working on treated surfaces for 5-7 days under favourable conditions (no rain). A spray interval of 10-14 days is recommended.
- While Success Neo can be applied twice to a canola crop, it is recommended that, if a second insecticide application is required to control DBM, the second application be made with a product from a different mode of action (MoA) group to delay the development of insect resistance (e.g. a Bt).
APPLICATION

General Directions

• Use cleanest water possible in range pH 5-9.
• Use spray mix within 72 hours (keep in shade).
• “Medium” spray quality.
• Always add an adjuvant such as Uptake™ Spraying Oil or a non-ionic wetting agent unless tankmixing with another product.
• DO NOT cut water rates.

Ground-rig Application

• Whilst 50 L/ha is the minimum spray volume required, Dow AgroSciences strongly recommends that no less than 100 L/ha spray volume is applied in order to ensure maximum coverage and the highest level of pest control.
• Use flat fan or disc nozzles.

Aerial Application

• 30 L/ha minimum spray volume.
• DO NOT apply as a ULV.
• Observe spray buffer zones (more information can be found on the product label).

INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

• Monitor DBM populations through season.
• Spray on threshold – not before (nor too late!).
• DO NOT CUT SPRAY RATES.
• Ensure good coverage (water rate, pressure and speed).
• While Success NEO can be applied twice to a canola crop, it is strongly urged that, if a second insecticide application is required to control DBM, the second application be made with a product from a different mode of action (MoA) group to delay the development of insect resistance (e.g. a Bt).
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints
DO NOT make more than 2 applications to any canola crop in any one season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANOLA CROPS</td>
<td>Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed local spray threshold. Any subsequent sprays to control insects in that crop should be made with a product from a different chemical group.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CANOLA</td>
<td>Diamondback moth (cabbage moth), Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage white butterfly, Centre grub, Corn earworm (heliothis) and Native budworm</td>
<td>150 mL + Uptake Spraying Oil at 100 mL/ha or a non-ionic wetting agent</td>
<td>Success Neo can be applied once at any time up to 14 days before harvest (windrowing). If initially applied at any time up to early pod formation, then a second application can be made from 7 days after the 1st application or at any time up to 14 days before harvest. If not using Uptake, apply with a non-ionic wetting agent at the manufacturer’s recommended rate. Apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha water by ground or 30 L/ha by air. Larvae that are entrenched (hidden in leaves, stems or pods) will not be controlled.</td>
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Withholding Periods (WHP)
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT CUT FOR FORAGE OR GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Harvest date = date of direct heading or windrowing.

Export Slaughter Interval (ESI): 28 days.
Livestock that have grazed on or were fed treated crops or byproducts should be placed on clean feed for at least 28 days prior to slaughter.
WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN TO YOU?

CONFIDENCE IN A DRUM

Solutions for the Growing World

For further information on Success Neo in Canola visit http://www.dowagro.com/au/markets/past.htm or scan the QR code

www.hortosolutions.com.au

For more information contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative on TOLL FREE 1800 700 096

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