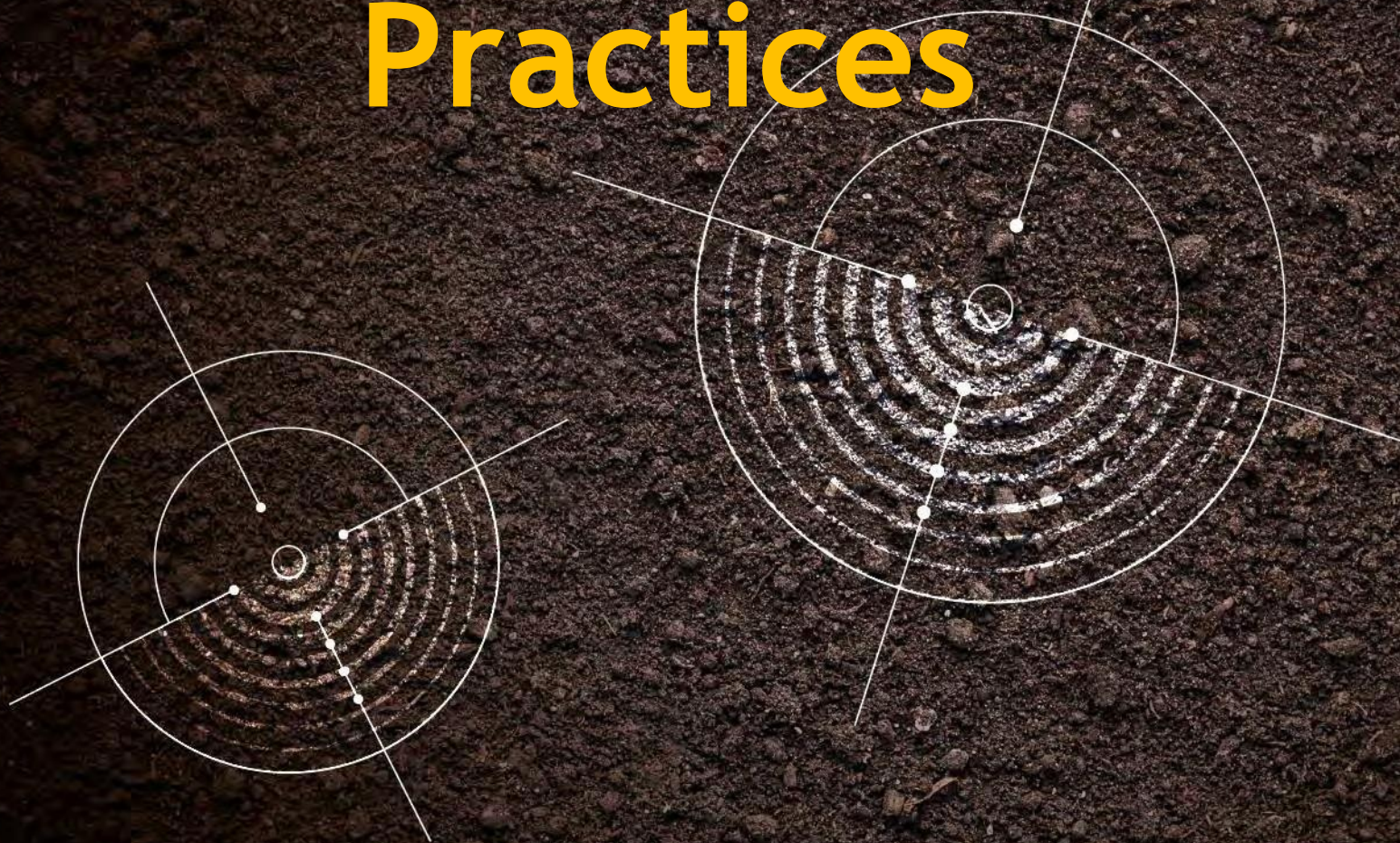


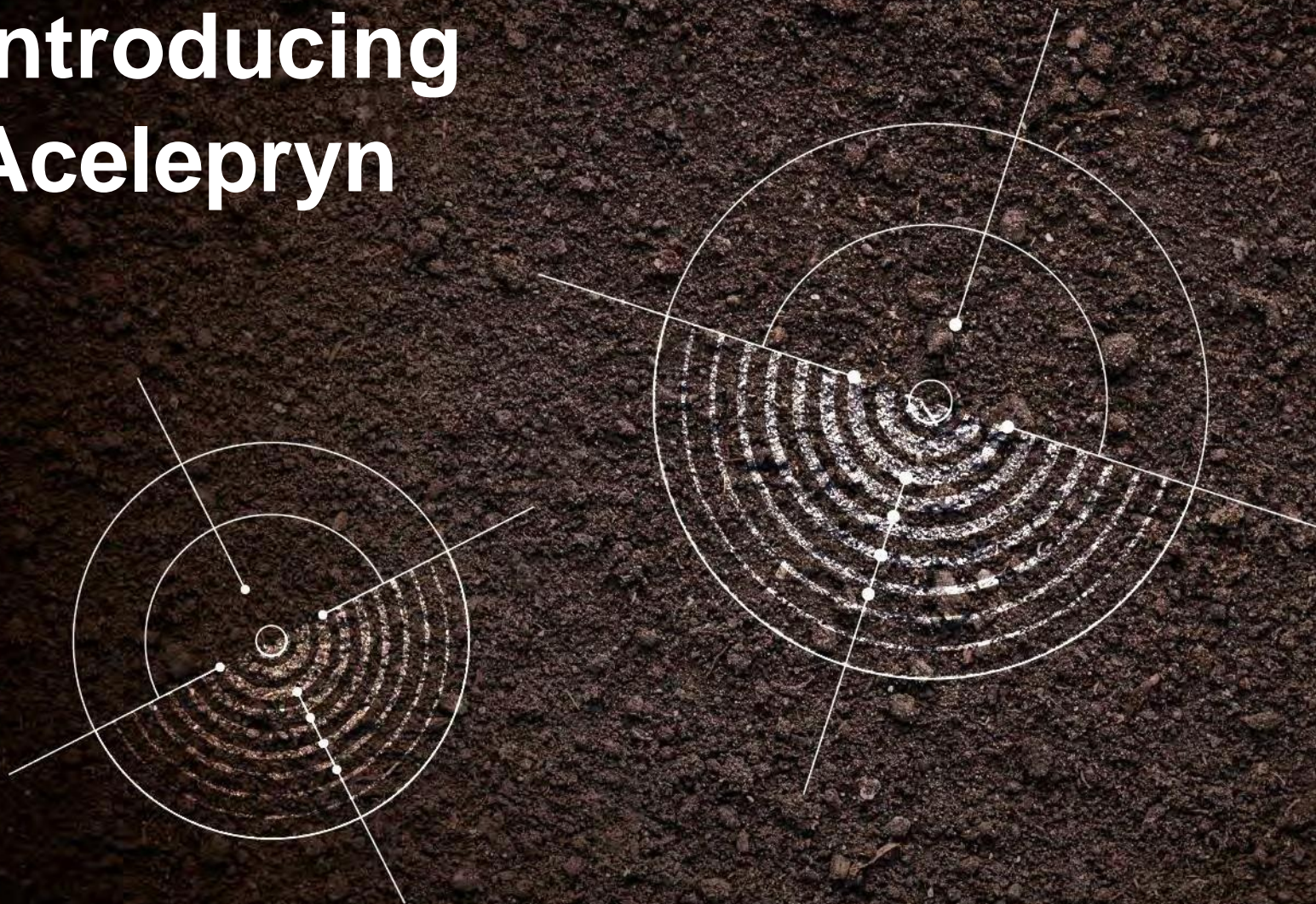
Acelepryn Best Practices



Labelled pests.

Target	Pest
Foliar	Turf caterpillars, Armyworm, Cutworm, Sod webworm
Roots	Stem weevil, Hunting billbug
Roots	White grubs, Billbug larvae

Introducing Acelepryn



What is Acelepryn

- 1 Acelepryn® contains the active ingredient **CHLORANTRANILIPROLE**
- 2 New Class of Chemistry - **DIAMIDE**
- 3 Novel Mode of Action - **RYANODINE RECEPTOR MODULATOR**
- 4 Low water solubility
- 5 Long residual action
- 6 Low use rates

Acelepryn product details

- Suspension concentrate - 200g chlorantraniliprole per litre
- Spray application
- Low odour and excellent compatibility
- 1 litre pack
- UAE Approved Label Available

Acelepryn Rate of Use

0.75-1.2L/ha

- Beetle Larvae:

0.15 to 0.3 L/ha

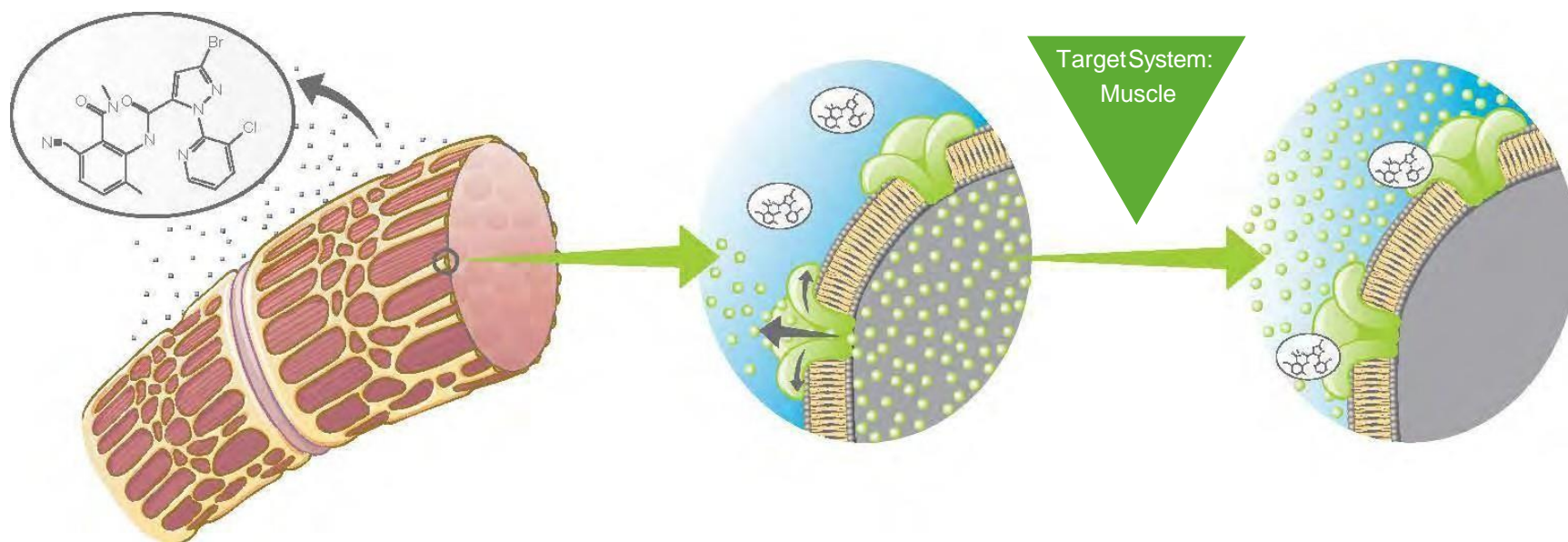
- Caterpillars
- European Crane Fly
- Billbugs
- Annual bluegrass weevil
- Spittlebugs
- Chinch bugs

Water Volume

- 500-1000 l/ha water

Unique mode of action

Ryanodine Receptor Modulator in Anthropod muscletissue



Phase 1 – Exposure

Insect contact with active ingredient through contact or ingestion

Phase 2 – Activation

Chlorantraniliprole binds to and activates the ryanodine receptors located in insects muscle causing them to remain open

Phase 3 – Paralysis

Calcium ions flow out of the open ryanodine receptors and this uncontrolled release of calcium disrupts normal muscle contraction. Paralysis of insect muscle results in death

Movement properties

Diamide: Unique Class of Chemistry

- Has translaminar properties when sprayed on foliage
- Also some uptake by the roots and its translocated into the foliage

Acelepryn should be applied preventatively



Instar = the form the insect takes between moult

ACELEPRYN ACTS ONLY ON 1ST AND 2ND INSTARS



1st Instar



2nd Instar

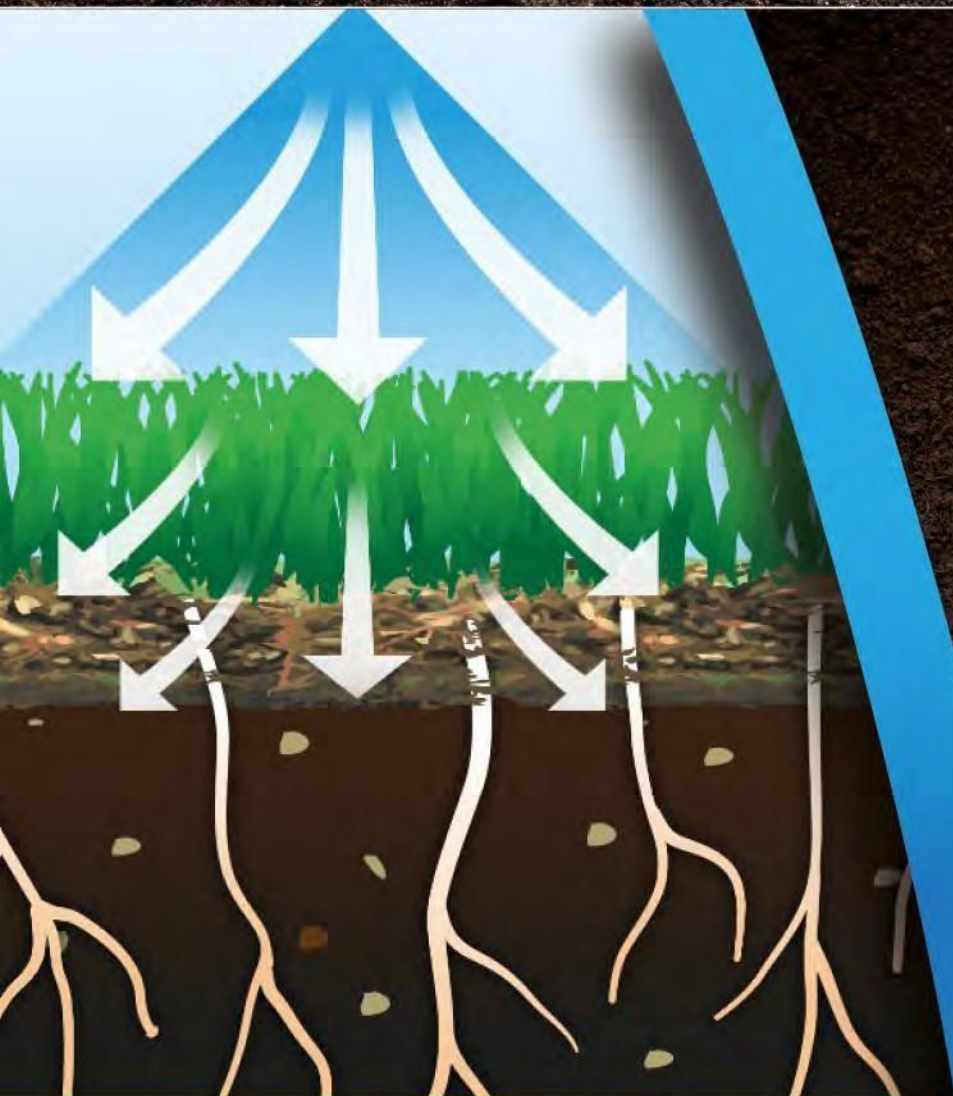


3rd Instar

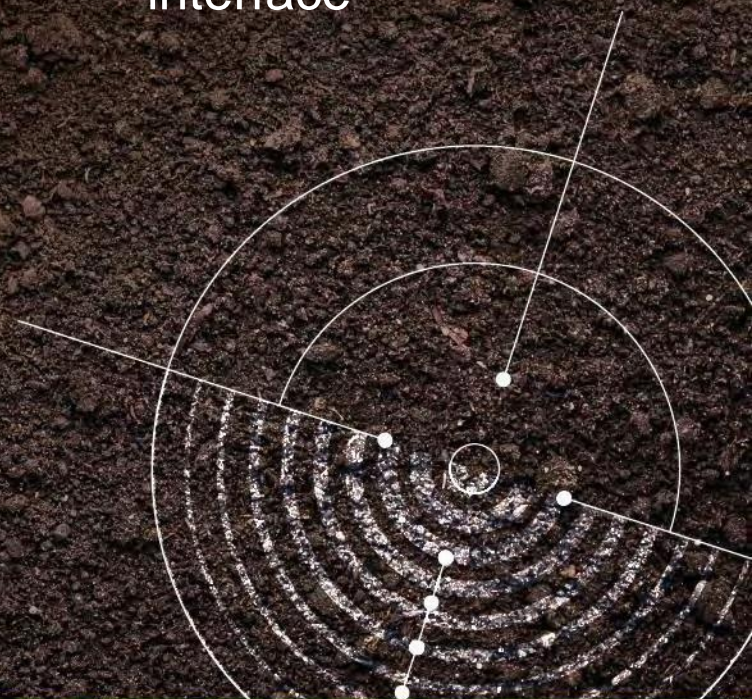


Adult

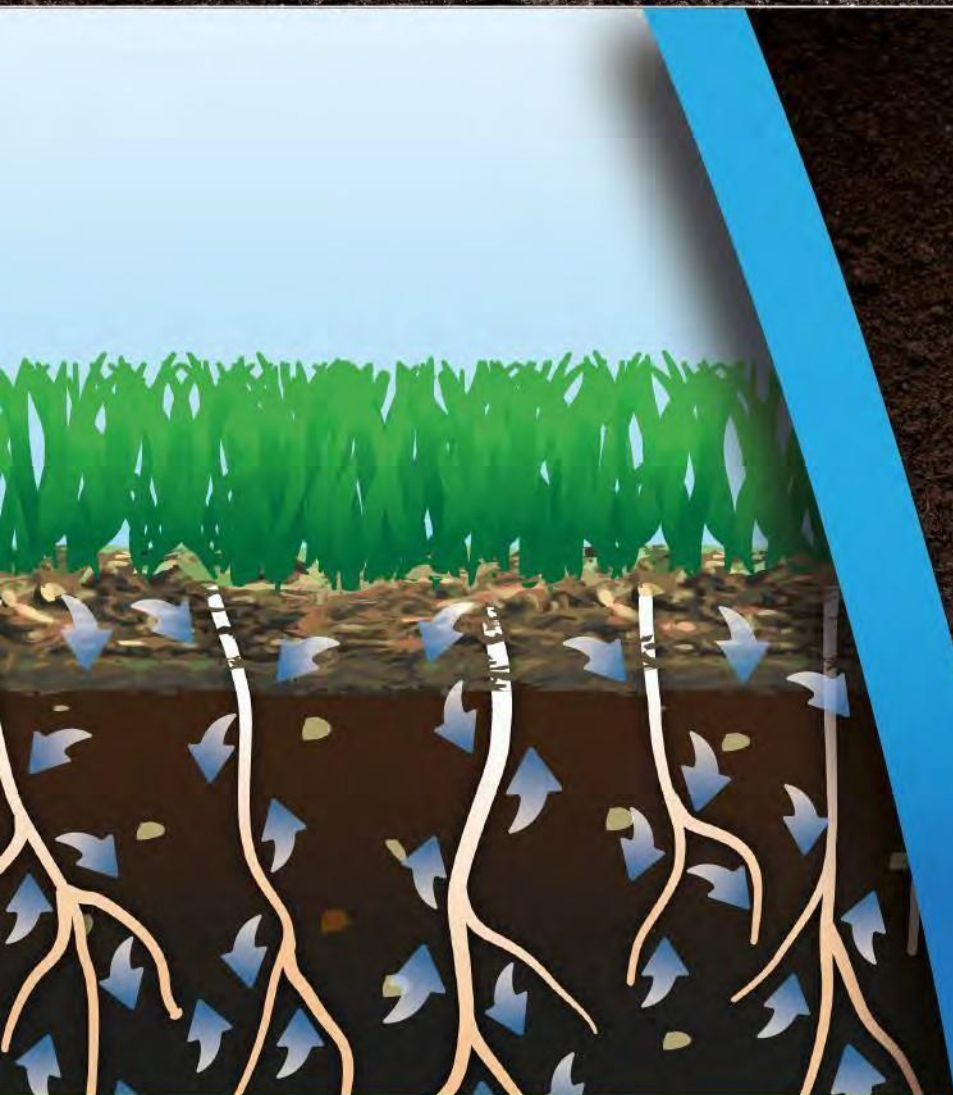
Gradual movement into organic matter layer



Acelepryn takes 3-4 weeks to
reach its maximum
concentration in the soil-thatch
interface



Long lasting activity in the 'grub zone'



Concentrates in the top 5cm of soil -
the 'grub zone'

Once in the 'zone'
provides at least 2 months protection



Best practice



Prediction of risk

- For chafer beetles, pheromone traps can be used to determine adult appearance and allow accurate timing
- Use beetle and crane fly adult numbers to determine optimal timing of insecticide application
- With leatherjackets, adult emergence is generally synchronised, with the August/September flight
- Turf with a known history of infestation will have the highest risk

Best practice – pre application

- Best results will be achieved when young grub activity is near the soil surface and in contact with the Acelepryn
- Mow before application
- Deep thatch encourages grubs and reduces the movement of Acelepryn down to the grub zone.
- Reduce the build up of thatch for optimum performance

Best practice – post application

- Irrigate after application if possible
- If irrigation is not possible natural rainfall can move the product down into the grub zone
- Mowing can remove a significant amount of product with the clippings if not irrigated first (or no rain)
 - Delay mowing as long as possible after application unless irrigation is applied
 - If no rain or irrigation has occurred return the clippings where possible

Better penetration into the OM layer



- Use the 08 XC Soil nozzle for improved penetration into organic matter
- Reduced risk of drift
- More spray days
- More even distribution
- 600 -1000 l/ha spray volume

Summary - application periods

Earlier application is better than later - smaller grubs are easier to kill and Acelepryn has long residual action

	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Chafers								
Leatherjackets								

Note:

Spring temperatures determine adult emergence

Cockchafers can emerge April – June

Summer chafer June - August

Monitor regularly for peak flight periods



One Smart Choice To Protect Your **Turf** Against Insects

 **syngenta®**