

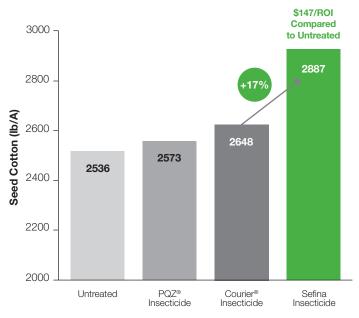


Sefina® Insecticide Control of Cotton Western Tarnished Plant Bug (*Lygus hesperus*), Aphids, and Whitefly

Strong on Targeted Pests, No Restrictions on Application Timings

- Provides excellent control of *Lygus hesperus*.
- Rapid onset of action to stop feeding and improve yield.
- Unique IRAC MOA (9D) for resistance management.
- No restrictions on application timings.
- Compatible with beneficials to strengthen IPM program.

Sefina Insecticide Impact on Cotton Yield



2018, BASF sponsored whitefly management efficacy trial. University of Arizona, Dr. Ellsworth. All treatments except Sefina insecticide and PQZ insecticide included O-Si/MSO blend adjuvant 0.25% v/v. Variety ST4949GLT, planted 5/30/18, harvested 12/4/18.* Cotton price based on June 6, 2023 of \$0.85/lbs (Business Insider).

Sefina Insecticide Reduces Injured Bolls

	Injured Bolls				
Untreated	Sefina Insecticide	Carbine® Insecticide			
18.1%	6.1%	9.9%			

2020 BASF sponsored external Western Tarnished Plant Bug Insecticide efficacy trial conducted in Dinuba, CA. All treatments applied with NIS 0.25% v/v. Carbine Insecticide applied at 2.8 oz/A. First application sprayed on 8/11/20, second application sprayed on 8/25/20.

Sefina Insecticide Controls All Life Stages



Lygus hesperus (adult + nymph)/50 sweeps

2020, BASF sponsored western lygus management efficacy trial conducted in Five Points, CA on Pima Cotton. University of California Davis, Dr. Grettenberger. Dual application assessment. First application sprayed on 8/25/20, second application sprayed on 9/08/20.

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Technical Information Bulletin

Incorporate Sefina® Insecticide for an effective and beneficials-compatible program to manage Western tarnished plant bug, aphids, and whitefly.





Aphids and whitefly cause quality issues in cotton with production of honeydew. Secondary sooty mold grows on the honey dew deposits left on leaves and open bolls. Photo credits BASF.





Western Lygus can cause major yield impacts by feeding on bolls. This leads to either boll abortion or those bolls never open, decreasing harvestable seed cotton. Left photo credit: BASF. Right photo credit: lan Grettenberger, University of California.

Feeding cessation in minutes. Starvation and dehydration of insects may take several days depending on environmental conditions.



To learn more about crop protection products from BASF, visit www.agproducts.basf.us

Best Use Recommendations*

- Apply Sefina insecticide at first sign of pest presence*
- Apply with sufficient water volume for proper coverage
- Adjuvant: Can be used to improve coverage

PHI: 7 daysREI: 12 hours

Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days

Torget Deet	Use Rate (fl oz/A)			
Target Pest	Single Application	Season Total		
Silverleaf Whitefly Sweet Potato Whitefly	14			
Aphids (including): Cotton/Melon aphid	3	28		
Lygus hesperus	10-14			

Impact of Select Treatments on Total Beneficials and Spider Mites

	Sefina Insecticide	Carbine Insecticide	Sivanto HL Insecticide	Transform Insecticide	Orthene® Insecticide
Beneficials vs Untreated	93%	82%	75%	48%	46%
Spider Mites vs Untreated	75%	124%	500%	324%	2210%

2020, BASF sponsored western lygus management efficacy trial conducted in Five Points, CA on Pima Cotton. University of California Davis, Dr. Grettenberger. Dual application assessment. First application sprayed on 8/07/20, second application sprayed on 8/21/20. Assessments for total beneficials were made 21 days after second treatment and assessments for spider mites were made 16 days after treatment. Results were calculated as percent (%) of untreated.



