

Pests Controlled and Application Information:

CROP	PEST	RATE	PHI	APPLICATION INFORMATION
STONE FRUITS Apricot, Cherry (sweet or tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Fresh Prune, Plumcot	Cherry fruit fly* (cherry only)	97 g/ac (240 g/ha)	7 days	Use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. Do not apply during bloom. The first application and follow-up applications, if required, should be applied when treatment thresholds have been reached as indicated by monitoring with pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days. Consult your local extension specialist for advice. The emergence of 3 rd or 4 th generations of <u>QFM</u> is less synchronized than the 1 st and 2 nd generations. Alternate with other insecticides for 3 rd or 4 th generations to delay the development of insecticide resistance in pest populations.
	Oriental fruit moth (OFM) (Ontario only)	48 g/ac to 97 g/ac (120 g/ha to 240 g/ha)		
	Plum curculio (Under high plum curculio pest pressure the level of damage reduction maybe limited to suppression.)	97 g/ac (240 g/ha)		
Strawberry	Aphids, Leafhoppers	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	1 day	Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Use higher rates under heavy pest pressure. Do not apply during bloom.
	Tarnished plant bug	34 g/ac to 85 g/ac (84 g/ha to 210 g/ha)		
Tobacco	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	1 day	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Use higher rates under heavy pest pressure.

* Suppression only.

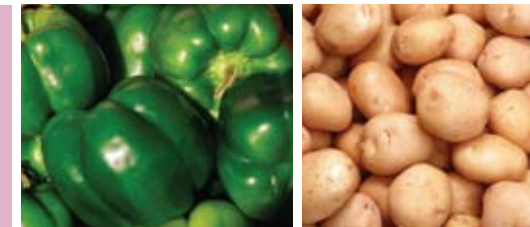
Refer to the label for complete use instructions.



DuPont™ Assail® insecticide



Blueberries, bushberries, cole crops, field peppers, field tomatoes, grapes, ground cherries, leafy brassica greens, leafy vegetables, pome fruits, potatoes, stone fruits, strawberries, sweet corn, tobacco



- **Systemic and translaminar action mean both the leaf surface and the underside are treated**
- **Excellent in a reduced-risk program for the control of Codling moth, Oriental fruit moth and important pests**

Residual activity.

One key reason that DuPont™ Assail® insecticide provides extended foliar protection is that it does not readily break-down in sunlight. This is what makes Assail® particularly effective as a foliar treatment. Assail® is actually absorbed into plant tissue and moves out to protect tender new shoots, plus it passes through leaves to provide coverage even on the underside, both preferred feeding areas for insects.



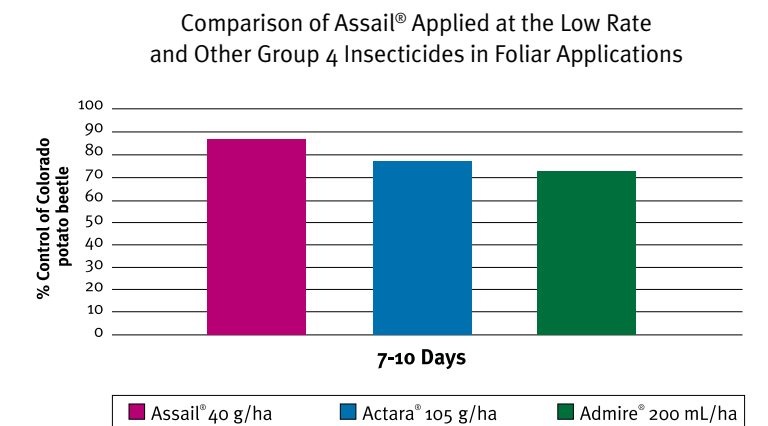
Chemical Group:

Group 4 – neonicotinoid insecticide

Packaging: Each jug contains 340 g of product including a measuring guide (fill, but do not tap).

New! Maximum residue level for Assail® was established on blueberries at a level of 1.5 parts per million in certain European countries and Japan.

Even at the low rate, Assail® can outperform these competitors in foliar applications!



Independent research trials 1999 to 2007.

Questions?

To learn more about DuPont™ Assail® call our Technical Support Centre at 1-800-667-3925 or visit cropprotection.dupont.ca

As with all crop protection products, read and follow label instructions carefully.

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The miracles of science™

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BLUEBERRIES Lowbush and Highbush blueberry	Blueberry flea beetle	64 g/ac (160 g/ha)	7 days	Scout both sprout and fruiting fields and apply when threshold levels have been reached. Consult provincial guidelines and local extension experts.
	Blueberry maggot	55 g/ac to 64 g/ac (136 g/ha to 160g/ha)		For <u>Blueberry maggot</u> , begin applications when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Monitor fruiting field by placing sticky traps in the field at the beginning of July. Apply within 7 days of the first blueberry fruit fly capture. Use a high rate where vegetation is dense or when fruit fly populations are high.
	Blueberry spanworm (suppression)	64 g/ac (160 g/ha)		Scout both sprout and fruiting fields during spring and early summer and apply when threshold levels have been reached. Consult provincial guidelines and local extension experts. Spanworms are primarily night feeders and may not be observed during the day.
	Blueberry thrips	64 g/ac (160 g/ha)		Apply when new shoots are 0.5 – 1.5 cm tall. Repeat applications may be made at least 12 days later if required. Consult provincial guidelines and local extension experts.
	Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm	64 g/ac (160 g/ha)		Begin application when egg hatch begins. Consult provincial guidelines and local extension experts.
	Strawberry rootworm (adults)	64 g/ac (160 g/ha)		Apply when the threshold level of <u>Strawberry rootworm</u> adults has been reached. Consult provincial guidelines and local extension experts.
BUSHBERRY Lowbush and Highbush blueberry Currants, Elderberries, Gooseberries, Huckleberries, Aronia berries, Buffalo currants Chilean guava, European barberries, Highbush cranberries, Honeysuckle, Jostaberries, Saskatoon berries, Lingoberries, Native currants, Salal berries, Sea buckthorn	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	To control <u>Aphids</u> , apply when threshold level is reached. Repeat applications may be made at least 12 days later if required.
BRASSICA (COLE) Broccoli, Broccoli (Chinese), Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cabbage (Chinese napa), Cabbage (Chinese bok choy), Cabbage (Chinese mustard, gai choy), Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens, Cavalo broccolo, Citrus (dried pulp), Mizuna	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Swede midge	35 g/ac (86 g/ha)		For <u>Swede midge</u> , begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached, as determined by local monitoring.
Field peppers	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	Thorough and uniform spray coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached as determined by local monitoring. Do not make more than 2 applications per season for control of <u>Colorado potato beetle</u> .
	Colorado potato beetle	16 g/ac to 32 g/ac (40 g/ha to 80 g/ha)		
Field tomatoes	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Colorado potato beetle	16 g/ac to 32 g/ac (40 g/ha to 80 g/ha)		
	Whitefly	48 g/ac (120 g/ha)		For <u>Whiteflies</u> , begin applications when whitefly adults appear, prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. For any of the pests listed, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure.

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Grapes	Leafhoppers Grape berry moth (suppression) Japanese beetle Grape phylloxera	32 g/ac (80 g/ha)	3 days	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
Ground cherry	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Adequate spray coverage is essential for optimum control. Use the high rate under heavy pressure. Applications timed for other pests may reduce the number of applications for this pest.
LEAFY BRASSICA GREENS Broccoli raab, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens	Pea leafminer	34.4 g/ac (86 g/ha)	7 days	Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Applications timed for other pests may reduce the number of applications for this pest.
LEAFY VEGETABLES Amaranth (leafy), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garland), Cress (upland and garland), Dandelion leaves, Dock, Endive, Florence Fennel, Lettuce (head & leaf), Orach, Parsley leaves, Purslane (garden), Purslane (winter) Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Spinach (vine), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard	Aphids	22.4 g/ac to 34.4 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	For <u>Aphid</u> control, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Pea leafminer	34.4 g/ac (86 g/ha)		
POME FRUITS Apple, Crabapple, Pear (oriental), Quince	Aphids	32 g/ac to 48 g/ac (80 g/ha to 120 g/ha)	7 days	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Application(s) for <u>Leafminer</u> control must be made before larvae reach the tissue feeding stage. Use of pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days are good indicators that can be used to determine <u>Leafminer</u> and <u>Codling moth</u> sprays. The emergence of 3 rd or 4 th generation of <u>OFM</u> are less synchronized than the 1 st and 2 nd generations. Alternate with other insecticides for 3 rd or 4 th generations to delay the development of insecticide resistance in pest populations. For any of the pests listed, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. Do not apply during bloom.
	Codling moth Apple maggot European sawfly Plum Curculio	48 g/ac to 97 g/ac (120 g/ha to 240 g/ha)		
	Green fruitworm	48 g/ac (120 g/ha)		
	Mullein bug	32 g/ac to 65 g/ac (80 g/ha to 160 g/ha)		
	Oriental fruit moth (OFM)	48 g/ac to 97 g/ac (120 g/ha to 240 g/ha) (Ontario only)		
	Psylla (pear)	29 g/ac to 97 g/ac (67 g/ha to 240 g/ha)		
	Tentiform leafminer Leafhopper	32 g/ac (80 g/ha)		
Potatoes	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	7 days	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Use the higher rates for longer residual control of the <u>Colorado potato beetle</u> and for heavy pest pressure.
	Colorado potato beetle	16 g/ac to 32 g/ac (40 g/ha to 80 g/ha)		
Sweet corn	Aphids	23 g/ac to 35 g/ac (56 g/ha to 86 g/ha)	10 days	Adequate spray coverage is essential to obtain optimum control. Use higher rates under heavy pest pressure.