



The miracles of science™

## OUT WITH THE BAD; IN WITH THE GOOD.

BUSHBERRIES, CANEBERRIES, CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, POME FRUIT,  
STONE FRUIT AND TREE NUTS

DuPont™  
Altacor®  
insecticide  
powered by  
RYNAXYPYR®

Powered by Rynaxypyr®, DuPont™ Altacor® insecticide delivers long-lasting insect control in apples and other pome fruit, caneberreries, cranberries, grapes, stone fruit, tree nuts and blueberries. It controls key pests such as oblique-banded leafroller, codling moth, grape berry moth, climbing cutworm and Oriental fruit moth.

**New!** Now approved for the control of European apple sawfly, green fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, redbanded leafroller, tufted apple bud moth, variegated leafroller, and more on pome fruit.

### Altacor® – a superior choice for IPM programs!

- Active ingredient from a whole new group of chemistry with no cross-resistance to other chemistries
- Consistent residual activity as an ovicide, ovi-larvicide, and larvacide through to adult stages
- Very low use rates
- Easy on bees and beneficials

**Re-entry Period:** 12 hours.

**Packaging:** One bottle contains 454 g of product, including a convenient measuring guide.

**Chemical Group:** Group 28, Anthranilic Diamide. Altacor® controls insect pests through a novel mode of action – the activation of insect ryanodine receptors (RyRs). These receptors play a critical role in muscle function.

### Questions?

For more information, please contact your retailer, call your local DuPont rep or the DuPont™ FarmCare® Support Centre at 1-800-667-3925 or visit [altacor.dupont.ca](http://altacor.dupont.ca)



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As with all crop protection products, read and follow label instructions carefully. All information effective February 2013.

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## Pests Controlled and Application Information:

| Crops  | Pest   | Rate                                       | PHI     | Application Information   |
|--|--|--|---------|---|
| BUSHBERRIES<br>Aronia berry, Blueberry (highbush, lowbush), Chilean guava, Current (black, red, Buffalo, Native), Edible honeysuckle, Elderberry, European Barberry, Gooseberry, Highbush cranberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Jostaberry, Lingonberry, Salal, Sea buckthorn<br>Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | <b>Blueberry spanworm</b><br>Cherry fruitworm<br>Cranberry fruitworm<br>Japanese beetle <sup>1</sup><br><b>Lesser appleworm</b><br><b>Oblique-banded leafroller</b><br><b>Redstriped fireworm</b><br><b>Three-lined leafroller</b> | 215 to 285 g/ha                            | 1 day   | Begin applications when treatment thresholds are reached.   |
| CANE BERRIES<br>Blackberry, Loganberry, Raspberry (black & red), Wild raspberry<br>Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these   | Raspberry cane borer<br>Raspberry crown borer  | 87 g/ac to 115 g/ac (215 g/ha to 285 g/ha) | 3 days  | Application should be made to first instar larvae when they are actively feeding in the cambium before they tunnel into the root, crown or canes.   |
| CRANBERRIES  | Cranberry fruitworm  | 59 g/ac to 115 g/ac (145 g/ha to 285 g/ha) | 1 day   | Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential for optimum control.   |
|  | Blackheaded fireworm<br>Sparganothis fruitworm   | 115 g/ac (285 g/ha)                        |         |   |
| GRAPES   | Grape berry moth   | 59 g/ac to 115 g/ac (145 g/ha to 285 g/ha) | 14 days | Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential for optimum control. Monitor populations and reapply 7 to 10 days later if required.<br>For optimum control of <u>grape berry moth</u> , begin applications after moth flight and prior to egg hatch.<br>For optimum control of <u>climbing cutworms</u> , monitor bud development and the presence of cutworm damage. For any of the pests listed, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure.<br>For optimum suppression of <u>Japanese beetle</u> , apply when feeding is first observed and repeat in 10 to 14 days if required.  |
|  | Climbing cutworm   | 87 g/ac to 115 g/ac (215 g/ha to 285 g/ha) |         |   |
|  | Japanese beetle <sup>1</sup>   | 115 g/ac (285 g/ha)                        |         |   |
| POME FRUIT<br>Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (oriental, quince)  | Codling moth<br>European apple sawfly<br>Green fruitworm<br>Oriental fruit moth<br>Spotted tentiform leafminer<br>Western tentiform leafminer  | 59 g/ac to 87 g/ac (145 g/ha to 215 g/ha)  | 5 days  | Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached.<br>For optimum control of 1 <sup>st</sup> generation <u>codling moth</u> (CM), apply before first egg hatch (80 to 110 degree days Celsius after BIOFIX). For 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation CM, timing of the first application is based on first egg hatch after establishing a new BIOFIX.<br>For optimum control of <u>Oriental fruit moth</u> , apply at 1 <sup>st</sup> egg hatch of the targeted generation. Monitor populations using pheromone traps and reapply 10 to 14 days later if required.<br>For optimum control of <u>European apple sawfly</u> , apply at early petal fall, and repeat if needed after petal fall.<br>For optimum control of <u>green fruitworm</u> , apply at the pink stage. Repeat if necessary at petal fall.<br>For optimum control of over-wintering generations of <u>oblique-banded leafroller</u> , monitor larval population in the spring, and apply when over-wintering larvae become active, from pink stage through petal fall. For summer generations, monitor adult moth flight, and apply at first egg hatch (170 to 240 degree days Celsius) after the first sustained moth catch.<br>For optimum control of <u>eye spotted bud moth</u> , <u>red banded leafroller</u> , <u>tufted apple bud moth</u> , <u>variegated leafroller</u> apply when the larvae are active in the pink to petal fall period. |
|  | Eyespotted bud moth<br>Oblique-banded leafroller<br>Redbanded leafroller<br>Three-lined leafroller<br>Tufted apple bud moth<br>Variegated leafroller   | 59 g/ac to 115 g/ac (145 g/ha to 285 g/ha) |         |   |
|  |  |  |         |   |

Continued on next page.

<sup>1</sup> Suppression.

| Crops  | Pest  | Rate                                       | PHI     | Application Information   |
|--|---|--|---------|---|
| POME FRUIT<br>Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (oriental, quince)  | Apple maggot <sup>1</sup><br>White apple leafhopper <sup>1</sup><br>Dogwood borer | 86 g/ac to 115 g/ac (215 g/ha to 285 g/ha) | 5 days  | For optimum suppression of <u>apple maggot</u> , begin applications when flies are first captured in the orchard, and repeat 10 to 14 days later. A third application may be made in 10 to 14 days if flies are still being captured.<br>For optimum control of <u>dogwood borer</u> , apply specified amount as a spray to wet application to the bottom 60 cm of tree trunk, at the first sign of dogwood borer feeding.<br>For optimum suppression of <u>Japanese beetle</u> , apply when feeding is first observed and repeat in 10 to 14 days if required.   |
|  | Japanese beetle <sup>1</sup>  | 115 g/ac (285 g/ha)                        |         |   |
| STONE FRUITS<br>Apricot, Cherry (sweet & tart), Nectarine, Peach, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune  | Cherry fruit fly <sup>1</sup><br>Oriental fruit moth<br>Peach twig borer          | 87 g/ac to 115 g/ac (215 g/ha to 285 g/ha) | 1 day   | Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached.<br>For optimum suppression of <u>cherry fruit fly</u> , apply when flies are first detected in the orchard, and repeat in 10 to 14 days.<br>For optimum control of <u>Oriental fruit moth</u> , apply at first egg hatch of the targeted generation. Monitor populations using pheromone traps and reapply 7 to 10 days later if required.<br>For optimum control of over-wintering generations of <u>oblique-banded leafroller</u> , monitor larval population in the spring, and apply when over-wintering larvae become active, from pink stage through petal fall.<br>For summer generations, monitor adult moth flight, and apply at first egg hatch (170 to 240 degree days Celsius) after the first sustained moth catch. A repeat application approximately 10 days after the initial application may be needed to control the extended emergence of the small larvae.<br>For optimal control of <u>peach twig borer</u> , use pheromone traps to monitor the male moth activity. Follow local recommendations for threshold information.<br>For spring/over-wintering or first summer generation larvae: Apply within 7 days of first trap catch of adult male moths.<br>For 2 <sup>nd</sup> summer generation larvae: To ensure good crop protection, continue monitoring for second brood moths until at least mid-August. If required, apply a second spray within 7 days of first trap catch of adult male moths.<br>For optimum control of <u>redbanded leafroller</u> , apply in the pink to petal fall period.<br>For optimum suppression of <u>Japanese beetle</u> , apply when feeding is first observed and repeat in 10 to 14 days if required. For any of the pests listed, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. |
|  | Oblique-banded leafroller<br>Three-lined leafroller<br>Redbanded leafroller       | 59 g/ac to 115 g/ac (145 g/ha to 285 g/ha) |         |   |
|  | Japanese beetle <sup>1</sup>  | 115 g/ac (285 g/ha)                        |         |   |
| TREE NUTS GROUP<br>Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Walnut (black and English) | Codling moth  | 59 g/ac to 87 g/ac (145 g/ha to 215 g/ha)  | 10 days | Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential for optimum control.<br>For optimum control of 1 <sup>st</sup> generation <u>codling moth</u> , apply before first egg hatch (80 to 110 degree days Celsius after BIOFIX). Monitor populations and reapply 10 to 14 days later if required. For 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation <u>codling moth</u> , timing of the first application is based on first egg hatch after establishing a new BIOFIX. Monitor populations and reapply 10 to 14 days later if required. BIOFIX is determined to be set when a first consistent moth catch has been attained within the orchard. For the determination of degree-days for <u>codling moth</u> , a lower and upper threshold of 10°C and 31°C is used.<br>For optimum control of over-wintering generations of <u>oblique-banded leafroller</u> , monitor larval population in the spring, and apply when overwintering larvae become active, from pink stage through petal fall. For summer generations, monitor adult moth flight, and apply at first egg hatch (170 to 240 degree days Celsius) after the first sustained moth catch. A repeat application approximately 10 days after the initial application may be needed to control the extended emergence of the small larvae.<br>For 2 <sup>nd</sup> summer generation larvae: To ensure good crop protection, continue monitoring for second brood moths until at least mid-August. If required, apply a second spray within 7 days of first trap catch of adult male moths.  |
|  | Oblique-banded leafroller<br>Three-lined leafroller                               | 59 g/ac to 115 g/ac (145 g/ha to 285 g/ha) |         |   |

<sup>1</sup> Suppression.