Magister^{®/} Magus[®]

Technical Review: Fenazaquin 2011 IR-4 Food Use Workshop

Patti Turner – Gowan Company

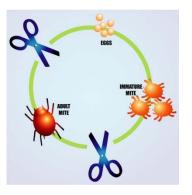






Fenazaquin Mode of Action (MOA)

- Mitochondrial Electron Transport Inhibitor (METI) (Group 21)
 - The electron transport chain is a series of cytochromes involved in the production of energy (ATP) from the oxidation of carbohydrate, lipid and protein molecules
- Biological Activity
 - Miticide larvo-adulticide with a good effect on summer eggs of Panonychus.
 - Knock down effect: after 4-6 hours
 - Long activity
 - Low residuality of the active
 - Good selectivity on Beneficial species







Product Overview

- Excellent contact activity and control of larval & adult mites
- True ovicidal activity on some mite eggs, reduces hatching of mite eggs (except winter eggs)
- Excellent efficacy on key mite species
- Mainly a miticide but does have activity on some soft bodied insect pests
- Low use rate in the field
- To be sold as 20% SC in USA
- Currently sold Globally in over 60 countries





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Mites





- Citrus Rust Mite
- Twospotted Spider Mite
- European Red Mite
- Pacific Spider Mite













Key Mites controlled

TETRANYCHID MITES	SPIDER MITES
Tetranychus urticae	Twospotted Spider Mite
Tetranychus cinnabarinus	Carmine spider mite
Panonychus ulmi	European Red Mite
Panonychus citri	Citrus Red Mite
Oligonychus coffeae	Red Spider Mite
Eotetranychus carpini	Yellow Spider Mite
Tetranychus spp.	Spider mite complex
Tetranychus kanzawaii	Kanzawai Spider Mite





Key Mites controlled

ERIOPHYID MITES	RUST MITES	
Aculus schlechtendali	Apple rust Mite	1 N
Eriophyes pyri	Pear Leaf BlisterMite	
Acaphyllisa theae	Pink Tea Mite	K
Acaphyllisa parindiae	Pale Mite	M
Calacarus carinatus	Purple Mite	
Calepitirimerus vitis	Grape Rust Mite	
Aculops pelekassi	Pink Citrus Rust Mite	





Key Mites controlled

TARSONEMIDAE	TARSONEMID MITES	
Polyphagotarsonemus latus	Yellow Mite	K
Polyphagotarsonemus pallidus	Broad Mite	
Phytonemus pallidus	Cyclamen Mite	
Steneotarsonemus spinki	Rice Broad Mite	
TENUIPALPIDAE	FALSE SPIDER MITES	
Brevipalpus australis	Scarlet Mite	
Brevipalpus phoenicis	Scarlet Mite, Leprosis Mite	
Brevipalpus obobatus	Scarlet Mite	





Proposed Crops in USA

- Alfalfa
- Avocado
- Beans, dry & succulent
- Berry crop group
- Citrus crop group
- Field corn
- Sweet corn
- Cotton
- Cucurbits
- Fruiting vegetables

- Grapes
- Hops
- Mint
- Ornamentals
- Pome fruit
- Stone fruit
- Strawberreies
- Tree nuts
- Tea*





Field Use

- Magister is not systemic
- Rapid knockdown (24 hours)
- Active under all temperature conditions
- Complete leaf coverage will provide optimum Mite Control
- Best use timing when mite populations are low or starting to increase
- SC formulation has been found to be compatible with most common tank mix partners (see label for specifics). A compatibility jar test should be done if compatibility is unknown.
- Some foaming may be present with the SC formulation.





Ecotoxicology

- Safe to Bees when used according to label recommendations
- Safe to Earthworms
- Safe to Mammals and Birds
- Toxic to Fish
- Toxic to Daphnia





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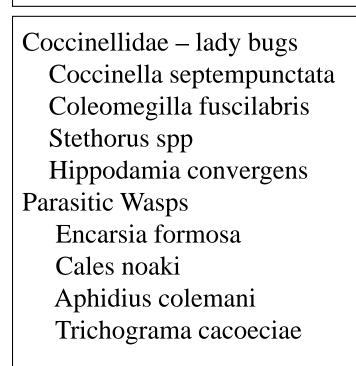
Beneficials







Fenazaquin lab and field Selectivity vs. beneficials



Harmless

Harmless

Predatory bugs

Nabis sp.

Orius sp.

Anthocoris sp.

Crysoperla carnea – lacewing Catabomba pyrastri – syrphid fly Pardosa spp. – wolf spider Zetaellia mali – predatory mite Eggs of predatory mites







Fenazaquin Selectivity vs. beneficials



Moderately toxic at spray time, low toxicity after 24 hours

Phytoseilus persimilis Neoseilus californicus Euseius stipulatus Amblyseius finlandicus Amblyseius cucumeris Amblyseius californicus Amblyseius aberrans Metasielus occindentalis Neoseilus fallacis Typhlodromus pyri

Initial applications of Fenazaquin are toxic to the motile forms of the predatory mites but not the eggs. The dried spray deposit is not toxic to the motile predatory mite forms so predatory mite populations recovery quickly in the field after a Fenazaquin application.

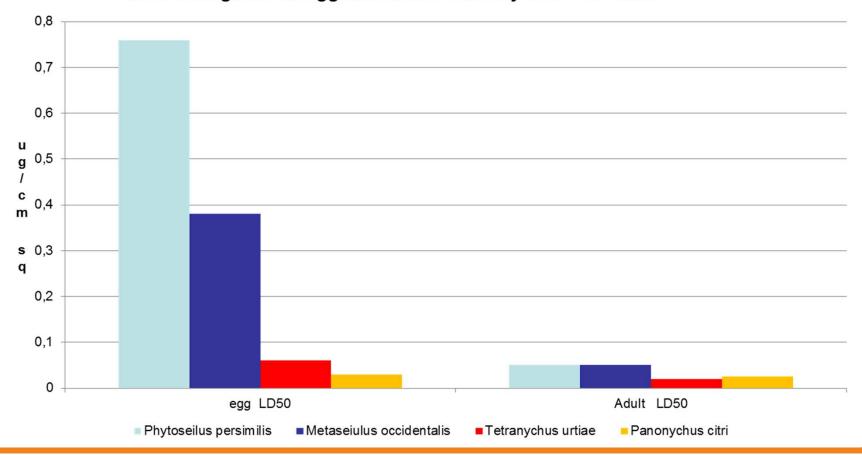






Effect on Egg and Adult Predatory & Pest Mites

Effect of Magister on Egg and Adult Predatory and Pest Mites





Gowan

Effect of Fenazaquin of Beneficial species

- Direct Fenazaquin sprays are
 - safe to a wide range of beneficial insects
 - safe to bees in the field and glasshouse
 - toxic to most motile predatory mites as a wet deposit
 - are not toxic to predatory mite eggs
- Fenazaquin sprays when dry have low toxicity to motile stages of predatory mites and are not toxic to the predatory mite eggs
 - Predatory mites can be released after the application of fenazaquin once the spray deposit dries or give a margin of time between application and predatory mite release
- Fenazaquin sprays are more toxic to pest mite species than predatory mites
- Predatory mites populations tend to recovery quickly after a Fenazaquin spray to the crop.
- Fenazaquin can be a useful tool in IPM for mite control in both orchard and row crops
- Proper understanding of Fenazaquin spray timing and the predatory mite life cycle will reduce any impact of Fenazaquin on Predatory mite populations in the field.





Summary

- Active ON KEY MITE SPECIES
- Good ovicidal action on red mites
- Excellent control of larval and adult mites
- Up to 25 day control
- Works at all temperatures
- Good selectivity on field crops and ornamentals (Except roses)
- Excellent worker safety
- Favorable Toxicological profile







THANK – YOU!

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Contact Information: Patti Turner – Gowan Company pturner@gowanco.com



