# KEY CROPS AND INSECTS CONTROLLED

| | Cutworm | European Corn Borer | Corn Ear Worm | Crucifer Flea Beetle | Armyworm | Potato Flea Beetle | Tarnished Plant Bug | Potato Leaf Hopper | Colorado Potato Beetle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canola | • | | | • | | | | | |
| Wheat | • | | | | | | | | |
| Barley | • | | | | | | | | |
| Oats | • | | | | | | | | |
| Rye | • | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | • | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet Corn | | • | • | | • | | | | |
| Flax | • | | | | | | | | |
| Lentils | • | | | | | | | | |
| Peas | • | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes | • | • | | | | • | • | • | • |
| Sugarbeet | • | | | | | | | | |
| Sunflower | • | | | | | | | | |

## Crucifer Flea Beetle Control In Canola

**Rate:** 90-180 mL/ha
36-72 ml/ac

**Water Volume:**
Ground Applied: 50-110L/ha
5-10 gal/ac

Aerial Applied: 11-35 L/ha
2-4 gal/ac

**Timing:** Apply at first sign of feeding. For best results apply in early morning or in the evening after the heat of the day. Apply in temperatures up to 25°C.

**Insecticide Group:** 3

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UAP CANADA
Performance Quality Value

**www.uap.ca**

Western Canada: 1-800-561-5444
Ontario & the Maritimes: 1-800-265-5444
Quebec: 1-800-361-9369


Photos courtesy of the Canadian Canola council and NDSU.
Information cited form Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food.

# Pounce®

# Crucifer Flea Beetle Control in Canada

**EFFECTIVE**

**VERSATILE**

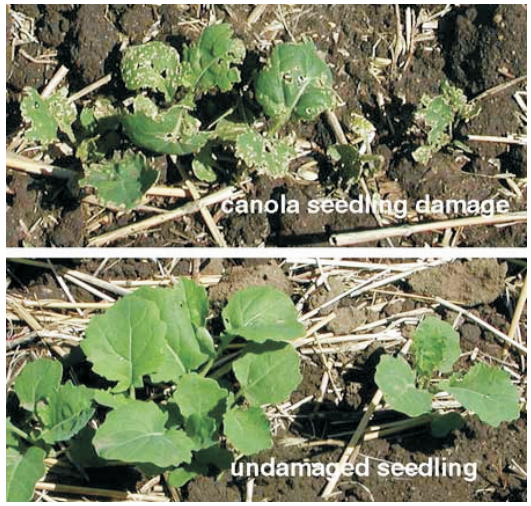
UAP CANADA

**Pounce**® is a broad spectrum insecticide with low mammalian toxicity. Pounce ® has good residual activity to help minimize the need for repeat applications. Pounce® controls insect through a combination of stomach and contact activity, which improves control effectiveness.

## SAFETY FEATURES OF POUNCE

Oral LD50: 1030 mg/Kg
Dermal LD50: 2000 mg/Kg

The economical impact of flea beetles on yield depends on the plant population as well as insect populations. Reductions in yield can be 10% if flea beetle populations are high. Flea beetles attack the cotyledons, buds, stems, leaves, and seed pods of canola, mustard, and rapese ed. Flea beetles normally feed on the leaves, stems and seed pods producing small holes. The leaf material underneath the damage will dry out and die. Damaged areas on the leaves and cotyledons fall out producing a shot hole. High populations will severely damage cotyledons and first leaves. Feeding damage is most severe when beetles attack the growing point (meristem) because it limits the ability of the plant to compensate.




Economic thresholds are needed to decide whether a foliar spray for flea beetle control will be an economical investment. Since control decisions are made prior to seeding, when seed treatments are used, the use of economic thresholds for flea beetle control in canola apply when foliar sprays are used as a primary flea beetle control strategy or if high feeding pressure continues.

Canola seedlings can often withstand 50% leaf loss. Flea beetles can damage plants very quickly however, so the economic threshold for flea beetle feeding on canola is 25 % defoliation and flea beetles are present. Applying controls at 25% defoliation will reduce the risk of flea beetle damage getting to the level where yield loss and plant development have been substantially reduced.