

MINECTO™ ONE

MINECTO One is a foliar insecticide for use in alliums, brassicas, carrots/parsnips, outdoor lettuce and peas.

MINECTO One is a diamide, offering a new mode of action to control a large range of pests, including chewing pests, as well as consequential control of many sucking pests.

MINECTO One is a powerful insecticide tool offering new flexibility to insect control.

BRASSICAS

MINECTO One has been shown to control a very wide range of pests in brassicas, however, for incidental control of sucking pests a high % methylated rape seed oil is necessary to allow MINECTO One's WG formulation to penetrate through the waxy leaves to enter the xylem.

Once inside the plant, MINECTO One can give consequential control of a range of sucking pests, which has been observed in our trials.



CARROTS

MINECTO One has excellent efficacy against carrot fly, with control of the larvae as well as the adults as seen in trials.

Consequential control of aphids has also been observed in trials, a 2018 demo plot had a 99% reduction in viral symptoms due to the fast activity of MINECTO One. Inclusion of an adjuvant is necessary to improve sucking pest incidental control.



LETTUCE AND PEAS

MINECTO One's systemicity and translaminar activity is ideal at controlling pests in multi-layered crops like lettuces as well as allowing pod penetration in peas.

This will allow more flexible control of pea moth larvae, as well as the incidental control of pea aphids and silver-Y moth in peas.

Incidental control of both peach-potato aphid as well as thrips has been seen in lettuce.

No improvement of control has been observed when adding adjuvants to MINECTO One in lettuce or peas.



ALLIUMS

MINECTO One allows an extra mode of action in alliums. UK trials have shown 100% control of thrips in alliums. Along with its persistency, MINECTO One will make a great start to a thrip programme. Alternating modes of action in the programme will help alleviate issues with resistance that have been experienced in previous seasons with both pyrethroid and spinosad resistance.



IN BRIEF

- High potency and broad spectrum
- Xylem-mobile – moves upward away from roots = flexibility of application
- Rapid feeding cessation: reduces disease transmission and limits plant damage
- Use of adjuvant in foliar applications can increase activity on some sucking pests especially in brassicas
- 5m non-reducible aquatic buffer and 5m arthropod buffer zones

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- The maximum total dose of MINECTO One per crop must not be exceeded in any **calendar year**. Any land treated with MINECTO One at the maximum total dose (150 gai/ha) **must not be treated with any other cyantraniliprole containing products in the same calendar year**, including either foliar applications or drench treatments to transplants applied pre-planting
- Make no more than two applications of diamide (IRAC Group 28) products per generation to the same insect species on a crop. Application to the next generation of target pest(s) must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (non-Group 28 insecticide)
- Avoid using less than the label rates of MINECTO One

Crop	Pest	APPLICATION				
		Product rate	Growth stage	Maximum no. of applications	Interval between applications (days)	PHI (days)
Broccoli/calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, swede, turnip	Silver-Y moth (<i>Autographa gamma</i>), Cabbage moth (<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>), Large white (<i>Pieris brassicae</i>), Small white (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Diamond back moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage root fly (<i>Delia radicum</i>)	0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)	GS12-55	2	7	3
Carrot, parsnip, salsify, parsley root, horseradish, celeriac	Carrot fly (<i>Psila rosae</i>)	0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)	GS19-49	2	7	7
Edible podded peas, vining peas	Pea moth (<i>Cydia nigricana</i>)	0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)	GS69-79	2	7	3
Outdoor lettuce	Silver Y moth (<i>Autographa gamma</i>)	0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)	GS12-49	2	7	7
Bulb onion, salad onion, shallots, garlic	Onion Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>)	0.31 kg/ha (125 gai/ha)	GS12-49	1	–	14

MINECTO One efficacy comparative to other molecules

Pest	MINECTO One	Acetamiprid	Fonicamid	Spinosad	Spirotetramat
Peach-potato aphid*	✓✓✓†	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Mealy cabbage aphid*	✓✓✓†	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Brassica leaf miner*	✓✓✓†	X	X	X	X
Flea beetle	✓✓†	X	X	X	X
Swede midge	✓✓†	X	X	X	✓✓
Currant lettuce aphid	X†	✓✓✓	–	X	✓✓
Black bean aphid*	✓†	–	✓✓✓	X	–
Whitefly*	✓✓✓†	✓(✓)	✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Pea aphid*	✓✓✓†	–	✓✓✓	X	–
Willow-carrot aphid*	✓†	–	✓✓✓	X	✓✓✓
Carrot fly	✓✓✓	X	X	X	X
Cabbage root fly	✓✓✓	X	X	✓✓✓	X
Diamondback moth	✓✓✓	X	X	✓✓	X
Silver-Y moth	✓✓✓	X	X	✓✓	X
Cabbage moth	✓✓✓	X	X	✓✓	X
Pea moth	✓✓✓	X	X	–	X
Onion thrips	✓✓✓	✓✓	–	✓(✓✓)	✓✓✓

MINECTO One adjuvant advice for incidental sucking pest efficacy (Guidance based on trials and field experiences in 2020H season)

Crop	Inc. of Methylated Rape Seed Oil adjuvant	Notes
Brassicas	Necessary	Without an adjuvant there is no effect on sucking or leaf boring pests
Carrots	Necessary	Inclusion of an adjuvant can help improve carrot fly, but essential to gain moderate incidental control of willow-carrot aphid
Lettuce	Not necessary	Efficacy in lettuce is not significantly improved with inclusion of an adjuvant
Peas	Advised	Efficacy on both pea moth and sucking pests can be obtained without an adjuvant, but adjuvants improve efficacy, especially in hot years with waxy crops
Alliums	Advised	Efficacy is good without an adjuvant but inclusion is standard practice allowing better product distribution into the crowns

() Effect of resistance. *MINECTO efficacy with 0.5% methylated rapeseed oil adjuvant. †Incidental control seen in trials.
 – Not label applicable X No efficacy ✓✓✓ Excellent efficacy ✓✓ Moderate to good efficacy ✓ Low to moderate efficacy



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syngenta.