



BATAVIA®

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GROUP 23 INSECTICIDE

A 2-way systemic ketoenol insecticide for the control of sucking insect pests in apples, pears, cherries, plums and strawberries.

MAPP 18449

A suspension concentrate formulation containing 100 g/L spirotetramat.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

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Telephone: 00800 1020 3333.



BATAVIA

UFI: 5RMO-K0HC-200U-YE37

Contains 100 g/L Spirotetramat.



Warning

May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Obtain special instructions before use.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN INSECTICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose L product/ha	Maximum Number of Treatments per Year	Latest time of application	PHI
Outdoor apple and outdoor pear.	1.5	2	BBCH 81 (maturity onset)	21 days
Outdoor cherry and outdoor plum.	1.5	2	BBCH 81 (maturity onset)	21 days
Outdoor and protected strawberry.	1.0	2	Pre-flowering application: BBCH 56 Application to plants following fruit harvest: BBCH 97	Pre-flowering application and/or application to plants following fruit harvest.

Other specific restrictions:

For use on strawberry: application must ONLY be made pre-flowering (BBCH 49-56) and/or to the strawberry plant following fruit harvest (BBCH 93-97).

No application possible less than 14 days before flowering, during flowering, and until last harvest.

A total of 2 applications to strawberry plant(s) are permitted per year, regardless of application timings.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.



To access the **Safety Data Sheet** for this product scan the code or use the link below:

www.cropscience.bayer.co.uk/bataviads

or alternatively contact your supplier

**PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE**

GB85857509e rA2d

Bayer

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment: OPERATORS MUST WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES. when handling the concentrate.

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

Environmental Protection

Do not contaminate water with product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards or roads.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.



DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from broadcast air-assisted sprayers to fall within 10 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 5 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a broadcast air-assisted sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.

Storage and Disposal

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rising device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This leaflet is approved as part of the label. All instructions on this leaflet and on the label should be read carefully in order to obtain successful results from the use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

Shake well before use.

The products must not be applied to plants in flower or plants that are being actively visited by honeybees or bumblebees.

Under certain circumstances fruit trees may exhibit symptoms of leaf scorch following applications of Batavia. When applying Batavia to fruit trees, ensure that the trees are not under stress, for example nutrient or water deficiency.

Tank mixtures are not recommended for use in fruit trees in order to ensure an optimum uptake and level of control and to avoid potential crop damage. Batavia should be applied before plant growth regulators are used, an interval of at least 3 days should be observed between the application of Batavia and plant growth regulators.

PESTS CONTROLLED

Batavia is a 2-way systemic insecticide based on spirotetramat which belongs to the ketoenol group of chemistry and within this the class of tetramic acids. It is transported within the plant by both the xylem and phloem and can therefore protect new growth that has not been sprayed directly. It works by inhibition of lipid biosynthesis to control the sucking pests listed below:

Outdoor apples and pears	Rosy apple aphid, <i>Dysaphis plantaginea</i> . Green apple aphid, <i>Aphis pomi</i> . Pear bedstraw aphid, <i>Dysaphis pyri</i> . Mussel scale, <i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> .
Outdoor cherry	Black cherry aphid, <i>Myzus cerasi</i>
Outdoor plum	Leaf curling plum aphid, <i>Brachycaudus helichrysi</i> . Mealy plum aphid, <i>Hyalopterus pruni</i> .
Outdoor strawberries	Tarsonemid mite, <i>Tarsonemus pallidus</i> . Potato aphid, <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> . Peach potato aphid, <i>Myzus persicae</i> .
Protected strawberries	Tarsonemid mite, <i>Tarsonemus pallidus</i> . Potato aphid, <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> . Peach potato aphid, <i>Myzus persicae</i> . Melon cotton aphid, <i>Aphis gossypii</i> . Strawberry aphid, <i>Chaetosiphon fragaefolii</i> .

Due to the mode of action, rapid knockdown of any pests should NOT be expected. Obvious control usually occurs after 3–7 days and is dependent upon pest stage, with youngest larvae being most susceptible and adults least susceptible. For optimum control, application should be made as soon as pests appear in the crop, so that population build up is prevented through targeting the very young larval stages as they are produced.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Through its two-way systemicity, the active ingredient spirotetramat is translocated to growing points and is able to reach hidden sucking pests in folded leaves and crevices on the tree. However, it is **important** to note that a substantial expansion of the leaf canopy/crop growth is required (i.e post-flowering) for good efficacy as the active ingredient is taken up through foliage and then transported to other plant parts. There is also negligible movement from new leaves to older leaves, so good spray cover on older leaves will be particularly important if the pest is located there.

Pest specific information – application rate and timing

As a general principle for optimal results, applications of Batavia should target the very youngest larval stages of the pest(s) as these are most susceptible.

Where more than one application of Batavia is used in a crop, growers should refer to the resistance management strategy section of this label.

Safety to beneficial organisms used in IPM systems has not been established and cannot be assumed.

Dose adjustment for applications to Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum.

*Where tree height and/or canopy density is reduced, the dose (and water volume) should be adjusted in accordance with an appropriate dose adjustment scheme, for example PACE. Consult your specialist advisor for further information. Further information on the PACE scheme is available from the AHDB Apple Best Practice Guide, or PACE website.

Definition of tree canopy: tree canopy height is the average of the tree height in the orchard (soil to top of the crown) minus the average trunk height in the orchard (soil to first main branch).

Outdoor Apple and Pear

Apply Batavia at a maximum rate of 1.5 L/ha for tree canopy of 3 m or above (see below for individual pest specific information). Applications can be made at pest infestation from BBCH 69 (end of flowering) to BBCH 81 (maturity onset), respecting the PHI of 21 days before harvest. To ensure good crop coverage a water volume of 500 to 1500 L/ha should be used.

Rosy apple aphid, *Dysaphis plantaginea*, Green apple aphid, *Aphis pomi*, Pear bedstraw aphid, *Dysaphis pyri*.

Apply Batavia post-flowering at 1.5 L/ha for trees with a canopy height of 3 m or higher (adjust the application rate according to tree height and canopy density*). Where two applications of Batavia are used a minimum interval of 14 days between applications is applicable.

Mussel scale, *Lepidosaphes ulmi*.

Apply Batavia post-flowering at 1.5 L/ha for trees with a canopy height of 3 m or higher (adjust the application rate according to tree height and canopy density*) timed preferably at the beginning of crawler migration or certainly within the migration period, which lasts around 4–6 weeks. Where two applications of Batavia are used a minimum interval of 14 days between applications is applicable.

Outdoor Cherry

Black cherry aphid, *Myzus cerasi*.

Apply Batavia post-flowering at 1.5 L/ha for trees with a canopy height of 3 m or higher (adjust the application rate according to tree height and canopy density*). Applications can be made at pest infestation from BBCH 69 (end of flowering) to BBCH 81 (maturity onset), respecting the PHI of 21 days before harvest. To ensure good crop coverage a water volume of 500 to 1500 L/ha should be used. Where two applications of Batavia are used a minimum interval of 14 days between applications is applicable.

Crop safety on cherries has not yet been fully established.

Outdoor Plum

Leaf curling plum aphid, *Brachycaudus helichrysi* and Mealy plum aphid, *Hyalopterus pruni*.

Apply Batavia at 1.5 L/ha for trees with a canopy height of 3 m or higher (adjust the application rate according to tree height and canopy density*). Applications can be made at pest infestation from BBCH 69 (end of flowering) to BBCH 81 (maturity onset), respecting the PHI of 21 days before harvest. To ensure good crop coverage a water volume of 500 to 1500 L/ha should be used. Where two applications of Batavia are used a minimum interval of 14 days between applications is applicable.

Crop safety on plum has not yet been fully established.

Outdoor Strawberry

Tarsonemid mite, *Tarsonemus pallidus*, Potato aphid, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* and Peach potato aphid, *Myzus persicae*.

Apply Batavia at a rate of 1.0 L/ha. To ensure good crop coverage a water volume of 1000 to 1500 L/ha should be used. Where two applications of Batavia are used a minimum interval of 14 days between applications is applicable. A maximum of two applications are allowed per year, regardless of the application timing.

Pre-flowering applications:

Applications can be made at pest infestation from BBCH 49 (“*several daughter plants with root (ready for planting)*”) to BBCH 56 (“*inflorescence elongating*”). No applications should be made after 14 days before flowering or during the period of flowering until after harvest.

Application to strawberry plants following fruit harvest:

Applications can be made to strawberry plants following fruit harvest at pest infestation from BBCH 93 (“*old leaves dying, young leaves curling; old leaves of cultivar specific colour*”) to BBCH 97 (“*old leaves dead*”).

Protected Strawberry

Tarsonemid mite, *Tarsonemus pallidus*, Potato aphid, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, Peach potato aphid, *Myzus persicae*, Melon cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* and Strawberry aphid, *Chaetosiphon fragaefolii*.

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PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Spirotetramat is a tetramic acid derivative with a similar mode of action to spirodiclofen, therefore is a member of IRAC Group 23 within the IRAC Mode of Action Classification scheme (www.irac-online.org).

Total reliance on one pesticide will hasten the development of resistance; pesticides of different chemical types or alternative control measures should be included in a planned programme.

In a spray programme Batavia should be used with other insecticides of a different mode of action, either in alternation or as a 2-spray block within the programme.

Batavia should always be applied at the full recommended rate of use for the crop canopy size and target pest and in sufficient water volume to achieve the required spray penetration into the crop and uniform coverage necessary for optimal pest control.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Shake well before use. Add the required quantity of Batavia to the half-filled spray tank with the agitation system in operation, and fill to the required level. Continue agitation at all times during spraying and stoppages until the tank is completely empty. Spray immediately after mixing. Wash equipment thoroughly, immediately after use, by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings

to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

Processing Information:

If the crop is intended for processing consult the processor before the use of Batavia.

Tests on apple for juicing, cider or compote (puree) and on strawberry for juicing and jam have shown no taint from the use of Batavia.

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