#### **TECHNICAL UPDATE 2025 (v 2.0)**



### Introducing Sivanto® Prime

Sivanto® Prime is an insecticide authorised in for the control of aphids.



Sivanto® Prime contains the active substance Flupyradifurone, which belongs to the Butenolide sub-group (4D) of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist mode of action group.



Proven activity on immature and adult aphids in a range of root and pulse crops.



Effective knockdown insecticide with contact and ingestion activity as well as translaminar mobility, protecting crops for around 7 days.



Sivanto® Prime has a favourable safety profile and demonstrates good selectivity to many beneficial predators and parasitoids.

#### Sivanto® Prime authorisation overview

Active Ingredient	Flupyradifurone 200g/L
Mode of action	Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonists (IRAC 4D)
Formulation	Soluble concentrate (SL)   1L (8 Ha) pack
Target pests	Black bean aphid, Pea aphid, Peach-potato aphid, Potato aphid, Willow-carrot aphid
Crops	Sugar beet, Fodder Beet, Field bean, Beans with pods, Beans without pods, Vining pea, Combining pea, Potato, Carrot
Maximum Individual Dose	0.125 L/ha
Maximum treatment number	1
Latest time of application*	Must not be applied after 13 <sup>th</sup> July
Rainfastness	2 hours (providing the spray has dried on the leaf)
Arthropod buffer zone	N/A
LERAP	N/A

<sup>\*</sup> See the Sivanto® Prime label for more specific information on application timing, pre-harvest intervals and water volumes.







# Maximising efficacy of Sivanto® Prime



Always use Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime in an **integrated pest control strategy** including cultural and biological components to limit pest populations establishing in the crop.



**Monitor** aphid populations. For optimum control, apply Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime as soon as possible once pest **thresholds** have been surpassed, **before pest populations are rapidly increasing.** Use forecasting and decision support tools if available.



Spray Sivanto® Prime onto dry or drying leaves using water volumes and spray quality to achieve sufficient **penetration** into the crop canopy and **coverage** of the target pest. This is important to maximise the contact activity of Sivanto® Prime on aphids feeding on the leaf surface.



**Apply to actively growing crops**, to aid translaminar distribution of Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime throughout the leaf to improve control of aphids feeding on the leaf underside. There will be limited systemic movement to newly emerging leaves.



**Monitor efficacy** and **adjust spray intervals based on pest pressure**. It is not recommended to extend the spray interval beyond 7 days after applying Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime.

#### Resistance management

- Only apply Sivanto® Prime at the full approved label rate of 0.125 L/ha
- Only **one application** of Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime per crop is permitted
- Follow any guidance around ordering / sequencing use of available insecticides; avoid sequencing Sivanto® Prime with another insecticide from IRAC group 4 where possible
- Follow the <u>IRAG published guidelines</u> to limit the risk of resistance development.
- Always monitor pest control effectiveness and investigate where control may be low

# Tank mixing

- Bayer CropScience has tested Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime for physical tank mix compatibility with a range of products. Please refer to the <u>Bayer Tank Mix Database</u> for most up to date information or speak to your local technical representative.
- Often for best results, apply Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime alone. However, in some situations it may be advantageous to tank mix with an oil, such as Mero<sup>®</sup>, to enhance spreading and penetration.
- Sivanto® Prime tank mixtures have not been extensively tested for crop safety, so it is advised to exercise caution if including adjuvants in the mix. Do not apply Sivanto® Prime in mixture with an oil in periods of crop stress e.g. during drought or when temperatures are above 21°C on the day of spraying.
- Sivanto<sup>®</sup> Prime must not be mixed with a DMI fungicide when applied to crops in flower, in the vicinity of flowering plants, or on non-flowering plants when they are being actively visited by bees.



