

Sivanto (*flupyradifurone*)



Chemistry: Butenolide

IRAC Mode of Action: Group 4D, Nicotinic AChR agonist

Route of Activity: Foliar -contact/translaminar;
Soil - systemic, xylem mobile

Effective Spectrum: Aphids, Whitefly

Recommended Rates: Foliar, 10 oz ; Soil, 28 oz

Key Desert Fit: Soil alternative for whiteflies/CYSD in melons
Foliar alternative for whitefly in produce crops

Pest	No. Trials	No. Applications	IPM Standard	Comparative Efficacy
Whiteflies-Foliar	17	40	Movento, Exirel	A
Whiteflies-Soil	15	15	Venom	A
Aphids -Foliar	10	18	Movento, Sequoia	B
Aphids -Soil	4	4	Imidacloprid	B
Bagrada Bug	4	8	Pyrethroids, Lannate	C
Western Flower Thrips	3	6	Radiant, Lannate	C

- A** Excellent activity; As good as the standard
- B** Inconsistent activity and depends on species; Not as good as the standard
- C** Not economically effective

Sivanto (*flupyradifurone*) has received a Section 3 federal registration from the USEPA, and the Arizona label is anticipated by March. Sivanto is not a neonicotinoid, but rather is considered a Butenolide. It has very good activity against whiteflies as both a foliar spray (produce crops) and as a soil-applied systemic treatment (melons). As a soil systemic in fall melons, it has shown to be very effective against adult whitefly and CYSDV suppression comparable to Venom. This is presumably due to rapid feeding cessation by adults once they ingest the product. As a foliar spray against whiteflies on cole crops it has shown quick knockdown and residual as good as or better the standards. Activity against aphids has been inconsistent, where it has good knockdown (7-10 days), but less consistent residual control than either Movento or Sequoia. It is weak against Bagrada bug and thrips. It is a very safe product where based on EPA reports it is practically non-toxic to adult honeybees, and has been grant reduced-risk status. Based on the manufactures data, it is easy on most natural enemies and beneficial insects.