

Sequoia™

INSECTICIDE

Sequoia™ is a new insect control product for many fruit and vegetable crops. It contains the active ingredient sulfoxaflor, a member of the sulfoximine class of chemistry. Sequoia provides fast-acting and consistent control of sap-feeding pests, including aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs, leafhoppers, plant bugs and psyllids. No disruption of key beneficials or mite flaring results from application of Sequoia.

Labeled crops

Leafy vegetables, cole crops, fruiting vegetables, strawberries, cucurbits, citrus, grapes, pome and stone fruit. (see label for complete list)



Pests controlled

- Aphids (including green peach, lettuce, cabbage, foxglove, melon)
- Whiteflies
- Mealybugs
- Various scales (suppression)
- Leafhoppers
- Plant bugs

(see label for complete list)



Aphids



Mealybug



Whiteflies

Unique Mode of Action

Sulfoxaflor was discovered by Dow AgroSciences, and it is the first insecticide to be commercialized from the new sulfoximine class of chemistry. Sulfoxaflor exhibits complex and unique interactions with insect nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. It is not a neonicotinoid. Sulfoxaflor has been designated as the sole member of the new subgroup 4C by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC).

Sulfoxaflor shows no cross-resistance in many sap-feeding insect strains resistant to other insecticides. In several studies, sulfoxaflor controlled insect populations known to be resistant to other classes of chemistry (e.g. neonicotinoids, carbamates, organophosphates, pyrethroids).

Sequoia kills insects through contact and ingestion, providing fast knockdown and residual control. The translaminar activity of Sequoia allows it to move to the underside of the leaves, helping to control insects not in the direct line of spray. The systemic movement of Sequoia enables it to move to new and expanding leaf tissue.

Class of Chemistry/ IRAC Classification	Active Ingredients
Organophosphates – Group 1	Chlorpyrifos, acephate
Pyrethroids – Group 3	Lambda-cyhalothrin, bifenthrin
Neonicotinoids – Group 4A	Thiamethoxam, clothianidin, acetamiprid, imidacloprid
Sulfoximines – Group 4C	Sulfoxaflor
Pyridine Carboximide – Group 9C	Fonicamid
Lipid biosynthesis inhibitors – Group 23	Spirotetramat



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Worker Safety

Sequoia exhibits low acute mammalian toxicity.

Signal word: Caution

Re-entry interval:

12 hours

Pre-harvest interval:

1 day (cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, citrus, strawberries)

3 days (cole crops, leafy vegetables)

7 days (pome fruit, stone fruit, grapes)



Crop Safety

Tolerance for Sequoia is very high for fruit and vegetable crops that have been tested. There has been no observed negative effect on seedling emergence nor vegetative vigor. Field trials were conducted on a variety of crops over a wide range of environmental conditions.

Formulation

Sequoia is a 2 lb a.i./gallon suspension concentrate packaged in 1-quart bottles.

IPM Compatible

Dozens of field trials done in commercial fields and in greenhouses have shown that Sequoia has minimal impact on key beneficial insects, including assassin bugs, lacewings, ladybugs and minute pirate bugs. Additionally, Sequoia has no impact on beneficial mite species.

Sequoia does not flare mites or secondary pests.



TO LEARN MORE

Contact your local Dow AgroSciences representative.

