



Certis Belchim

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Acaricida Insetticida per la difesa di diverse colture agrarie

Presentazione del prodotto

MILBEKN**CK**



Classificazione IRAC



Mode of Action Classification

IRAC

Insecticide Resistance Action Committee
The Key to Resistance Management

Resistance management is a key strategy to be used with insecticides from the same IRAC Group. For all of the chemical groups we have listed in this document, a common mode of action is shared. The mode of action is the key to resistance management. Insecticides from the same IRAC Group should be used in a rotation with insecticides from a different IRAC Group. This is the only way to manage resistance. The mode of action is the key to resistance management. Insecticides from the same IRAC Group should be used in a rotation with insecticides from a different IRAC Group. This is the only way to manage resistance.

Group 1: Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors	Group 2: Oxidative phosphorylation inhibitors	Group 3: Mitochondrial electron transport inhibitors	Group 4: Microtubule inhibitors	Group 5: Disruptors of cell division	Group 6: Glutamate-gated chloride channel (GluCl) allosteric modulators	Group 7: Juvenile hormone esterase inhibitors	Group 8: Juvenile hormone receptor agonists	Group 9: Juvenile hormone receptor antagonists	Group 10: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 11: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 12: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 13: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 14: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 15: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 16: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 17: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 18: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 19: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 20: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 21: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 22: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 23: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 24: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 25: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 26: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 27: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 28: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 29: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 30: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 31: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 32: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 33: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 34: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 35: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 36: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 37: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 38: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 39: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 40: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 41: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 42: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 43: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 44: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 45: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 46: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 47: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 48: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 49: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling	Group 50: Disruptors of ecdysone signaling
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Group 6: Glutamate-gated chloride channel (GluCl) allosteric modulators

Abamectin R1 = CC1=CC=C(C=C1)OC(=O)C2=CC=CC=C2

Emamectin benzoate R1 = CC1=CC=C(C=C1)OC(=O)C2=CC=CC=C2

major component R2 = Ethyl
minor component R2 = Methyl

Lepimectin

Milbemectin

major component R = Ethyl
minor component R = Methyl

6 Avermectins, Milbemycins

Ampio spettro d'azione

Tetranychidae	Eriophyidae	Tarsonemidae	Gracillariidae	Agromyzidae
<i>Panonychus citri</i>	<i>Acaphylla theae</i>	<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>	<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>	<i>Liriomyza spp</i>
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	<i>Aculops pelekassi</i>	<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>		
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	<i>Aculus schelechtendali</i>	<i>Phyllocoptrutta oleivora</i>		
<i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i>	<i>Calacarus carinatus</i>			
<i>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</i>	<i>Epitrimerus pyri</i>			
<i>Tetranychus pacificus</i>	<i>Eriophes sheldoni</i>			
<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>	<i>Aculus Licopersici</i>			



Nuove autorizzazioni*



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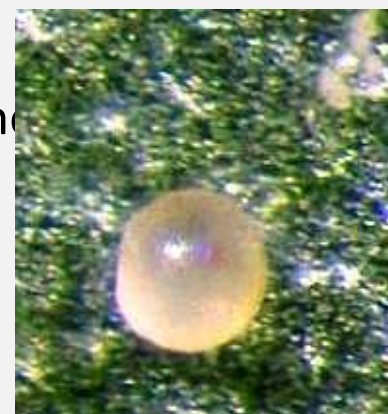
Coltura	Parassiti	Ambito	Dose, (ml /hl)	Dose L/ha	PHI Carenza
Pomodoro Melanzana	Eriofide rugginoso, Ragnetto rosso	Serra	100 – 187 ml	1,875 L	1 giorno
		Pieno campo	125 – 250 ml	1,25 L	
Zucchini	Ragnetto rosso <i>Tetranychus. spp</i>	Serra	125 – 250 ml	1,25 L	1 giorno
		Pieno campo	«»	«	
Cetriolo e Cetriolino	Ragnetto rosso <i>Tetranychus. spp</i>	Serra	100 – 187 ml	1,875 L	1 giorno
		Pieno campo	125 – 250 ml	1,25 L	
Piccoli Frutti e Bacche (more, lamponi, ribes, uva spina e altri	Ragnetto rosso <i>Tetranychus. spp</i>	Serra	125 – 250 ml	1,25 L	1 giorno
		Pieno campo	125 – 250 ml	1,25 L	
Fragola*	Ragno rosso, <i>T.urticae</i> acaro pallido (<i>P. pallidus</i>)	Serra	125 -250 ml	0,9 L	3 giorni
		campo	125 -250 ml	1,25 L	
Floreali e ornam*	Ragno rosso e <i>Liriomiza.spp</i>	Serra e	100 ml	2 L	n.r
		Pieno campo	100 ml	2 L	
*Già autorizzato su	Melo, Fragola in campo, Floreali e Ornamentali.				

Caratteristiche principali

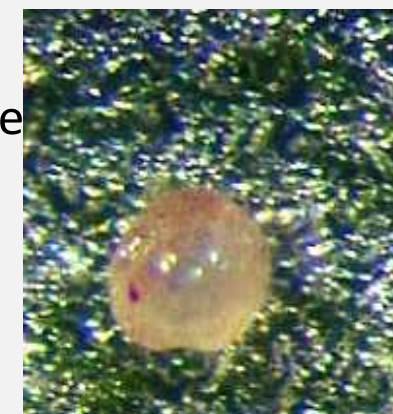


Contenuto: Milbemectina 9,3 g/L (EC)

- Milbeknock agisce sul sistema nervoso, interrompe la trasmissione degli impulsi tra neuroni
- Milbeknock porta ad una veloce paralisi e successiva morte del parassita.
- Milbeknock è efficace per contatto e ingestione ad ogni stadio di sviluppo del parassita
- La sua azione è estesa alle uova inibendone la schiusura anche a dosi sub-letali rispetto alle forme mobili quindi a distanza dall'applicazione sulle femmine che vanno a ovideporre.
- Ha una spiccata proprietà translaminare che si estende alla pagina inferiore della foglia dove più spesso stazionano gli individui target.
- Protezione di lunga durata contro il rischio di una ricostituzione



TNT



Milbeknock

Risultati di prove su pomodoro in campo e serra



**Esperienza di controllo di *Tetranychus urticae*
su pomodoro da industria**

SAGEA, Agosto 2023

Tortona (AL)

Il protocollo



Trt No.	Type	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Unit	Form Type	Description	Rate	Rate Unit	Other Rate	Other Rate Unit	Appl Code	Appl Timing	Appl Amount	Amount Unit	Comment 1
1	CHK	Untreated Check				not treated									
2	INSE	Nissorun Plus	93.6	g/L	SC		1.2	l/ha	112	g ai/ha	A	INFONS	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Danitron	51.2	g/L	SC		2	l/ha	102	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Eradicoat Max	40	%	SL		1	l/100 l	3200	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
3	INSE	Standard													
	INSE														
4	INSE	Nissorun Plus	93.6	g/L	SC		1.2	l/ha	112	g ai/ha	A	INFONS	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Milbeknock	9.3	g/L	EC		1.25	l/ha	11.6	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
5	INSE	Eradicoat Max	40	%	SL		2	l/100 l	6400	g ai/ha	A	INFONS	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Cosavet DF Edge	80	%	WG		3	kg/ha	2400	g ai/ha	A	INFONS	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Eradicoat Max	40	%	SL		2	l/100 l	6400	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Cosavet DF Edge	80	%	WG		3	kg/ha	2400	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Eradicoat Max	40	%	SL		2	l/100 l	6400	g ai/ha	C	ATREIN	800	L/ha	Optional
	INSE	Cosavet DF Edge	80	%	WG		3	kg/ha	2400	g ai/ha	C	ATREIN	800	L/ha	Optional
6	INSE	Nissorun Plus	93.6	g/L	SC		1.2	l/ha	112	g ai/ha	A	INFONS	800	L/ha	
	INSE	standard	200	g/L	SC		1	l/ha	200	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	
	INSE	Eradicoat Max	40	%	SL		1	l/100 l	3200	g ai/ha	B	ATREIN	800	L/ha	

Nissorun plus = Fenproximate + Hexythiazox

Danitron = Fenproximate

Eradicot Max = Maltodestrina

Timing applicativo

A: 28 lug. 2023 ad inizio infestazione

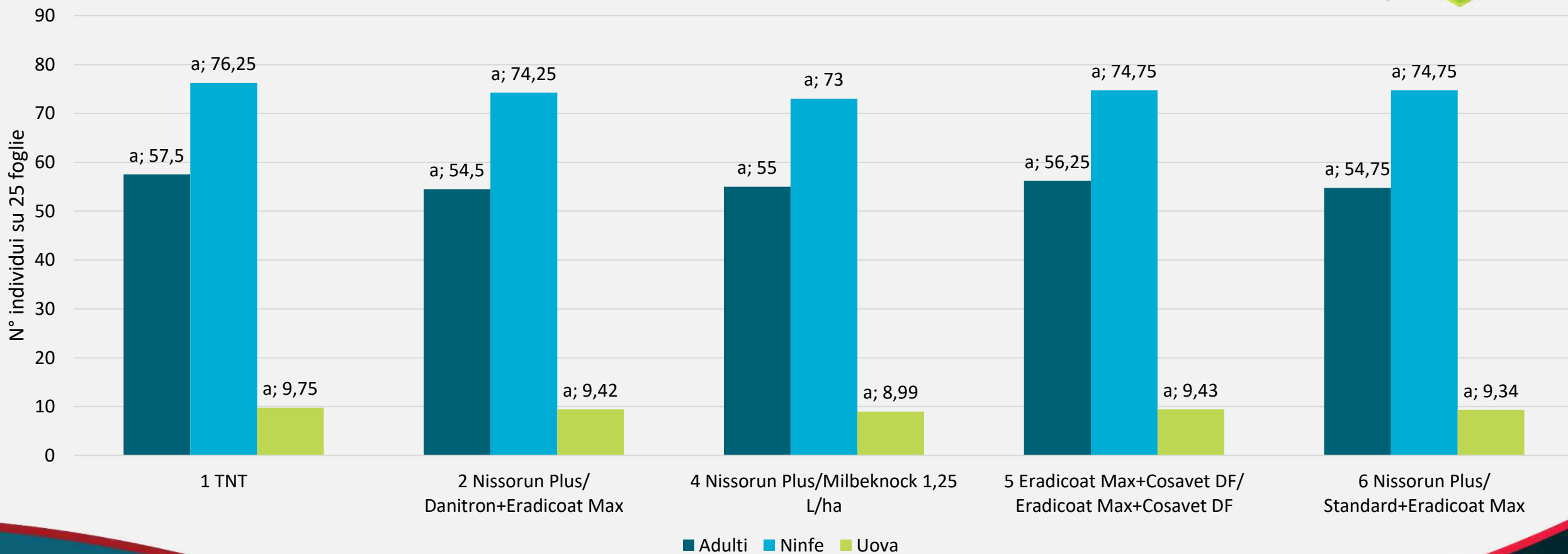
B: 7 Ago. 2023 ad reinfestazione

C: Non applicata, facoltativa

Conteggio individui su 25 foglie



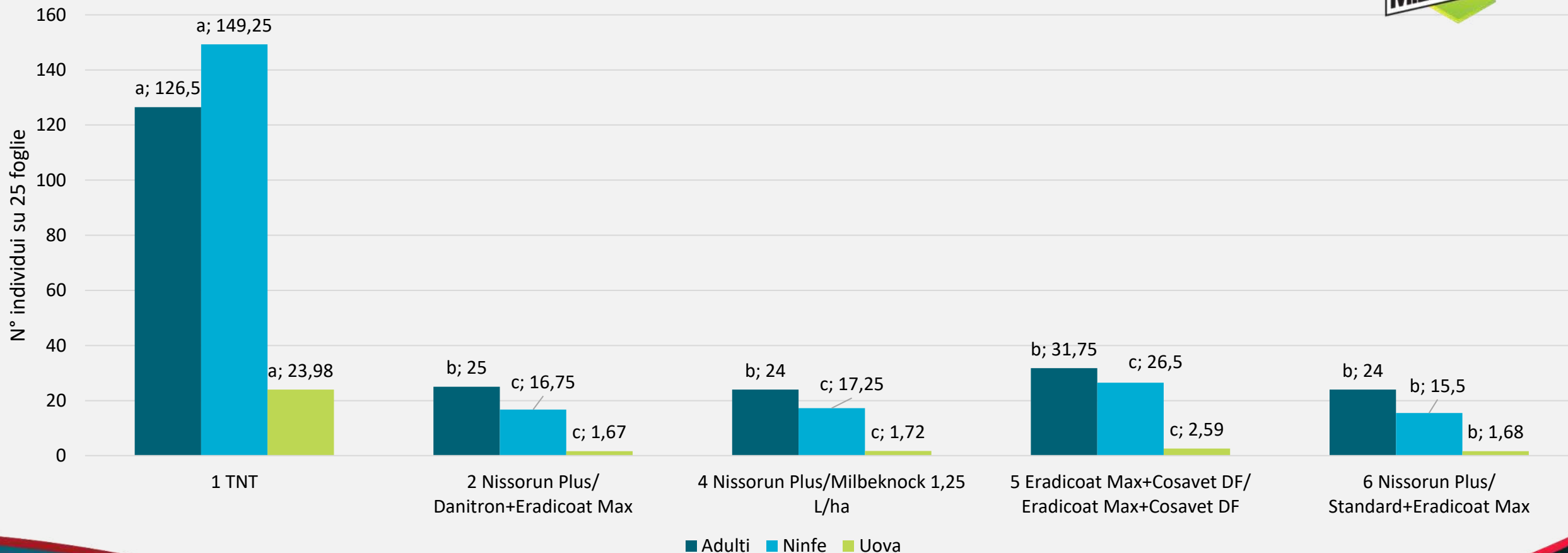
28 Lug, A+0 gg,



Conteggio individui su 25 foglie



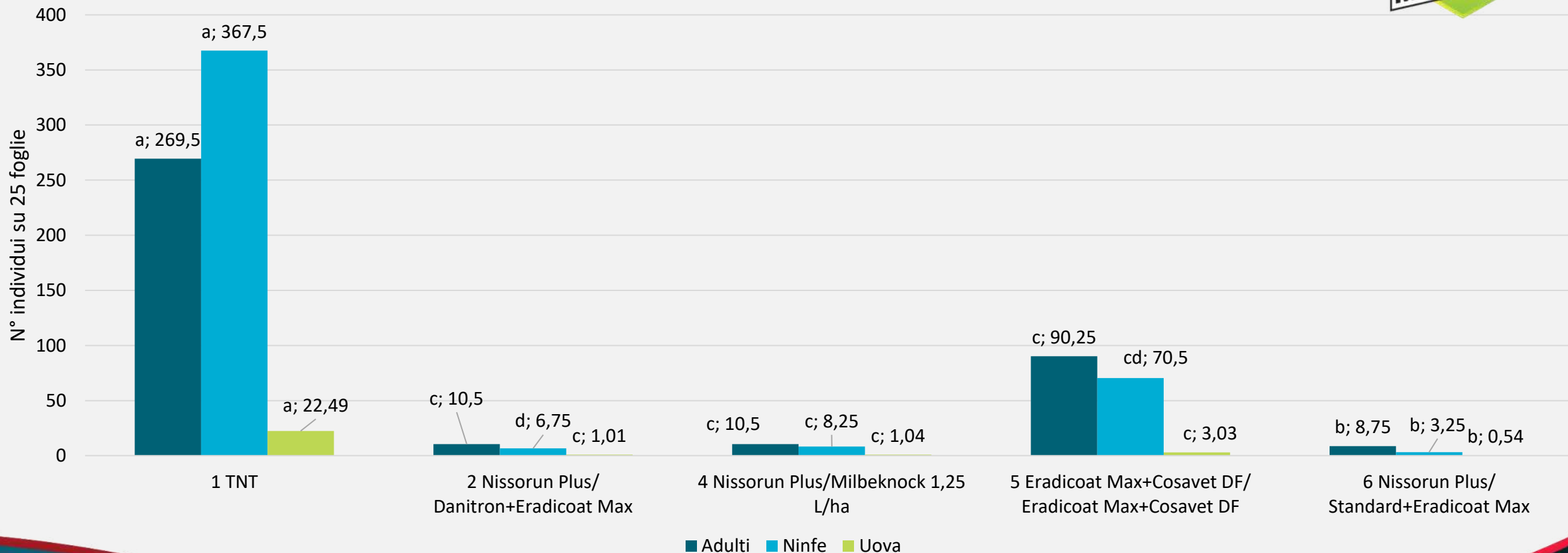
7 Ago, A+10 gg, B+0 gg



Conteggio individui su 25 foglie



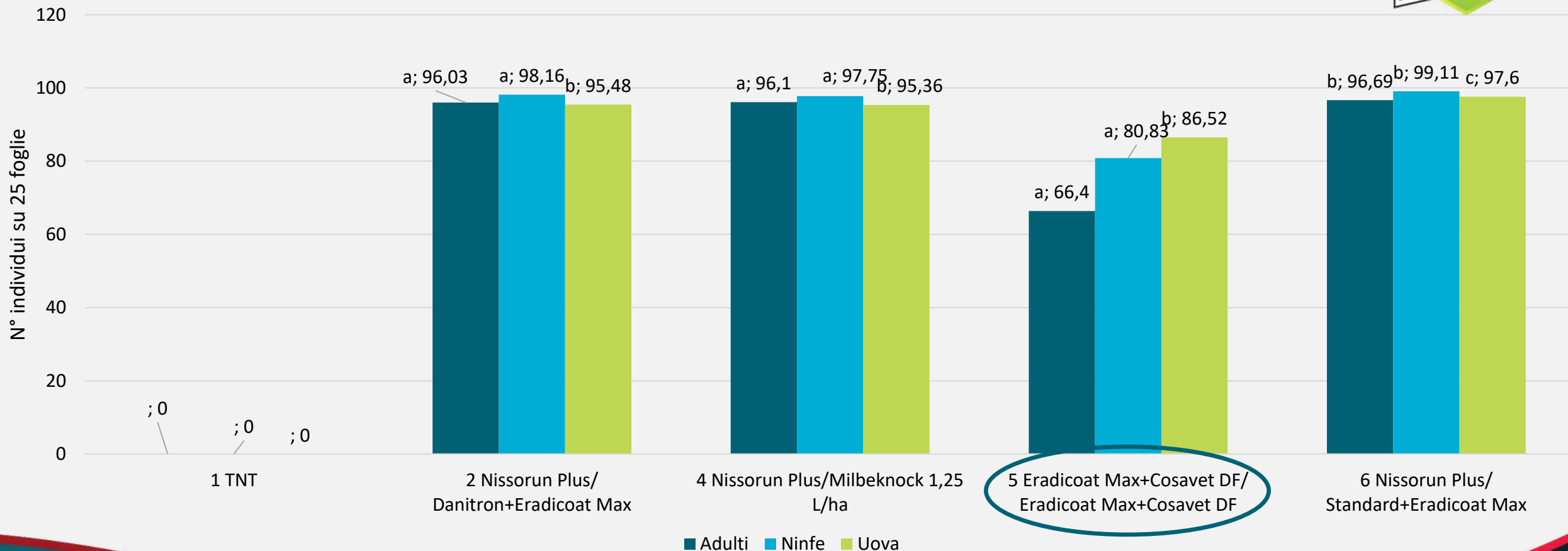
17 Ago, A+20 gg, B+10 gg



Percentuale di controllo individui su 25 foglie



17 Ago, A+20 gg, B+10 gg



Prova di efficacia vs *Tetranychus urticae* su pomodoro in serra



2023, Loc. Fondi (LT): CRO: Eurofins

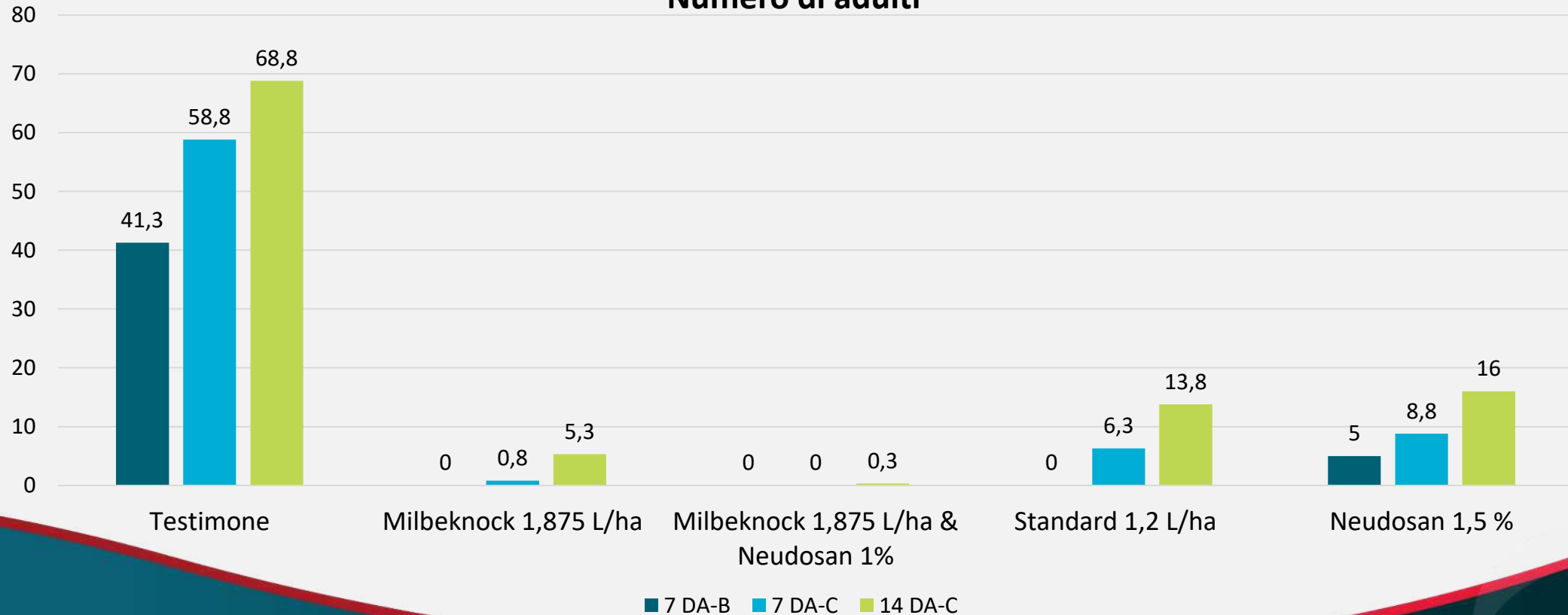
tesi	Sostanza attiva	Dose L/ha	Timing di applicazione
Testimone	-	-	-
Milbeknock	Milbemectina	1,875	B: BBCH 72 (7 DA-A)
Milbeknock & Neudosan	Milbemectina & Sali potassici di acidi grassi	1,875 & 1%	B: BBCH 72 (7 DA-A)
Standard chimico	Acequinocyl	1,2	B: BBCH 72 (7 DA-A)
Neudosan	Sali potassici di acidi grassi	1,5 %	A: BBCH 71 B: BBCH 72 (7 DA-A) C: BBCH 72 (7 DA-B)

Prova di efficacia vs *Tetranychus urticae* su pomodoro in serra



2023, Loc. Fondi (LT): CRO: Eurofins

Numero di adulti

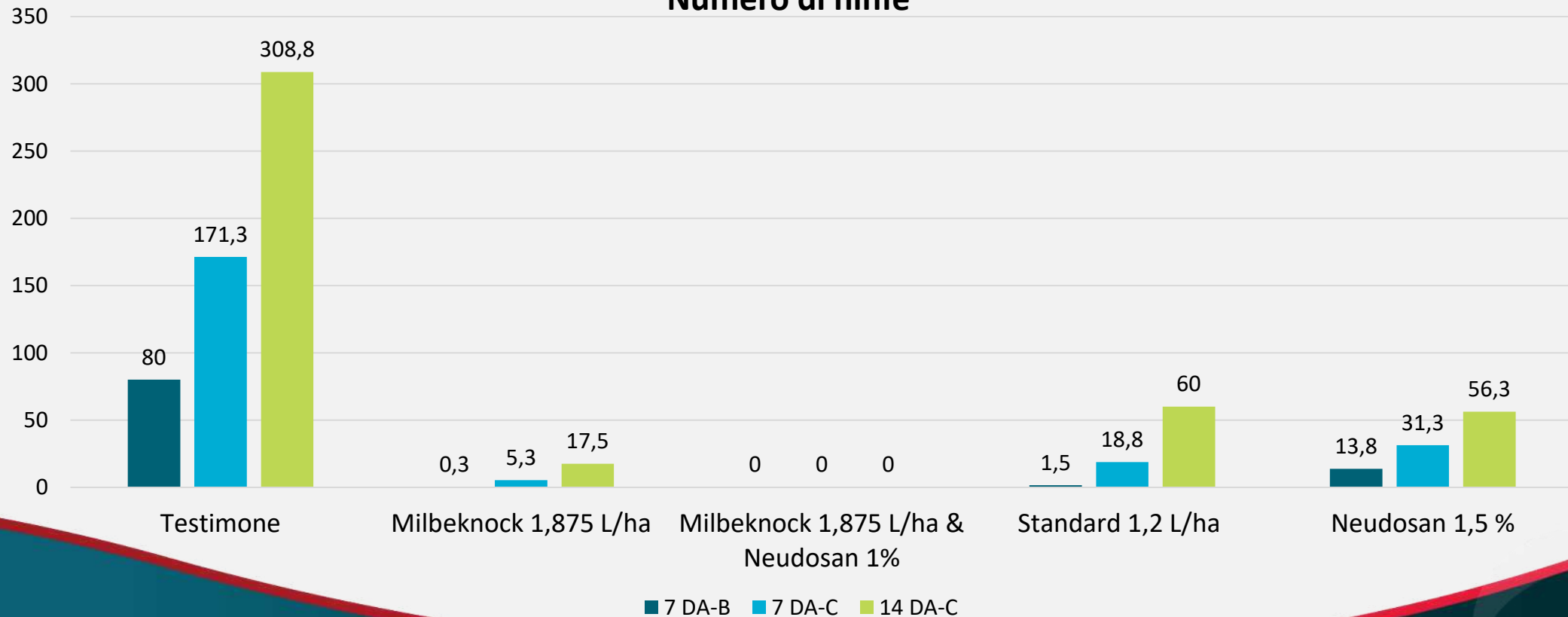


Prova di efficacia vs *Tetranychus urticae* su pomodoro in serra



2023, Loc. Fondi (LT): CRO: Eurofins

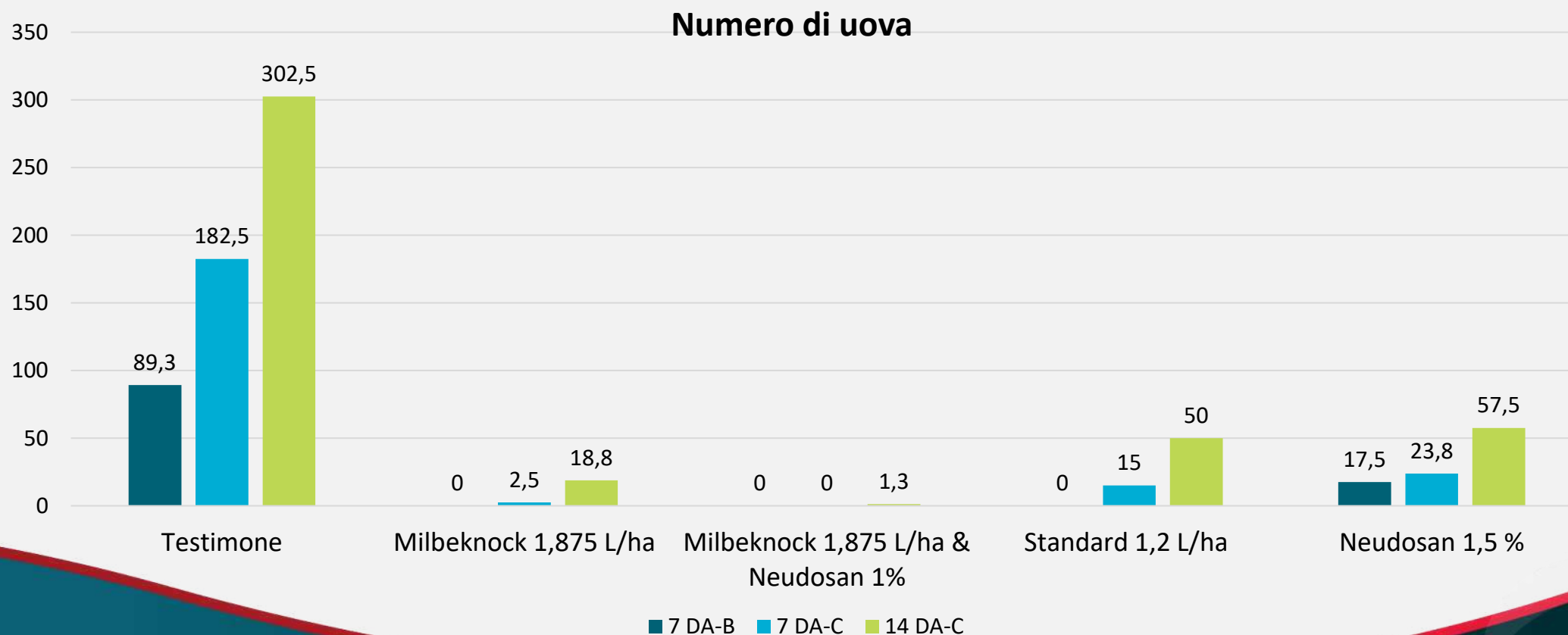
Numero di ninfe



Prova di efficacia vs *Tetranychus urticae* su pomodoro in serra



2023, Loc. Fondi (LT): CRO: Eurofins

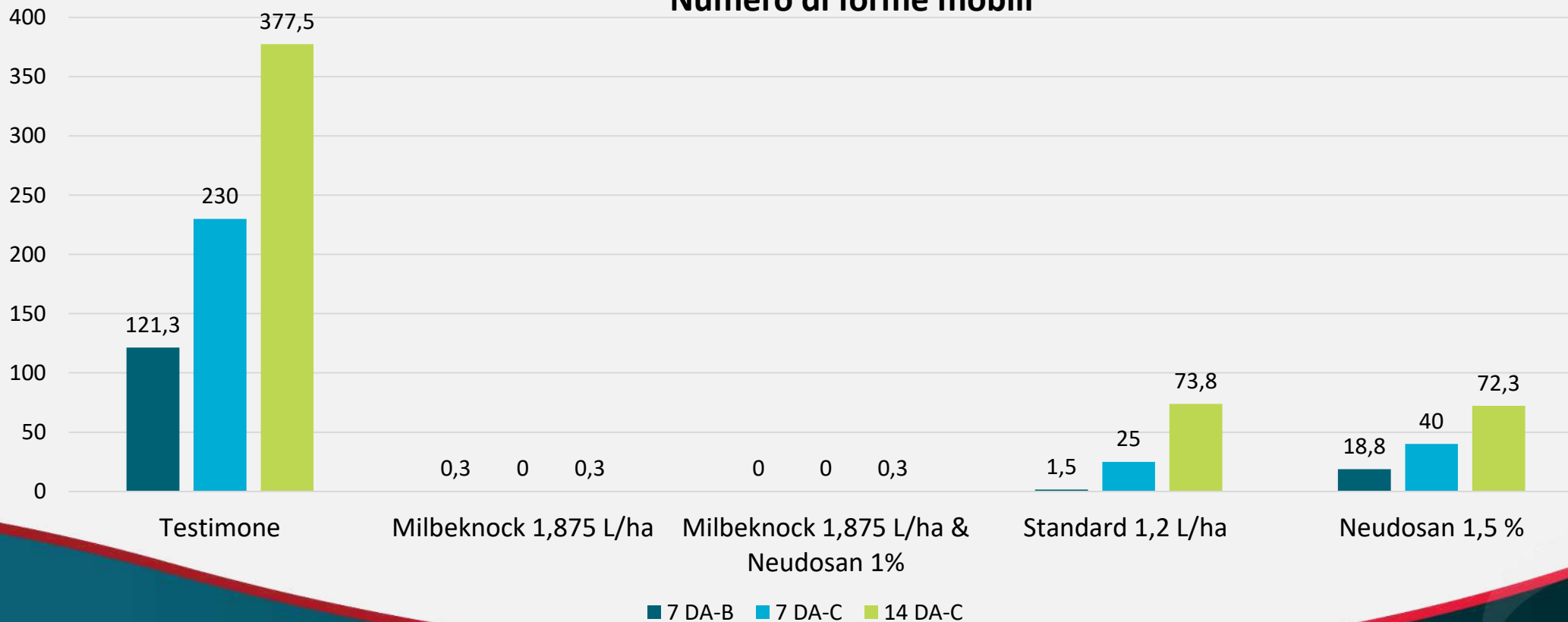


Prova di efficacia vs *Tetranychus urticae* su pomodoro in serra



2023, Loc. Fondi (LT): CRO: Eurofins

Numero di forme mobili

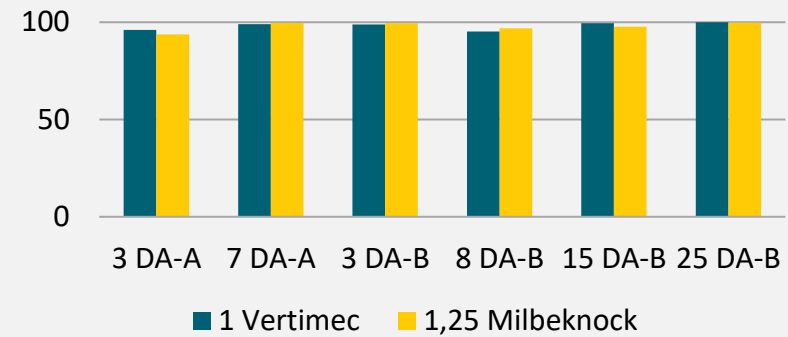


Risultati delle prove su piccoli frutti

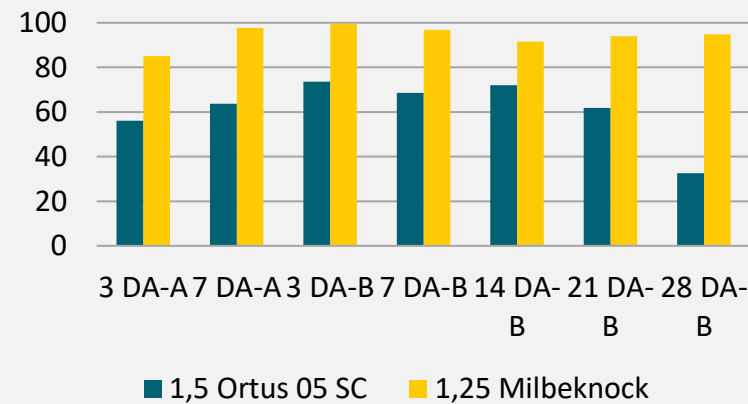


Prove *T. urticae* e *P. ulmi*
su Ribes e Lampono rosso

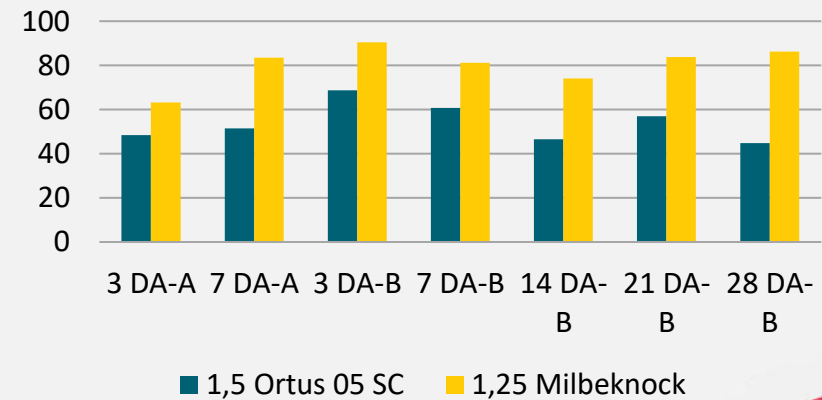
Efficacia su adulti (%)



Efficacia su ninfe (%)



Efficacia sulle uova (%)



Ortus è a base di fenproximate

Punti di forza



- **Sostanza attiva di origine naturale (milbemycine)**
- **Meccanismo d'azione solido; interruzione degli impulsi nervosi tra neuroni.**
- **MoA: Effetto combinato, abbattente e per ingestione.**
- **Azione translaminare, penetrazione nei tessuti vegetali.**
- **Efficace su tutti gli stadi vitali degli acari e su un ampia gamma di famiglie di insetti.**
- **Protezione di lungo termine per l'azione sulle uova in schiusura.**
- **Basso impatto sugli insetti utili.**
- **Ampliamento dei campi di impiego a numerose colture.**
- **Tempi di carenza molto contenuti.**



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