Kikol 10 SL

Super-Systemic Insecticide

COMPOSITION:

Dinotefuran	**10%**
Inert ingredient	**90%**

KIKOL 10 SL is a new low toxicity, super systemic and translaminar aqueous based insecticide. It can be applied by soil injection, drench, foliar spray or via chemigation.

Its new generation active ingredient, **dinotefuran**, controls a broad range of difficult pests, including those resistant to other neonicotinoids, pyrethroids or organophosphorus.

Application rate:

Foliar spray:
60-120 ml / 100 L of water

Soil drench or injection:
Container = 200-400 ml/100 L of water, apply 100ml of finished solution/15 cm pot
Landscape
Shrubs = 10-20 ml/50 cm of height
Trees = 5-25 ml/25 cm trunk diameter

Chemigation:
200-400 ml/100 L directly in the irrigation tank

Dinotefuran Characteristics

High Systemicity
Readily absorbed and translocated into plants.
Can be applied on foliage, soil, nursery boxes and paddy water by spray, drench, broadcast and planting hole application with various types of formulations.

Translaminar Action
Dinotefuran has a translaminar action to exhibit insecticidal efficacy on abaxial surface of leaf when applied at adaxial side.

Low Resurgence Possibility
Since Dinotefuran has almost no efficacy on predatory mite, resurgence probability is very low.

Broad Spectrum
Effective on:
Sucking insects such as aphids, plant bugs, leafhoppers and mealybugs.
Coleoptera species such as weevil, Colorado potato beetle and flea beetle.
Diptera species such as leafminer fly.
Certain Lepidoptera species such as fruit moths and leafminers.
Other species such as thrips, grasshoppers and fire ants.

Low Toxicity
Toxicity against mammalian, birds, and aquatic organism species is very low..

Dinotefuran is a new furanicotinyl insecticide which represents the third generation of neonicotinoid group. Dinotefuran was granted Organophosphorus Alternative and Reduced Risk Status by the EPA.
Dinotefuran acts through contact and ingestion and results in the cessation of feeding within several hours of contact and death shortly after. Dinotefuran does not inhibit cholinesterase or interfere with sodium channels. Therefore, its mode of action is different from those of organophosphate, carbamate, and pyrethroid compounds. It is reported that Dinotefuran was highly active on a certain silverleaf whitefly strain which developed resistance against imidacloprid.

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