

## PLANT TOLERANCE

### IMPORTANT:

The large number of existing ornamental varieties and cultivars coupled with the constant introduction of new varieties makes it impossible to field test *Distance* in every locale where sold or in all of the combinations created by these differences. These differences include the soil or media type, pH, moisture or fertility, environmental conditions such as temperature, lighting or degree-days and horticultural practice and the manner of use and application of this product.

To ensure that *Distance* is compatible with the variety or cultivar under your specific conditions, test the product on a limited scale and observe for phytotoxicity for two weeks before making large scale applications. Phytotoxicity has been observed on the following plants: *Salvia* (*Salvia* spp.), Ghost Plant (*Graptopetalum paraguayense*), Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), Schefflera (*Schefflera* spp.), Gardenia (*Gardenia* spp.) and Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*). It is therefore recommended that *Distance* not be used on these plants. Do not apply to Poinsettia after bract formation.

## EXPECT THESE ADVANTAGES WITH DISTANCE

- Directly inhibits metamorphosis, embryogenesis, reproduction, larval development—thus breaking the life cycle of target pests
- High selectivity—ideal for integrated pest management (IPM) and insect resistance management (IRM) programs
- Practically nontoxic to mammals, birds, bees and most beneficial insects
- Exhibits translaminar movement in plant leaves, providing insect control and suppression of egg hatch on the underside of leaves as well as the top surface
- An entirely new class of chemistry—helps manage insect resistance
- Long residual control—lower cost per day of control

CONTROL WHITEFLY WITH

# Distance®

INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR



FOR GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES  
& ORNAMENTALS



PLANT PRODUCTS

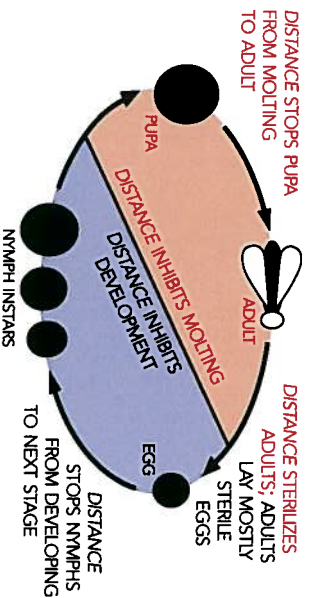
1-800-387-2449

## WHAT IS DISTANCE®?

Distance® Insect Growth Regulator is a unique compound developed in Canada by Plant Products Co. Ltd. and Valent U.S.A. Its active ingredient, pyriproxyfen, provides professionals with "soft" chemistry that is ideal for greenhouse vegetables and ornamentals.

Distance acts by interrupting larval growth and development of the target insects. It also affects reproductive behavior and maturation in adult insects.

## HOW DISTANCE BREAKS THE INSECT LIFE CYCLE



Distance is strongly translaminar, meaning that it is taken up through the leaf surface. This means that good control can be achieved, even if underleaf coverage is not accomplished. Whiteflies feeding on the underside of leaves, will still be controlled by sprays that have contacted the upper leaf surface.

## PESTS DISTANCE CONTROLS

- Silverleaf Whitefly
- Sweet potato Whitefly
- Greenhouse Whitefly

## CROPS DISTANCE TREATS

- Flowering plants
- Ornamentals
- Perennials
- Foliage plants
- Greenhouse tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS & GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES (TOMATOES, PEPPERS AND CUCUMBERS)

**Dosage:**  
45 mL product per 100 L

### Remarks:

- Apply as a foliar spray. Apply the spray mixture uniformly to all plant surfaces and to the point of runoff.
- Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers.
- Make first application when adult insects begin to appear. If necessary, make a second application from 14 to 28 days after the first application. Use longer interval when plants are not rapidly growing. Use shorter interval when plants are flushing new growth. Apply a maximum of two applications per cropping cycle. If the cropping

cycle is less than 6 months, do not apply more than two applications per 6 months. If rapid control of adult insects is required, apply a registered adulticide.

## THE ANTI-RESISTANCE MOVEMENT:

### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, please note that *Distance* contains a Group 7 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to *Distance* and other Group 7 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides is used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

### To delay insecticide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of *Distance* or other Group 7 insecticides with different groups that control the same pests in a field.
- Insecticide use should be based on an Integrated Pest Management program that includes scouting, record keeping, and considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Before applying *Distance*, correctly identify the pest and ensure economic and agronomic thresholds are met as recommended by local provincial or IPM specialists.
- Monitor treated pest populations for resistance development and contact your supplier if you suspect insects are becoming tolerant.