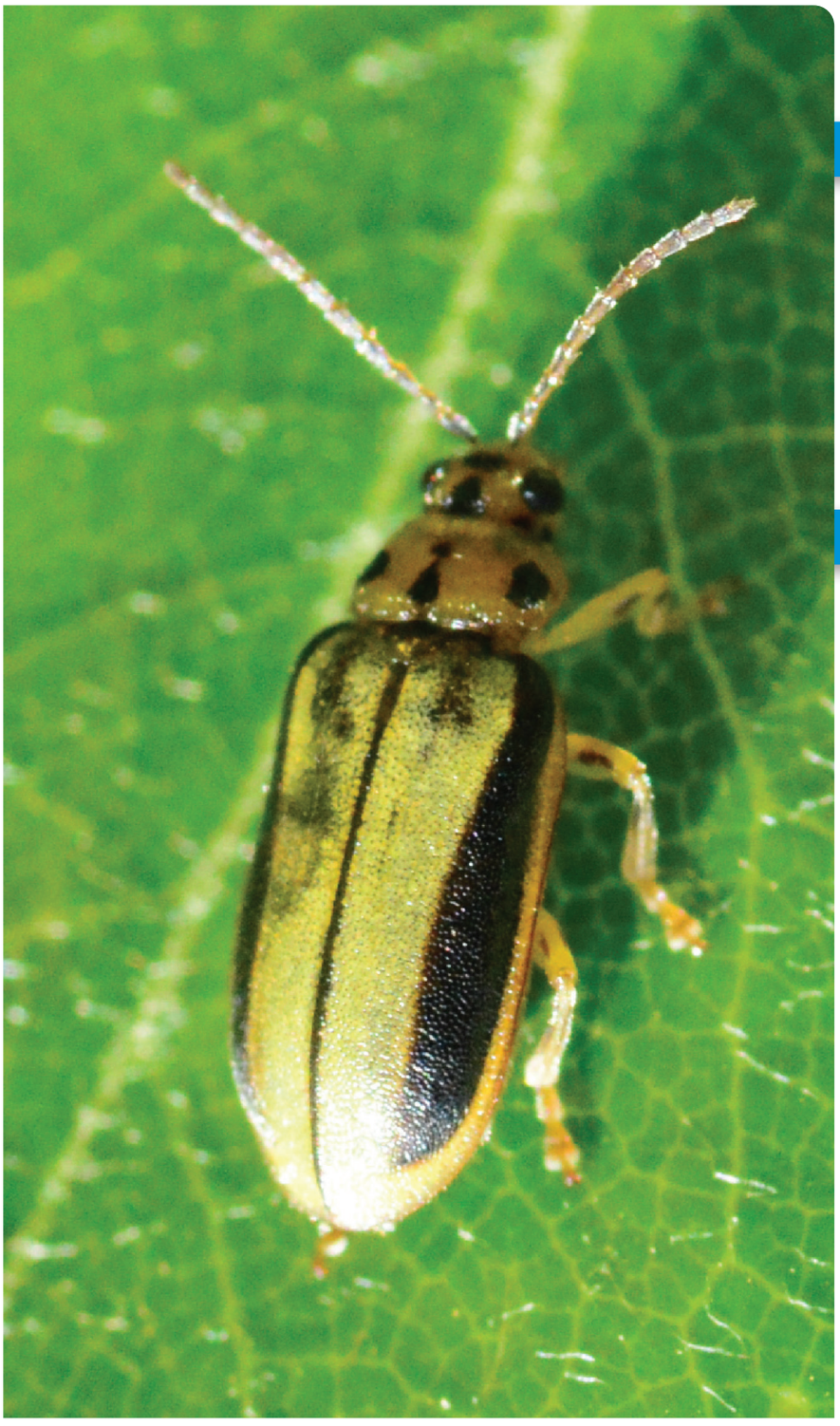
ProForce®

Retreat 200 SC

Insecticide



Strong Elm Leaf Beetle control

Product Overview

ProForce Retreat 200 SC Insecticide contains 200g/L Clothianidin and is available in a suspension concentrate formulation.

ProForce Retreat is registered for the control of Elm Leaf Beetle larvae in Elm trees.

Once in the soil, ProForce Retreat is taken into the plant and moves upwards to the tree canopy where it acts to control Elm Leaf Beetle for an extended period of time.

Key Features

- Long-lasting. Can provide up to three years of protection, reducing application frequency.
- Systemic protection. Retreat 200 SC moves into the tree's vascular system and is dispersed throughout the tree's foliage for full protection.
- Easy application method. Retreat can be applied to the soil around the base of the tree, or it can be injected into the soil around the tree's root system.
- Low application rates. Provides low active ingredient output, minimising environmental load.
- Effective control. Retreat is highly effective in controlling elm leaf beetles at various life stages, including both larvae and adults.

Mode of Action

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

Clothianidin is a neonicotinoid insecticide. The active ingredient works by blocking nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, preventing acetylcholine from transmitting impulses between nerves, resulting in the target insect's paralysis and eventual death. Upon ingestion, the target insect stops feeding quickly, limiting further plant attack. Clothianidin is a systemic insecticide which is also known to possess some translaminar movement. Clothianidin is readily taken up by the foliage and roots and further distributed acropetally (upwards in the plant). Target insects can be controlled by contact action in the soil or via stomach action by ingestion of the active ingredient when feeding on the treated plant material.

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Formulated in Australia

Retreat 200 SC Insecticide – Use Rates & Label Recommendations

CROP	INSECTS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Elm trees up to 4 m tall	Elm Leaf Beetle larvae (*Pyrrahalta luteola*)	**Subsoil injection:** 2.5-5 mL per tree, in 40 mL water. **Soil drench:** 2.5-5 mL per tree, in 1 L of water.	Apply 2 weeks after flowering to allow several weeks for the chemical to be taken up by the tree and become effective. Uptake will be assisted by applying when soil is moist, tree is actively growing, and rainfall or watering can help move the chemical to the roots. For nursery stock either apply by subsoil injection in 40 mL water and water in, or mix in 1 L water and pour over the soil. For amenity situations where trees are planted, apply using a soil injector to a depth of 10 cm applying in 40 mL of water, or as a soil drench in 1 L of water to the soil at the base of the tree. Ensure the mixture penetrates the soil around the trunk base and does not run off. In general, the larger the tree and the higher the insect pressure, the higher the rate required.

Maximising performance

- This product is highly toxic to bees and is harmful to bee brood. Clothianidin has systemic action. Residues may remain toxic to bees several days after application. Don't apply to trees pre-bloom, or from the onset of flowering until 2 weeks after flowering is complete.
- In general, the larger the tree and the higher the insect pressure the higher the product rate required.
- Don't allow animals to graze in treated areas for 8 weeks after application.
- Ensure agitation is maintained during tank filling and whilst applying.
- Avoid letting prepared spray solution sit in the spray tank overnight.
- It is advised to test water quality, which may vary considerably with location, as well as all mixtures prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Elm Leaf Beetle Identification and Biology

Elm Leaf Beetles are approximately 6mm long and are yellow and olive green in colour, with black stripes on their hard outer wings.

The adult beetles hibernate during winter in sheltered places that include wood heaps, sheds, houses and cars. They emerge in spring (generally late October) to feed on the new leaves of Elm trees, generally higher up in the canopy and the northern and eastern sides of the tree.

The beetles lay tiny lemon-coloured eggs in clumps on the underside of leaves in November. Egg laying can continue into January. The eggs hatch into small black larvae which feed immediately.



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