

KEY CROPS AND INSECTS CONTROLLED

	Cutworm	European Corn Borer	Corn Ear Worm	Cabbage Looper	Diamondback Moth	Imported Cabbage Worm	Armyworm	Potato Flea Beetle	Tarnished Plant Bug	Potato Leaf Hopper	Colorado Potato Beetle
Asparagus	•										
Carrots	•										
Cole Crops	•			•	•	•					
Lettuce	•										
Onions	•										
Corn	•										
Sweet Corn		•	•			•					
Snap Beans	•	•									
Peppers	•	•									
Peas	•										
Potatoes	•	•						•	•	•	•
Tomatoes	•		•							•	
Sugarbeet	•										
Ginseng	•										



Pounce for the Control of European Corn Borer in Potatoes

Rate: 180 mL/ha
72 ml/ac

Water Volume:

Ground Applied: 50-110L/ha
5-10 gal/ac

Aerial Applied: 11-35 L/ha
2-4 gal/ac

Timing: Apply when egg masses begin to hatch. For best results apply in early morning or in the evening after the heat of the day. Apply in temperatures up to 25°C.

Insecticide Group: 3



www.uap.ca

Western Canada: 1-800-561-5444
Ontario & the Maritimes: 1-800-265-5444
Quebec: 1-800-361-9369

Always read and follow label directions
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Photos courtesy of NDSU.



European Corn Borer Control in Potatoes

EFFECTIVE

ECONOMICAL

VERSATILE



Pounce® is a broad spectrum insecticide with low mammalian toxicity. Pounce has good residual activity to help minimize the need for repeat applications. Pounce controls insect through a combination of stomach and contact activity, which improves control effectiveness.



SAFETY FEATURES OF POUNCE

Oral LD50: 1030 mg/Kg
Dermal LD50: 2000 mg/Kg

The European Corn Borer (ECB) first discovered in Massachusetts 1917 has since spread into Canada as far as the Rocky Mountains. The ECB will feed on a host of up to 200 plants including potatoes, corn, peppers, snap beans, and peas. In recent years growers in the Maritime provinces have reported ECB damages in their potato crops.

Adult ECB moths emerge in late June when growing degree-days accumulated are approximately 500-600. In late June the female moths begin laying eggs (625-700 GDD). Egg masses of 15-50 eggs are laid on the underside of the leaf with masses overlapping to look like fish scales. Eggs hatch within 3-9 days depending on the weather conditions.

Young larvae will feed on the external plant parts for a few days before boring into the stem. It is at this stage that control of the larvae is possible, once inside the stem, control methods will not be effective.



ECB damage in potatoes is the result of internal stem feeding. Damage will weaken the stem, cause increased wind damage, increase water stress, result in secondary disease infection, and in high numbers may kill the plant.

There is no control threshold to date but some research has shown Russet Burbank potatoes can have a yield decrease of 8-9% when there are an average of 1.2 larvae/stalk/week. Placing pheromone traps as an indicator will help determine when adults are active and then scouting fields for egg masses will help determine when spray timing is approaching.