

Novel Mode of Action Insecticide for Corn Earworm (CEW)





20 years of Lepidopteran pest management



World's largest Baculovirus research center and manufacturing facility



Strong commitment to provide field technical assistance



Wide network of research partners





## NOVEL AND HIGHLY SELECTIVE MODE OF ACTION

Effective Insecticide for the Control of Corn Earworm (CEW)

**TARGET PESTS:** Helicoverpa zea - AKA Corn earworm (CEW), Soybean podworm (SPW), and Cotton bollworm (CBW).

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT (A.I.):** Helicoverpa armigera Nucleopolyhedrovirus (HearNPV) **FORMULATION:** Suspension concentrate (SC) **RATE:** 1.28to1.6floz/acre.

NOVEL MODE OF ACTION: GROUP 31 INSECTICIDE Heligen® will control CEW larvae resistant to chemical insecticides. A unique set of baculovirus proteins (PIF complex) promotes generalized cell infection and ultimately, death. Infected larvae release billions of viral particles after death, leading to continued secondary infection cycles and long persistence in treated fields.



## **HOW TO USE HELIGEN®**

Thorough crop coverage is essential, as the A.I. in Heligen® must be ingested by larvae to be effective.

Heligen® is most effective when applied to small larvae at very early infestation levels.

Heligen Application Threshold: ≤5 small ( ≤ ½") larvae per 25 sweeps

Instar	Age (Days)	Size Category	Length (inches)	Actual Size	Heligen® timing
1st	0-2	Very Small	1/8"	~	<b>**</b>
2nd	2-4	Small	1/4"	~	<b>44</b>
3rd	4-8	Medium (small)	1/2"		~
4th	8-11	Medium (large)	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4"</sub>		×
5th	11-14	Large	1"		×
6th	14-18+	Large (snake)	13/4"		^

<sup>\*</sup> Do not use Heligen® as a curative treatment. In this situation, alternative control methods should be considered.

## WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER APPLICATION:

**Up to 3 days after application:** Infected larvae continue to feed but become lethargic and move to the upper canopy – becoming more exposed to heat and more vulnerable to predators.

4-6 days after application: Feeding gradually stops and, often, sick larvae hang upside down from the leaves. Their skin bursts open, releasing billions of viral particles onto the plant canopy. These particles are effectively dispersed by wind, rain, and many arthropods, including predators that feed on the dead larvae.



