

Novel Mode of Action Insecticide for Corn Earworm (CEW) and Tobacco Budworm (TBW)



NEW IPM TOOL FOR PEANUTS



20 years of Lepidopteran pest management



World's largest Baculovirus research center and



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 CEW and TBW

TARGET PESTS: Chloridea virescens AKA Tobacco Budworm (TBW); 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: 1.0 to 1.6 floz/acre

NOVEL MODE OF ACTION: GROUP 31 INSECTICIDE Heligen® will control TBW and 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.

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

^{*} Do not use Heligen® as a curative treatment. In this situation, alternative control methods should be considered.

Heligen® Application Threshold: $\leq 1 \text{ small } (\leq \frac{1}{2}) \text{ larva per drop cloth sample}$

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 a liquid containing billions of viral particles onto the plant canopy. These particles are effectively dispersed by wind, rain, and many arthropods, in cluding predators that feed on the infected larvae.

