



Contains 100g/l lambda-cyhalothrin as a capsule suspension formulation.

SPARVIERO is a quick-acting contact and ingested pyrethroid insecticide for control of a wide range of pests in wheat, barley, oats, oilseed rape, combine, vining and edible-podded peas, field beans, potatoes, sugar beet, carrots, parsnip, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese and pear crops.

**RISK & SAFETY INFORMATION – 24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: +44(0)1763 212100**

## WARNING



- **Harmful if swallowed**
- **Harmful if inhaled**

- Avoid breathing spray.
- Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- If exposed or concerned; get medical advice/attention.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Collect spillage.
- Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.



- **Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects**

- Do not contaminate water with the product or its container.
- Field Sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.
- Orchard Blast Sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 25m to surface water bodies.
- Spray from hand held sprayers must not be allowed to fall within 1m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body.

PCS Number 04469

Contains 2,2',2''-(hexahydro-1,3,5-triazin-1,3,5-triyl)trietanol.

**To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.**

### Authorisation Holder

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### Marketing Company

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Scan to view the Safety Data Sheet

Alternatively, download the Safety Data Sheet from [sipcamuk.co.uk](http://sipcamuk.co.uk) or contact your supplier.



[sipcamuk.co.uk](http://sipcamuk.co.uk)

INSECTICIDE

Net contents:

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SIPCAM  
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# FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

## FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/ HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

Crops	Maximum individual dose: (mls product/hectare)	Maximum total dose: (mls product/hectare)	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley rye and triticale	50 ml/ha	200 ml/ha	Before late milk stage (BBCH 77)
Winter and spring oats	50 ml/ha	200 ml/ha	Before watery ripe stage (BBCH 71)
Winter oilseed rape	75 ml/ha	225 ml/ha	Before end of flowering
Spring oilseed rape	75 ml/ha	225 ml/ha	6 weeks before harvest
Combining peas and field beans	75 ml/ha	150 ml/ha	25 days before harvest
Vining peas and edible-podded peas	75 ml/ha	150 ml/ha	None
Potatoes	75 ml/ha	300 ml/ha	None
Sugar beet	75 ml/ha	150 ml/ha	8 weeks before harvest
Pears	90 ml/ha	270 ml/ha	7 days before harvest
Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and calabrese	100 ml/ha	200 ml/ha	None
Outdoor carrots and parsnips	75 ml/ha	150 ml/ha	14 days before harvest
Other restriction: Other specific restrictions. A 7 day interval between applications must be maintained in oilseed rape, peas (vining, combining and edible-podded), field beans, sugar beet, potatoes, carrots and parsnips. A 10 day interval must be maintained between applications to Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and calabrese. A 14 day interval between applications must be maintained in wheat, barley, oats and pears. The maximum number of applications per crop is 4.			
READ ALL PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE			

## CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

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All goods supplied by the company are of good quality and we believe them to be fit for purpose. However, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during or after application, which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

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### Operator protection:

Wear suitable protective gloves and clothing when handling the concentrate and when applying by hand held equipment.

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

Wash all protective clothing thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show label or MSDS where possible).

### Environmental protection:

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container.

Do not clean application equipment near surface water.

Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

### Storage and disposal:

Keep in original container, tightly closed in a safe place.

Rinse container thoroughly by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to spray at the time of filling and dispose of safely.

Protect from frost

### Directions for use

NOTE: These Directions for Use form part of the Approved Product label and must be read carefully before use to obtain safe and effective use of this product.

SPARVIERO is a contact and stomach-acting pyrethroid insecticide for control of a wide range of pests in wheat, barley, oats, oilseed rape, combine, vining and edible-podded peas, eld beans, potatoes, sugar beet, carrots, parsnip, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese and pear crops. To maximise the contact activity, ensure good spray coverage of the target during application.

## Restrictions

Consult processors before treating crops which are destined for processing.

To reduce the effects on non-target insects and arthropods

- Do not spray cereals within 5m of the field boundary.
- When using tractor-mounted boom sprayers in arable and vegetable crops, do not apply SPARVIERO within 5 m of the field boundary to minimise the effects on non-target insects and arthropods.
- When treating pears with broadcast air-assisted sprayers, apply in a way which minimises off-target drift.

Field boundary buffer distances are measured from the edge of non-cropped land, including the 1-2m adjacent to hedgerows and waterbodies established under the Single Payment Scheme. Whilst cropped land includes buffer strips such as wild flower margins and conservation headlands, these are areas dedicated to be wildlife refuges and it is best practice to minimise spray drift into them.

## Resistance

Some strains of aphid species have developed resistance to many aphicides. Where aphids resistant to lambda-cyhalothrin occur, SPARVIERO will not give satisfactory control and repeated applications will not improve activity. The SPARVIERO mode of action is classified by the IRAC mode of action code '3'. To reduce the risk of the development of resistance to SPARVIERO, it is important to ensure that a nonpyrethroid insecticide classified with another mode of action code is incorporated into the pest control programme each year. Pollen beetle populations resistant to pyrethroids may occur. Please refer to current IRAC and HGCA advice on resistance management and control of pollen beetle in OSR. Spray only where beetle numbers exceed the appropriate current threshold. Inspect crops in the headland and mid field. Use a non-pyrethroid if above threshold numbers of beetles survive a pyrethroid treatment, or in areas of high pyrethroid resistance risk. For aphid control use a suitable aphicide depending on other pests present; consult agronomist.

## Diseases controlled

Winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley, rye, triticale, oats	Aphids, Yellow cereal fly
Potatoes (seed and ware)	Aphids
Sugar beet, Fodder beet	Flea beetle, beet leaf miner, cutworms
Winter and spring oilseed rape	Cabbage stem flea beetle, aphids, pollen beetles, seed weevils, pod midge
Peas and beans	Pea and bean weevil, pea moth, pea midge, pea aphid
Broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflwer	Caterpillars, whitefly
Carrot and parsnip	Cutworm
Earl	Aphid

## Rate of application, timing and pests controlled

### Cereals:

1.1 Yellow cereal fly (winter wheat): Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha at egg hatch which usually starts in late January, depending on the season. Crops which have emerged early are most susceptible but an application of SPARVIERO against BYDV vectors will also give some control of this pest.

1.2 Grain aphid or rose grain aphid on the ear: Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200-300 L/ha water to achieve thorough crop penetration of the spray. Optimum timing is after ear emergence (GS59) but applications can be made up to late milk stage (GS77). HGCA threshold for treatment is when aphids are present on two-thirds of tillers. Where aphid numbers are lower than this, check for natural enemies of aphids and spray if none are found.

1.3 Aphid vectors of barley yellow dwarf virus: Apply a routine spray of 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha during late October to cereals sown in September in areas where BYDV is known to be present. If aphids are seen to be present in the crop before this date, spray immediately and note that further treatments may be required particularly in mild winters. In later sown cereals apply 50 ml/ha in 200 L/ha when a BYDV risk is present. Application is worthwhile up to GS32 of the cereal crop to reduce the risk of BYDV. Routine sprays are advised when the cereal crop follows a weedy stubble or grass leys due to the risk of direct aphid transfer to the crop.

### Winter and spring oilseed rape

2.1 Flea beetle: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha at the first sign of pest attack and repeat 10-14 days later if necessary.

2.2 Pollen beetles: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 – 300 L/ha water to achieve good canopy penetration at the green/yellow bud stage of the oilseed rape in accordance with either specialist advice or when the threshold is reached (15 beetles per plant in well-established crops, 5 beetles per plant in backward or pigeon-damaged crops and 3 beetles per plant in spring oilseed rape). Inspect crops in the headland and mid field. Pollen beetle populations resistant to pyrethroids may occur, please refer to advice under 'resistance management'.

## CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

2.3 Seed weevil & pod midge: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 – 300 L/ha water to achieve good canopy penetration during crop flowering provided that seed weevil numbers have reached the threshold (1 seed weevil per 5 plants of spring or winter oilseed rape. Note that this also takes into account the pod midge risk since these lay eggs in the feeding holes of the seed weevil). The best timing of the spray is at the peak adult activity, which often occurs between 20% pod set and the end of flowering on the main raceme (i.e. 75% petal fall across the entire crop). Note that spraying must stop at the end of flowering in winter rape and six weeks before harvest is spring rape. A repeat application may be required where pest attack is prolonged. For spring sown varieties apply at green to yellow bud stage if seed weevils are present at threshold levels.

2.4 Cabbage stem flea beetle: Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha water with non-organo-silicone non-ionic wetter at the manufacturer's rec. rate when feeding damage is first seen in the autumn or when economic thresholds of larvae are present. If further active larvae are found, a second application may be required and, in high risk areas, a routine application may be justified late October – early November.

2.5 Aphid vectors of BWYV: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha water with non-organo-silicone nonionic wetter at the manufacturers recommended rate when the aphids are seen in the crop. After 3-4 weeks apply a second spray if aphids continue to appear in the crop. Any delay in treatment can result in poorer control of the virus. Note that this treatment can also give control of cabbage stem flea beetle infestations since the timings often coincide in the autumn. For spring sown varieties apply at green to yellow bud stage if seed weevils are present at threshold levels DO NOT spray in the heat of the day when bees are most active in the crop.

### Winter and spring field beans

3.1 Pea & bean weevil: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 – 300 L/ha water when feeding damage (notching of the leaves) is first seen in the crop if there is a risk to the growing points of the crop. Where the number of weevils is high, a second application can improve control if applied 2 – 3 weeks after the first treatment.

## Peas

4.1 Pea & bean weevil: For the reduction of feeding damage apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 L/ha water when feeding damage (notching of the leaves) is first seen in the crop if there is a risk to the growing points of the crop. Where the number of weevils is high, a second application can improve control if applied 2 – 3 weeks after the first treatment.

4.2 Pea midge: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 300 – 600 L/ha water to achieve good canopy penetration within 3 – 5 days of the finding of the first adult midges in the crop. Where necessary, sprays can be repeated 7-10 days later if midge activity continues and the crop is at a susceptible stage.

4.3 Pea moth: Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 300 - 600 L/ha water to achieve good canopy penetration.

The timing of the spray is when the crop is in full flower or as advised by the results of pheromone traps (10 moths in a pair of traps on consecutive occasions) or official advice. Combining peas may require a second treatment 10 – 14 days after the first spray but vining peas should only receive a single spray on the advised date.

4.4 Pea aphid: Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 300 – 600 L/ha water to achieve good canopy penetration.

The timing of the spray is when the threshold is reached (20 – 30% of shoots infested between first flower and pod set on 4th truss in combining peas). Inspect the crop carefully during flowering and repeat the application if necessary.

## Potatoes

5.1 Aphids: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in at least 400 L/ha water to achieve good crop canopy penetration. Treat seed and ware crops to minimise the spread of potato viruses when aphids are first seen in the crop and use in mixture with 50% w/w pirimicarb product to improve activity provided that aphids resistant to pirimicarb are not present. An application of SPARVIERO can also give some control of cutworms since the timing coincides with that for aphids.

## Sugar beet and fodder beet

6.1 Flea beetle: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 l/ha water as soon as adult feeding damage is seen in the crop and repeat if necessary.

6.2 Beet leaf miner (Mangold y): Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO

in 200 L/ha water at egg hatch and repeat as necessary.

6.3 Cutworm: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 400 – 1000 L/ha water at egg hatch and repeat 10 – 14 days later, noting the eight week harvest interval. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough crop penetration.

## Pears

7.1 Pear sucker: Apply 90 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 200 – 2000 L/ha water to achieve good crop penetration when the first sucker eggs are being laid in Spring (late Feb – early March). In the absence of effective predators, sucker numbers can build up in summer and where this occurs, make another application of the same dose and repeat 2-3 weeks later if necessary. Some pear sucker populations have developed resistance to pyrethroid insecticides and where these occur, SPARVIERO may not give satisfactory control. Use ingredients with a different mode of action code when retreating.

## Carrot and parsnips

8.1 cutworm: Apply 75 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 400 – 1000 L/ha water to achieve thorough crop canopy penetration at egg hatch or when advised and repeat 10 – 14 days later.

9. HORTICULTURAL BRASSICAE (Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli & calabrese):

9.1 Caterpillars: Apply 50 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 300 – 600 L/ha water with a non-organo-silicone non-ionic wetter at the manufacturers rec. rate to achieve good crop penetration. Brussels sprouts can benefit from application via a drop leg sprayer. Treat at the first sign of attack and repeat as necessary.

9.2 White y: Apply 100 ml/ha SPARVIERO in 300 – 600 L/ha water with a non-organo-silicone non-ionic wetter at the manufacturers rec. rate to achieve good crop penetration. Brussels sprouts can benefit from application via a drop leg sprayer. Treat at the first sign of attack and repeat as necessary.

9.3 Aphids: If Peach potato aphid is present when applying the treatments listed above, use a tank mixture with 280 g/ha 50% w/w pirimicarb product to control the aphids provided that resistant strains are not present.

### Mixing instructions

Shake the container before use. Place half the required amount of clean water in the spray tank and commence agitation. Add the required amount of SPARVIERO either direct into the tank or via a filling device such as an induction bowl etc. The use of sprayer mounted pressure rinsing equipment is advised. If not available, containers should be manually rinsed three times. Add the remaining water requirement and continue agitation during spraying. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand. Immediately after use wash sprayer and other equipment thoroughly with water and detergent. Thoroughly wash all equipment after use.

### Spray Quality

Apply as a MEDIUM spray (as defined by BCPC).

### Water Volume

Apply SPARVIERO in 200-300 litres of water per hectare for cereals, oilseed rape and field beans. Potatoes require at least 400 L/ha and horticultural brassica crops require 300-600 L/ha plus a nonorgano-silicone non-ionic wetter at the manufacturers recommended rate. Sugar beet requires 200-1000 L/ha according to the target while lettuce and carrots should be treated with 200 – 1000 l/ha. Peas need to be treated in 200 – 600 L/ha while pears require 200 – 1000 L/ha. See crop specific information for details of which target pests require which water volume.

For 20L knapsack sprayers, to cover an area of 1000m<sup>2</sup> use 7.5mls SPARVIERO for combining, vining and edible-podded pea, field beans, carrots and parsnips, 9mls for pears and 10mls for Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and calabrese.

## NOTES

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