GENERAL INFORMATION

SHUTTLE™ O miticide is the first product from the napthoquinone derivative class of chemistry (MOA Group 20B). Because of its unique chemical class, SHUTTLE O is an excellent choice as a rotational tool for control of two-spotted spider mites, spruce spider mites, and other mites.

SHUTTLE O is a suspension concentrate formulation containing 1.25 pounds of active ingredient acequinocyl per gallon.

Common Name: Acequinocyl
Class: Napthoquinone derivative

GROUP 20B INSECTICIDE
Packaging: 16 fluid ounce (pint) container, 4 per case

RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVAL (REI) AND SIGNAL WORD
REI = 12 hours Signal Word = CAUTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
• long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• socks
• shoes
• chemical resistant gloves made of water proof material

ADVANTAGES OF SHUTTLE O
• Long-term residual control (21 days)
• Unique mode of action with no cross-resistance
• Control of all mite life stages (egg, larvae, nymphs, adults)
• Virtually harmless to predacious mites and beneficial insects
• Reduced Risk pesticide classification
• Broad use area labeling – inside, outside, interiorscapes, greenhouse fruiting vegetables

MODE OF ACTION

SHUTTLE O is effective on all life cycle stages of two-spotted spider mites and spruce spider mites through both contact and ingestion. SHUTTLE O works by interfering with energy production in the mitochondria of the target pest’s cells.

SHUTTLE O features a unique mode of action with no cross-resistance to other miticides. It is an ideal fit in a mite resistance management strategy.

USE SITES

SHUTTLE O may be used on ornamentals grown in greenhouses, container and field nurseries, lath and shade houses, arboretums, interiorscapes, and on greenhouse grown fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits).

TARGET PESTS CONTROLLED
• Two spotted spider mite
• Spruce spider mites
• Citrus red mite
• European red mite
• Pacific spider mite
• Willamette spider mite
• Strawberry spider mite
• Texas citrus mite

APPLICATION AND RATES

SHUTTLE O application rates per 100 gallons of water: 6.4 to 12.8 fluid ounces (.06 to .125 pounds of active ingredient/100 gallons). SHUTTLE O should be applied when threshold mite populations are observed and before large mite populations have been established.

Apply SHUTTLE O in sufficient water to ensure uniform and thorough coverage of foliage.

Users should not apply less than 100 gallons of SHUTTLE O finished spray per acre.

TANK MIXING

SHUTTLE O can be combined with most commonly-used pesticides with the exception of strongly alkaline materials, which may reduce the activity of the product. Do not combine SHUTTLE O with Aliette® WDG (fosetyl).
For broad-spectrum control, **SHUTTLE O** may be tank mixed with most other miticide/insecticide products. **SHUTTLE O** and various tank mix combinations including spreader stickers and adjuvants, have not been tested on all plant species and the many varieties of each.

Tank mix combinations should be trialed on a small-scale basis before any large-scale use.

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

When used as directed, **SHUTTLE O** is effective on a wide variety of mite species. **SHUTTLE O** shows efficacy on all mite life cycle stages. Users should not make successive applications of **SHUTTLE O**. Users should apply **SHUTTLE O** as part of a resistance management strategy program that includes rotation with other miticides with different modes of action.

**RESTRICTIONS & LIMITATIONS**

- **SHUTTLE O** should not be used through any type of irrigation system.
- **SHUTTLE O** should not be applied by air.
- Do not apply **SHUTTLE O** within 75 feet of aquatic areas.
- Do not apply to impatiens (including New Guineas) or miniature roses without first testing for sensitivity.

**SHUTTLE O provides excellent control in university and laboratory testing**

Even when scouted, mite populations can explode quickly and damage ornamental plants. That’s why the activity of **SHUTTLE O** on all life cycle stages is helpful to growers.

- **SHUTTLE O** delivers powerful contact activity for control of all mite life stages.
- Continues to work through ingestion to keep mite populations in check for three weeks or more.