

Insecticide **Dinocide™**



Dinocide™, the first dinotefuran insecticide available for tree injection, is significantly different from soil, trunk spray, or foliar applications in its ability to deliver range, length and speed of control. Its active ingredient is systemic and able to move from a tree's xylem to its phloem, making injectable Dinocide particularly effective against insects such as spotted lanternfly, longhorned borers and other insects that damage the phloem of a tree. Dinocide showed significant knockdown of Spotted Lanternfly within four (4) hours and can begin working in as little as 3 days for other insects.

- Broad-spectrum insect control, including most armored and soft shelled scale
- Provides season-long insect control with significantly faster results
- May be applied in combination with other insecticides and fungicides
- Completely enclosed, minimal risk application method
- *CAUTION* label

Active Ingredient
Dinotefuran 12%
EPA Reg. No. 7946-35





Insecticide Dinocide™




Target Insects

- Adelgids
- Aphids
- Black Vine Weevil (adult)
- Bronze Birch Borer
- Cottonwood Longhorned Borer
- Douglas-Fir Cone Gall Midge
- Douglas-Fir Cone Moth (larvae)
- Elm Leaf Beetle
- Eucalyptus Longhorned Borer
- Flathead Borer (including Alder Borer
California Flathead Borer, Flat Appletree Borer;
excluding Emerald Ash Borer)
- Japanese Beetle
- Lace Bugs
- Leafhoppers
- Leafminers
- Mealybugs
- Pine Tip Moth (larvae)
- Psyllids (including Lerp Psyllid)
- Royal Palm Bugs
- Scale Insects (armored and soft,
including Asian Cycad Scale)
- Spotted Lanternfly
- Spruce Budworm
- Thrips
- Whiteflies (including Q and B biotype)

Research

Insect/Issue	Researcher Facility	Findings
Spotted Lanternfly	Otis Laboratory USDA APHIS PPQ S&T Buzzards Bay, MA	Multi-year studies showed that injectable Dinocide was the most effective treatment for controlling SLF when compared to other insecticides and methods of application. Both nymphs and adult SLF were highly susceptible to Dinocide trunk injection.
Neonicotinoid Residue	Robin Spitko, Ph.D and Rafael Vega, D.P.M. Real Applied Science, LLC New England Fruit Consultants	Replicated studies in apple trees showed no detectable residues of Dinocide (limits of detection 0.02 ppm) in pollen. Trees were injected post-bloom in 2018 and residue samples taken during bloom 2019, 11 months post-injection. Study indicated little risk to pollinators in apple flowers the spring following microinjections made post-bloom the previous year.
Black Scale <i>(Saissetia oleae)</i>	Terry Vassey, PhD Golf Course Superintendent Old Ranch Country Club Seal Beach, CA	Sixty days following trunk-injection of California Pepper Trees (<i>Schinus molle</i>) with Dinocide, there was significant mortality and reduction in population levels of adult and immature Black Scale. Populations continued to increase in untreated control trees. Given the ability of Black Scale to quickly reinfest trees, longer residual products such as Dinocide have a distinct advantage over shorter residual materials for controlling infestations.

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Packaging

Dinocide: 2, 3, or 4 ml capsules, 24 capsules per tray.
Shipping box contains 12 trays.

Dinocide Hp: 1 L bottles