

# COMBAT MAJOR PESTS WITH PRECISE APPLICATION



Thimet® 20-G Insecticide provides systemic control of a variety of early-season insects in cotton, peanut and soybean.

**Cotton:**

Thimet provides systemic control of early-season insect pests, including thrips

**Peanut:**

Thimet provides systemic control of early-season thrips

Thimet is the only insecticide that provides suppression of tomato spotted wilt virus<sup>1</sup>

**Soybean:**

Thimet provides suppression of soybean gall midge

## RECOMMENDATION\*

**Cotton:**

- 2.5-3.0 oz per 1,000 ft of row for any row spacing (30-inch minimum)
  - Use this rate range for areas requiring a limited period of protection against thrips

**Peanuts:**

- 6.0-9.0 oz per 1,000 ft of row for any row spacing 30 inches or greater; not to exceed 8.2 lbs/acre (higher rate recommended for use on heavier soil types)
- 5.5 oz/1,000 feet of row for any row spacing 24 inches or greater; not to exceed 7.5 lbs/acre

**Soybeans:**

- For suppression of soybean gall midge in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota under a FIFRA 2(ee) label
- 9.0 oz/1,000 feet of row on 30-inch minimum row spacing; not to exceed 9.8 lbs/acre

Now available in SmartCartridge® containers for prescription or whole-field application with the SIMPAS® closed delivery system.

Row Spacing	Thimet® 20-G Application Rate (ounces per 1,000 feet of row)								
	3.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.5	9.0	9.4
	Thimet 20-G Use Rate as Pounds per Acre								
40"	2.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.1	7.4	7.7
38"	2.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	7.7	8.1
36"	2.7	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.8	8.2	8.5
34"	2.9	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.7	7.2	8.6	9.0
32"	3.1	4.6	5.0	5.6	6.1	7.1	7.7	9.2	9.6
30"	3.3	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.6	8.2	9.8	N/A
26"	3.8	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.5	8.8	9.4	N/A	N/A
24"	4.1	6.1	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
22"	4.5	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

To determine other use rates in pounds per acre:

Take desired rate (ounces) and divide by 1,000 feet of row, divide by 16 oz/lb, divide by row width in feet and multiply by 43,560 ft<sup>2</sup>/acre = lbs/acre.

Example: For 5.5 ounces in 1,000 feet of row, 36-inch row width (3 feet): (5.5 oz)(43,560 ft<sup>2</sup>/ac) ÷ (1,000-ft row)(16 oz/lb)(3-ft row width) = 5.0 lbs/acre.

<sup>1</sup>Thrips & TSWV Management: This is your one chance. Don't mess up. Author: University of Georgia Extension  
 Publication Date: April 2022 URL: <https://site.extension.uga.edu/peanutent/2022/04/thrips-tswv-management-this-is-your-one-chance-dont-mess-up/>

\*Consult the label for specific uses by crop and any application restrictions for this product.

Pending EPA SmartCartridge Registration

See our entire line of products at [AMVAC.com](http://AMVAC.com)

## CONSIDERATIONS WHEN APPLYING THIMET 20-G PRESCRIPTIVELY WITH SIMPAS



### COTTON

- Thrips are the most consistent and predictable insect pests in cotton
- Thrips are most injurious to cotton from emergence to 5 true leaves
- In-furrow, preventative treatments can be the most effective control option
- **Thimet** provides an alternative mode of action to neonicotinoid seed treatments to assist with resistance management
- Consider prescriptively applying the higher rate range in areas with heavier soils or areas needing extended control of thrips or control of additional insects and mites
- Crop injury may occur if applications of diuron-containing herbicides are made in conjunction with **Thimet**



Thrips Damage on Cotton



### PEANUT

- Thrips are the most consistent and predictable insect in peanut
- Thrips cause not only damage from feeding, but also vector tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV)
- Control options for TSWV end once the crop has been planted
- **Thimet** appears to activate the peanut plant's natural defense mechanisms to reduce the incidence of TSWV
- **Thimet is the only insecticide that provides suppression of TSWV**



Thrips Damage on Peanut



### SOYBEAN

- Soybean gall midge may cause significant yield loss
- Apply **Thimet** in a T-band over the row directly behind the planter shoe and in front of the press wheel
- Lightly incorporate **Thimet** into the soil
- Use of metribuzin in conjunction with **Thimet** may result in crop injury



The darkened area at the base of a soybean plant associated with soybean gall midge feeding (A). Peeling back the outer layer reveals large numbers of soybean gall midge larvae (B). Less developed larvae appear white until the 3rd instar (C).

Photos: John C. French Sr., Retired, Auburn, Georgia, Clemson and Missouri, Bugwood.org. Justin McMechan, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.