TREAT MORE SOIL TYPES AND GEOGRAPHIES

SMARTCHOICE® HC Higher Concentration Granules insecticide is a dual mode of action, non-systemic, in-furrow, soil-applied insecticide to control corn rootworm larvae, wireworms, cutworms, seedcorn maggots, white grubs, grape colaspis, sugarcane beetle and symphylans in field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn.

RECOMMENDATION

- At planting, apply 1 to 1.67 oz/1,000 ft of row as in-furrow treatment for control of seed- and seedling-attacking pests; use 1.5 to 1.67 oz/1,000 ft of row for corn rootworm larvae control; per acre application rate varies by row spacing; a 30-inch row spacing would have a use rate of 1.8 lbs/ac at 1.67 oz/1,000 ft of row.
- Apply in-furrow and completely cover with soil
- Crops include field corn, sweet corn, popcorn and corn grown for silage or seed
- Calibrate granular application system before planting

KEY FEATURES

- Convenient, easy to use, higher concentration granular insecticide, covering more acres while handling fewer containers and increasing planting efficiency
- Fits a broad range of soil types and geographies, including high-pressure acres for corn rootworm control and eastern corn belt acres for white grub control
- No herbicide restrictions
- SIMPAS® application technology provides unprecedented rate flexibility, control by management zone and automated as-applied records

Amount of SMARTCHOICE® HC per 1,000 Feet of Row	Pounds of SMARTCHOICE HC Required per Acre			
	30-in	34-in	36-in	40-in
1.00	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
1.17	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
1.67	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4

Pending EPA SmartCartridge Registration

See our entire line of products at **AMVAC.com**

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN APPLYING SMARTCHOICE HC PRESCRIPTIVELY WITH SIMPAS

When developing a prescription, consider previous crop infestations, soil textures and yield dips within the field, as well as the area of the field within approximately 300-400 feet of shelterbelts.

WHITE GRUB FAVORABLE CONDITIONS AND DAMAGE

- Fields in continuous crop plantings and near shelterbelts (adult food sources, including willow, poplar, ash and elm)
- More commonly a problem following soybean, sod, pasture, hay or fields with a cover crop
- Asiatic garden beetle white grubs are commonly found in high sand content soils within a field
- Grubs can damage or kill corn plants and lower plant stand and delay plant development in surviving plants
- Plants with damaged roots may experience limited water and nutrient uptake
- Sample soil in fall prior to hard freeze to establish presence and density of grubs

Photo: Alton N. Sparks Jr., University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

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