



PRODUCT OVERVIEW: CORMORAN® 180 EC

Why Cormoran® 180 EC?

Cormoran® 180 EC is an emulsifiable concentrate insecticide with a systemic, contact and stomach action as well as chitin inhibition for the control of the pests listed below and registered for use in apples and pears, cotton, potatoes, soy beans, stone fruit and tree nuts.

Mixing instructions:

While agitating, fill the spray tank with water to the required volume. Continue agitation during mixing and application.



Rinse the container and add rinsate to the spray tank.



1 Half fill the spray tank with clean water.

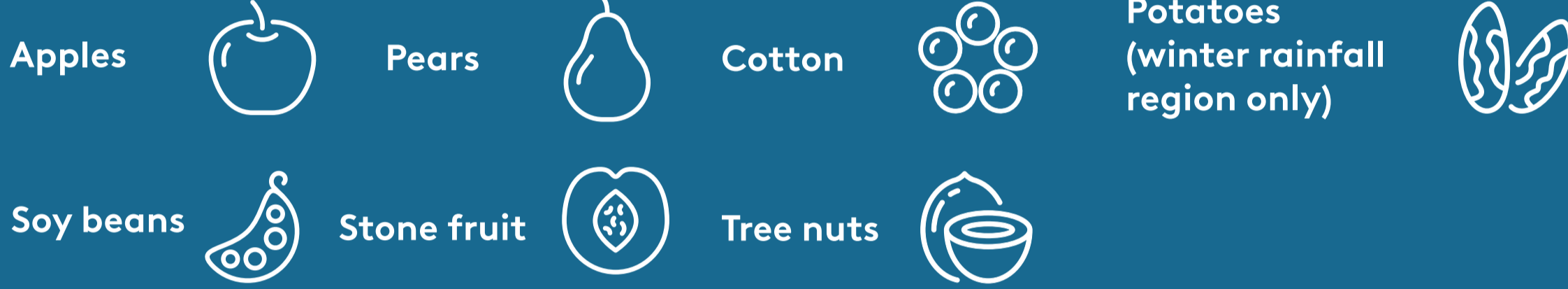


2 Pre-mix the required quantity of Cormoran® 180 EC in a small volume of water and add to the spray tank while agitating.

NOTE: It is advisable to carry out a physical compatibility test prior to application when CORMORAN® 180 EC is tank mixed with other fungicides or insecticides.

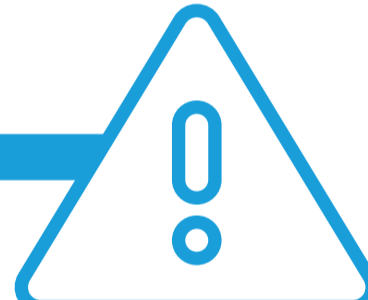
Use only as directed on the label : <https://www.adama.com/south-africa/en/products/insecticides/cormoran180ec>

Which crops can Cormoran® 180 EC be used on?



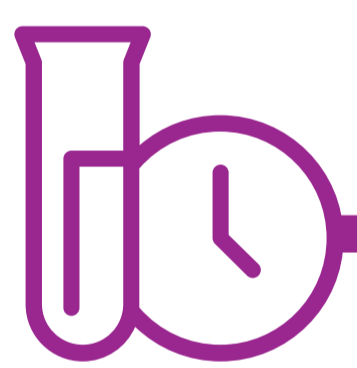
Withholding periods for Cormoran® 180 EC

Please consult the Cormoran® 180 EC label, which can be found at www.adama.com



Is it safe?

Always follow the safety precautions on the label. Cormoran® 180 EC is poisonous by ingestion, contact and inhalation.

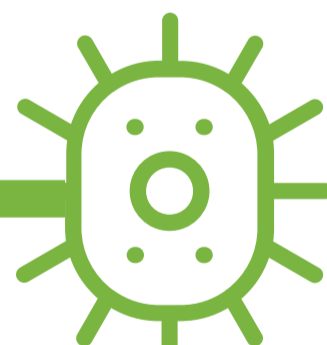


Resistance

Cormoran® 180 EC is classified as a group code 4A and 15 insecticide. To delay insecticide resistance:

- Avoid exclusive repeated use of insecticides from the same insecticide group code.
- Alternate or tank-mix with products from different insecticide group codes.
- Integrate cultural and biological control methods into insect control programmes.

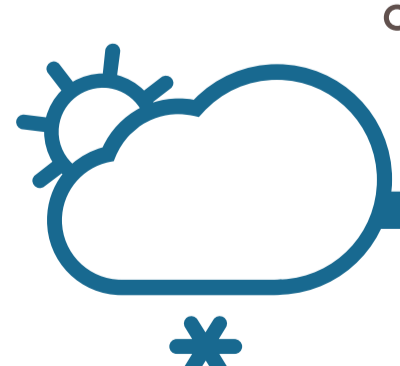
For specific information on resistance management contact your ADAMA field agent.



Which pests does Cormoran® 180 EC control?

- Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) and mealy bug (various spp.) on apples and pears
- African bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), aphids (*Aphis gossypii*) and leafhopper (*Jacobiella fascialis*) on cotton (potato aphid and green peach aphid will also be controlled)
- Tuber moth larvae (*Phthorimaea operculella*) on potatoes (only in winter-rainfall region)
- African bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), semi-looper (*Chrysodeixis acuta*) and leaf eaters (*Spodoptera spp.*) on soybeans
- False codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) on stone fruit. *
- False codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) on tree nuts. *

NOTE: * Emergency registration has been granted for these crops.



When should Cormoran® 180 EC be applied?

In general, it is advised that Cormoran® 180 EC should be applied early in the season. The one active ingredient, novaluron, controls Lepidopteran pests and should ideally be sprayed on the eggs or first instar caterpillars. Acetamiprid, the second active ingredient in Cormoran® 180 EC, will control any sucking insects present as per the label.

Check the Cormoran® 180 EC label for specific agricultural practices and dosages for each crop.

Cormoran® 180 EC - Active ingredients: Acetamiprid (neonicotinoids), novaluron (benzoylurea) | Registration number L9480 Act 36 of 1947 N-AR 1501 | Address of Registration holder: Simeka House, The Vineyards Office Estate, 99 Jip de Jager Drive, Belville 7530, South Africa

HARMFUL