For preventative insect control in turfgrass, turn to the lasting power of Mineiro™ 2 F. Mineiro 2 F, with imidacloprid, is a top choice for protecting turfgrass from aphids, billbugs, cutworms, chinch bugs, and more. Mineiro 2 F provides foliar and systemic control, moving up the plant system through roots, giving optimal protection against insect damage. Mineiro 2 F is compatible with most nutritional spray programs and pairs well with insect growth regulators to fight resistance. This insecticide has a lasting residual and can be used in a variety of landscape sites including golf courses, recreational areas, airports, ornamental landscapes, and more.

**KEY BENEFITS**
- Lasting residual and broad-spectrum control
- Systemic product travels up the plant system through the roots
- Controls major grub species
- Flexible application window
- Compatible with most nutritional spray programs

**KEY USES**
- Airports
- Golf Courses
- Interior Plantscapes
- Ornamental Landscapes
- Recreational areas
- Sod Farms
- Turfgrass

Refer to label for specific use restrictions.
RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Mineiro 2 F contains a Group 4A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Mineiro 2 F and other Group 4A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Mineiro 2 F or other Group 4A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests, including insect growth regulators.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Atticus, LLC.

KEY INSECTS

Adelgids
Annual bluegrass weevil
Aphids
Asiatic garden beetle
Beetles
Billbug
Black turfgrass ataenius
Chinch Bugs
Cutworms
European chafer
European crane fly
Green June beetle
Japanese Beetle
June Beetle
Leaffoppers
Leafminers
Masked Chafers
Mealybugs
Mole crickets
Northern masked chafer
Oriental beetle
Planthoppers
Psyllids
Royal palm bug
Sawfly larvae
Sharpshooters
Soft scales
Southern masked chafer
Thrips
White grub larvae
Whiteflies

(Refer to product label for complete list)