Spexit offers highly efficient control of beet armyworm by preventing feeding damage and controlling armyworm populations. Due to its unique mode of action, Spexit is especially valuable as a resistance management tool and can be included in any integrated pest management program (IPM) for growers of both, conventional and organic vegetable crops.

Pest distribution and life cycle
Beet armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua*, is found in the southern half of the United States. Adult moths are highly dispersive. Eggs are deposited in clusters, usually on lower surface of the leaf, near blossom or the tip of the branch. Females lay 300 to 600 eggs. Eggs hatch after 2 – 3 days and larvae mature in as few as 21 to 24 days. Larvae are gregarious and may feed in large swarms on both foliage and fruit, causing devastating crop losses.

Mode of Action
Larvae need to ingest the virus particles applied to the plant surface in order to get infected. Particles enter the larval midgut, where their DNA is incorporated and replicated in the host cells. Larval organs are infected within a few days; the larva stops feeding, eventually dies, and releases new viruses into the environment, ready to infect other beet armyworms.

ADVANTAGES OF SPEXIT
- Efficient beet armyworm control
- Excellent resistance management tool
- Zero residues
- Minimum pre-harvest interval
- Highly selective
- Harmless to beneficial insects
- For conventional and organic pest management

See back page for additional useful information about the product >>
**SPEXIT®**

**General instructions**
For best crop protection, adult flight is monitored and Spexit is applied as soon as first catches of moths are recorded. Since young larvae are most vulnerable, they should be infected at the earliest possible stage of their development, when they are most susceptible, and not yet hidden inside fruits, flowers or stems. Older instars cause more feeding damage and take a longer time to die.

**Field trial results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficacy on Beet armyworm population</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spexit (2.5 fl oz/a)</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spexit (1 fl oz/a)</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinosad</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trial conducted by Pacific Ag Research, San Luis Obispo, CA, USA, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Eval., 7DA-E</th>
<th>2nd Eval., 12DA-G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spexit (1 fl oz/a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bta (1 lb/a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spexit (2.5 fl oz/a) rotated with Spinosad (4 fl oz/a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bta (1 lb/a) tankmixed with Spexit (1 fl oz/a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spexit (2.5 fl oz/a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fresh Market Tomatos, CA, USA, 2016 (7 applications ABCDEFG, 7 day interval)

**PRODUCT-FACTS**

**Against**
Beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*)

**Active ingredient**
*Spodoptera exigua* nucleopolyhedrovirus (SeNPV)

**Formulation type**
Suspension concentrate

**Concentration**
$1.1 \times 10^{11}$ SeNPV/fl. oz.
($3.75 \times 10^{12}$ SeNPV/liter)

**Standard dosage**
1–2.5 fl oz/a every 6–8 days

**Crops**
Sweet pepper, tomato, melon, cucumber, strawberry, sugar-beet, bean, cotton, cabbage, lettuce, sweet corn, potato, and many others

**Compatibility**
Compatible with most insecticides, fungicides and fertilizers. A pH level between 5 and 8.5 has to be respected.

**Storage**
> 2 years at 0 °F, 2 years at 41 °F
1 month at 77 °F. Avoid temperatures above 100 °F.