

CAMBRI®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Chlorfenapyr	24%SC

Product Feature:

Chlorfenapyr is a precursor of insecticide, which itself has no toxic killing effect on insects. But after insects eat or touch chlorfenapyr, it is converted into a specific insecticidally active compound inside their bodies under the action of multifunctional oxidase. The targets are mitochondria in somatic cells of the insect. The synthesis and biological functions of the cells are stopped due to lack of energy. After spraying the drug, pest activity weakens, spots appear, color changes, and eventually stops activity, coma, paralysis, leading to death.



Advantage:

1. Chlorfenapyr is a pyrrole insecticides and acaricide with a novel structure. It has excellent control effect on drilling, piercing-sucking and chewing pests and mites. More effective than cypermethrin and cyfluthrin. Stronger than dicofol and cyhexatin.
2. Broad insecticidal spectrum; combined with gastric toxicity and contact killing effect; effect duration lasts for 10 days.
3. Low toxicity and high efficiency. No cross resistance with other pesticides.

Applicable Crops:

Cruciferous vegetables such as cabbage, kale, Chinese cabbage, and pakchoi, beans, cowpea, leek, cucumber, chieh-qua, eggplant, tea, apple, pear, citrus, etc.



Kale

Cucumber

Eggplant

Pakchoi

Leek

Targets:

Various pests such as diamondback moth, the small white, beet armyworm, tropical armyworm, cabbage webworm, mustard aphid, leafminer, and thrips.



Plutella xylostella

Thrip

Aphid

Beet armyworm

Prodenia litura

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cabbage	Beet armyworm	375-495 ml/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Diamondback moth	375-495 ml/ha	Spray
Cucumber	Tropical armyworm	600-750 ml/ha	Spray
Eggplant	Thrips	300-450 ml/ha	Spray
Eggplant	Red spider mite	300-450 ml/ha	Spray
Tea	Tea green leafhopper	375-450 ml/ha	Spray
Pear	Psyllids	Diluted to 1250-2500 times	Spray
Apple	Prodenia litura	Diluted to 4000-6000 times	Spray

1. **Cucumber:** Apply at the peak of egg hatching or early larval stage., applying once every 7-10 days, and use it twice consecutively, and no more than 2 uses per growing season.
2. **Eggplant:** Use the drug before the nymph stage, thrips nymph stage or early larvae stage, and before the peak of the pest occurs. The safety interval is 7 days, and no more than 2 uses per growing season.
3. **Tea tree:** Apply the drug during the nymph's flourishing period, once. The safety interval is 7 days, and no more than 1 use per growing season.
4. **Apple tree:** Apply the pesticide in the peak period of egg hatching, and apply it once every 7-10 days, and use it twice consecutively. The safety interval is 14 days, and it is used no more than 2 times in each growing season.
5. **Pear tree:** Foliar spray 1-2 times. The drug was started at the early stage of the young larvae (1-2 instars), and the first control was carried out when the shoots were 5 cm long. If there are overlapping generations of nymphs, the drug should be used twice consecutively, with an interval of 7-10 days, and the safety interval is 14 days. It is used no more than 2 times in each growing season.

Cautions:

1. Each crop can only be used up to 2 times to avoid drug resistance; the safety interval on cruciferous vegetables is tentatively set at 14 days.
2. Sensitive to cruciferous vegetables or melon crops such as watermelon, zucchini, bitter melon, muskmelon, winter melon, pumpkin, hanging melon, loofah, etc. It is not recommended for use during the tender leaf stage.
3. This product is toxic to fish, and cannot be directly sprayed to the water and water source; because of its toxicity to aquatic organisms, there are potential risks in the application of rice fields.

