

About Savate®

What is Savate?

Savate is a long-lasting miticide/insecticide that controls all life stages of mites and whiteflies.

What are the key features of Savate?

Savate offers a mode of action with translaminar movement into leaf tissue for up to 30 days of residual control. It controls all life stages of mites and whiteflies, including eggs, immatures and adults, with limited adverse effects on beneficial insects.

What are the key benefits of Savate?

Savate reduces the need for frequent knockdown treatments by breaking the reproductive cycle of mites and whiteflies. Savate has minimal risk for many beneficial insect species when used as directed, and can be incorporated into biological pest management programs.

What is the active ingredient?

The active ingredient spiromesifen, is in Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) Group 23. It is a tetrionic acid.

What is the Savate formulation?

Savate is a liquid suspension concentrate formulation available in an 8-oz. bottle.

How to use Savate®

What pests does Savate control?

Savate controls the egg, nymph and adult stages of many mite species, and the egg, larvae, pupae and adult stages of whiteflies.

Where can Savate be applied?

Savate can be applied on nursery and greenhouse ornamentals.

Should I use an adjuvant or spreader with Savate?

An adjuvant may be used to improve coverage on hard to wet foliage. Be sure to test your adjuvant with Savate on a small number of plants to avoid phytotoxicity.

What is the re-entry interval (REI) when using Savate?

The REI for Savate is 12 hours.

What personal protective equipment (PPE) is required when using Savate?

Coveralls over a shirt and short pants, shoes plus socks, and chemical-resistant gloves are required.

How Savate Works

How quickly does it work?

Savate impacts the feeding/damaging capability of mites and whiteflies within 1-2 days. Death follows 4-10 days after application.

How long will the effects last?

Savate can provide up to 30 days of protection against mites and whiteflies.

Is Savate systemic in the plant?

No, spiromesifen is not systemic, but does readily pass through the leaf to protect both the upper and lower surfaces for enhanced residual control.

Does Savate have an impact on beneficial insects?

Savate is ideal for use in IPM programs since it has minimal risk for many beneficial insect species when used as directed.