MbeuGenes (PTY) LTD

OUR SEED GROWS YOUR MONEY

PLANT WE6208B TELA SEED AND REFUGE TO CONTROL STEM BORERS and FALL ARMYWORM IN MAIZE

FOR SEED PLEASE CONTACT:

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TELA
Fall Armyworm & Stemborer Protected

WE6208B

THE FARMERS' CHOICE

WE6208B is a white-grained maize hybrid with Bt (YieldGard II) for stem borer and fall armyworm protection. It is of early-to-medium maturity with good tolerance to moderate drought and low soil nitrogen, good resistance to cob and leaf diseases, and excellent standability. It produces two cobs per plant and gives stable high yields under moderate stress conditions.

WE6208B showing resistance to Fall armyworm and stem borers

WHAT IS REFUGE ?

Refuge is the area planted with maize that does not contain Bt (**non-Bt**)

HOW TO PLANT REFUGE

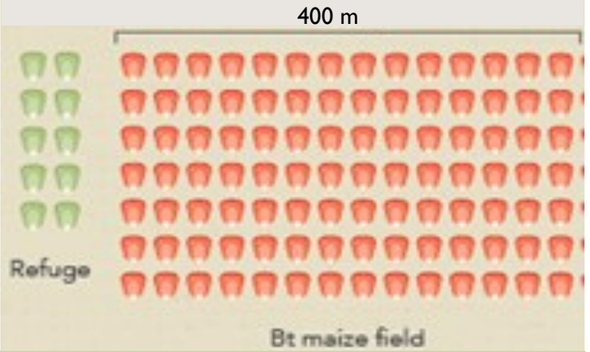
The non-Bt **refuge seed** is provided in a small bag inside the big bag with Bt seed **(Bag-in-bag)**

Bt seed in big bag

PLANT THE SMALL PACKET FIRST

First plant all the seed in the small bag before planting the seed in the big bag.

Mixing of Bt and non-Bt seed is not allowed.



Please note:

1. Plant Refuge on one or both sides of your Bt field.
2. Each Bt plant must be within 400m from the Refuge.
3. Control weeds and fertilise the Refuge and Bt crops equally.
4. Do not apply chemicals to control stem borers or Fall armyworm in the Refuge.
5. Neighbouring farmers can share a refuge if it equals at least 5% of the total area planted to the Bt maize fields.

STEM BORERS AND FALL ARMYWORM

Stem borers and **Fall armyworm** are major pests limiting maize production in South Africa. They damage maize plants resulting in reduced grain yield and quality particularly if there is no chemical control. They are also associated with ***Fusarium* ear rots** that further reduce grain yield and quality, and cause harmful **mycotoxin contamination**. Fall armyworm is now the dominant pest and is very difficult and expensive to control with pesticides. It can cause 100% yield loss if not controlled.

African stem borer (*Busseola fusca*)

Spotted stem borer (*Chilo partellus*)

Pink stem borer (*Sesamia calamistis*)

Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

PLANT RESISTANT TELA HYBRIDS

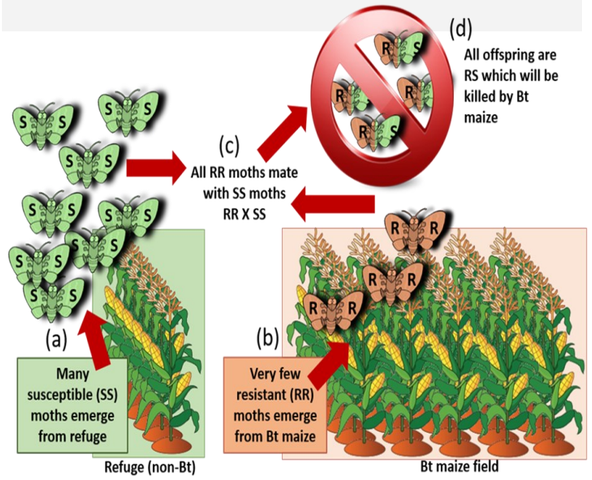
Parents of stem borers and fall armyworm are called **moths.** Female moths lay their **eggs** on leaves of maize plants. The eggs hatch and give rise to l**arvae** (‘**worms’**); these are the stem borers and fall armyworms that cause damage to maize plants.
The life cycles (from eggs to moths) are completed within a very short time (14 to 28 days) and, therefore, many generations of offsprings can damage the same maize crop during the season.

The easiest and most cost-effective way to control these pests is to plant TELA Bt maize hybrids that are resistant.

MbeuGenes recommends and sells WE6208B and WE6209B TELA Bt maize hybrids that are not attacked by stem borers and fall armyworm.

WHY PLANT REFUGE?

The purpose of the Refuge is to produce stem borer or fall armyworm individuals that survive on the non-Bt maize (a). The goal is to make sure that a rare, resistant stem borer or fall armyworm (RR) that survives on the Bt maize (b) does not produce completely resistant offspring by mating with another resistant stem borer or fall armyworm. Instead, susceptible stem borers or fall armyworms (SS) from the non-Bt refuge are expected to mate with resistant individuals that survive on Bt maize (c). Offspring from these matings will be susceptible to Bt and should not be able to survive on Bt maize (d). This prevents the rare resistant insects from increasing in number and, therefore, Bt maize will continue to control stem



NB: ALWAYS PLANT REFUGE TO PREVENT / DELAY RESISTANCE TO Bt.
This will ensure that the technology can continue to work for you for many years.

PLEASE CALL US IF YOU NOTICE INSECT DAMAGE IN YOUR Bt MAIZE CROP
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