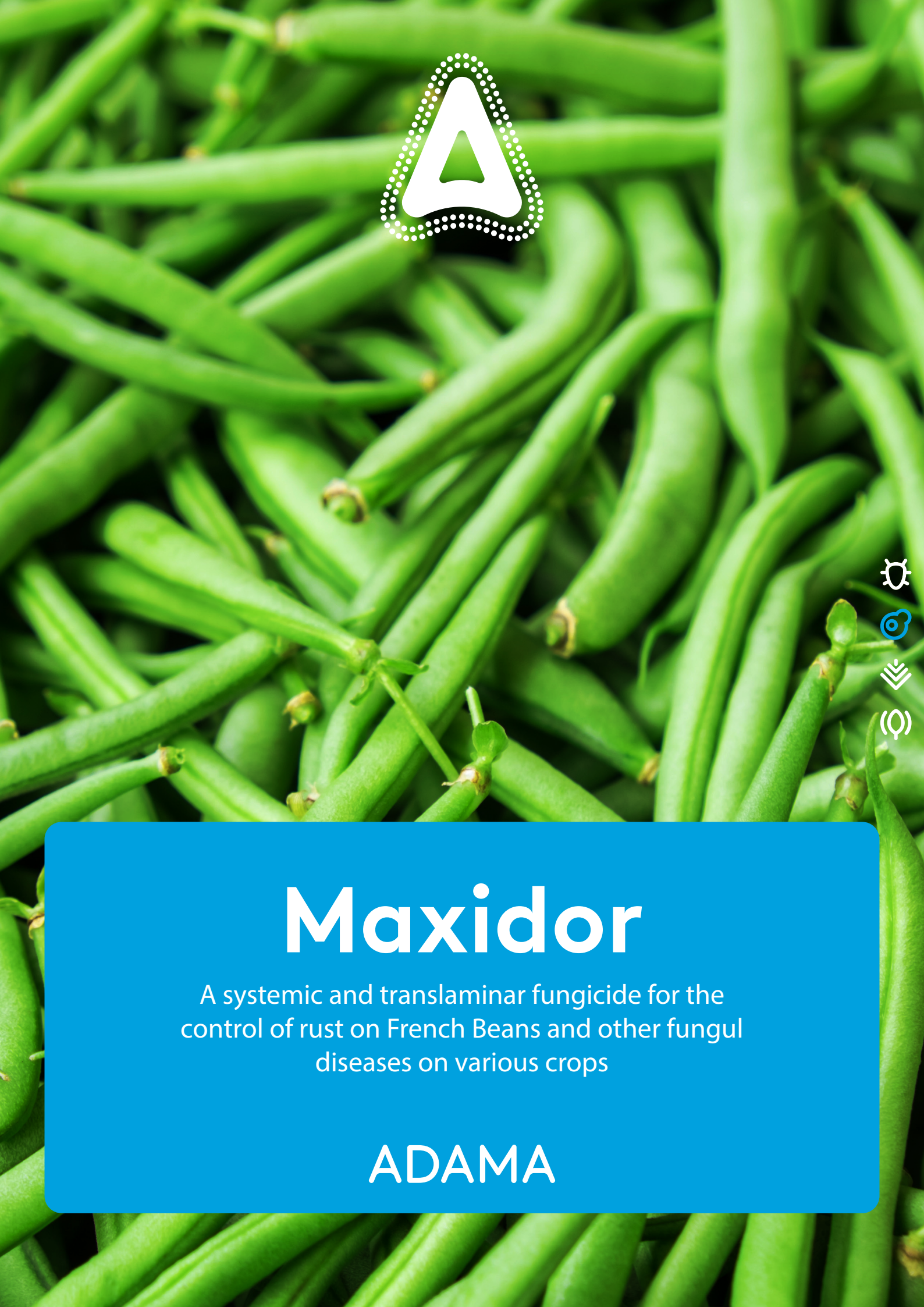
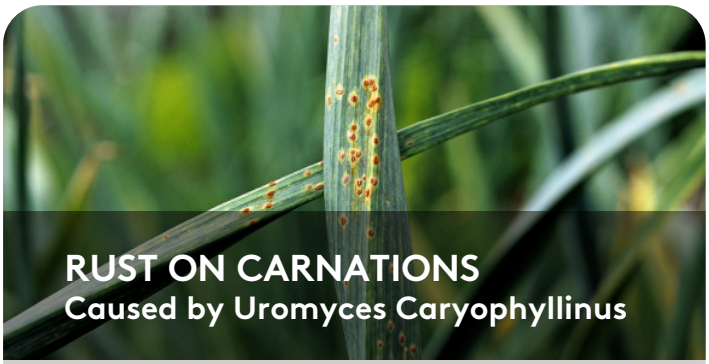


Maxidor

A systemic and translaminar fungicide for the control of rust on French Beans and other fungul diseases on various crops

ADAMA

CONTROLLED DISEASES



RUST ON CARNATIONS
Caused by Uromyces Caryophyllinus

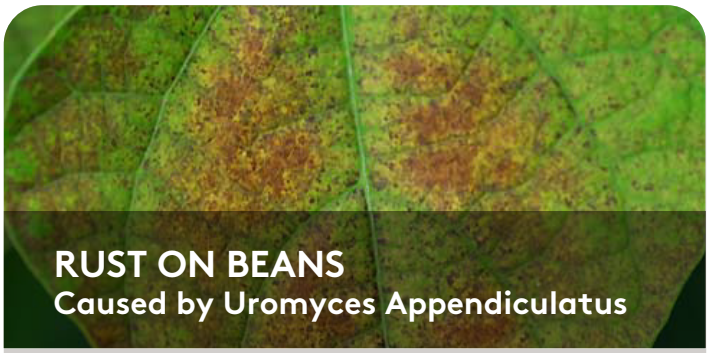
The infection is first evident as light, minute, slightly raised spots on the leaves. It is easily recognized by small blisters or pustules of rust-red spores on the lower or upper sides of leaves and if infection is severe, foliage and stems become distorted.
Carnation rust attacks plants at any time from the cutting stage to maturity.

RING SPOT ON CARNATIONS
Caused by Heterosporium Echinulatum

It is characterized by tan spots on leaves, stems and flower sepals.
Eventually dark powdery spores develop on the spots in concentric circles suggesting fairy rings.

POWDERY MILDEW ON ROSES
Caused by Sphaerotheca Pannosa

It causes young leaves to curl and turn purple. Young stems may be distorted and dwarfed. If seriously infected, they die. Badly infected buds do not open.
The first signs of Powdery Mildew appear on young leaves, which hold their color but begin to crinkle. Small patches of mold develop into spore-bearing fungal aments on foliage, stems and all other parts of the rose, even the buds. The disease appears as a thin, white powdery substance, and the foliage steadily becomes deformed with the spread of it.



RUST ON BEANS
Caused by Uromyces Appendiculatus

Bean rust typically appears as reddish-brown, raised pustules on the bottom of leaves and on pods. These pustules are often surrounded by a yellow halo. Powdery, rust-colored spores, called urediniospores, are released from these pustules throughout the growing season. The spores are wind blown to healthy plants where they start new infections. Severe infections cause leaves to brown, dry, and drop from the plant.
Later, black pustules called teliospores form which reinfect the the next crop.

MAXIDOR: MODE OF ACTION

Maxidor contains azoxystrobin and is a fungicide with systemic, protective and trans-laminar properties and with greater flexibility of use than other fungicides. **Maxidor** inhibits spore germination and mycelial growth and has antisporulant activity. **Maxidor** inhibits the mitochondrial respiration cycle by blocking energy synthesis (ATP).

BENEFITS FOR THE FARMER:

- Higher yields
- Crops with higher quality
- A powerful tool to counter resistance development
- Safe and easy to use
- Fast acting and long lasting
- Minimal effect on the environment

DIRECTION FOR USE:
Mix with water at the recommended rates and foliar apply on the crop.

MIXING AND TIMING OF APPLICATION:
Mix the required amount of Maxidor with sufficient water and do not apply more than twice each season. Do not mix with any other strobilurin fungicide during application.

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Crop	Disease	Rate per ha	Timing of application
French Beans	Rust	750 ml	Before onset of disease. Apply 2-3 times per season with 10 days between applications
Roses	Powdery mildew		
Carnations	Rust and ring spot		

Re-entry interval: 6 hours
Pre-harvest internal on Franch beans: 3 days

Compatibility
Maxiador is compatible with most known fungicides, insecticides and adjuvants for many registered crops. See label recommendation for any specific mixture to use in certain crop. Before using any tank mixture, also consult and comply with the information provided for partner products.

Always read the label carefully before use

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