COMPLETE SOLUTIONS FOR ROSES

ADAMA

Simply. Grow. Together

Content

Simply. Grow. Together

Simply. Create simplicity in agriculture

Farming is complex and full of challenges. We work together with farmers, agronomists, distributors and the wider farming communities in Kenya and around the world to find ways to simplify and improve their lives. We constantly question convention to move farming forward through simple, practical and innovative solutions in crop protection and beyond.

Grow. Help farmers grow

Growth is the ultimate benefit of simplicity for farmers, in every sense of the word: yield growth, business growth, status growth, farming growth. We support farmers to get things done in their businesses and beyond – from sowing to sales, from their labor in the field to their families, their partnerships and elevating their status in society.

Together. Connect people

"Together" is the specific way we develop and deliver simplicity – with employees, partners, farmers and their families, and our peers in the wider farming world – a call to work together across markets and functions for the benefit of agriculture. Our aim is to build close relationships with farmers by being honest, open and agile.

Years ago, we were part of a journey that helped farmers make the Israeli desert green in a sustainable way, allowing a nation to flourish. Now we empower our people to help farmers do the same again – on a global scale. As Adama employees, as farmers, as custodians of the land, we will work together to find ways that create simplicity and enable growth. Farming is too important for one person or business to lead the agenda alone: we all need to share the responsibility.

That's why we, at Adama, work hand-in-hand with farmers and farming to: **Simply. Grow. Together.**

The Meaning of ADAMA

We are very proud of our heritage in Israel, and we are equally proud of the fact that we operate in over 50 countries around the world today. Adama reflects a global company in touch with our historic beginnings.

The name Adama is Hebrew for 'earth', the essential element of farming. Our strong connection to the land represents our commitment to agriculture as well as our down to earth, practical approach and culture.

'MA' ties us to the enduring legacy of Makhteshim Agan, the original name of the company.

The blending of 'ADAM' and 'AMA' represents humanity, male and female; in many languages 'Ama' means mother, a link to mother earth. And 'AD' represents 'Advancing the future of agriculture.'

- The three A's in our name remind us of our past, our present and our future, and the mark of quality. The A's harmonize to form our logo, an upward-pointing arrow, a simple, universal image of growth.

- Three layers in the logo bring our brand visually to life: the core epitomizes the farmer; the middle layer signifies farming and growth; and the outer envelope expresses how at Adama our aim is to bring these pieces together.

- The logo, like the Adama brand, was inspired by the land...as well as the hand of the farmer. The numerous meanings evoked by the Adama brand let us connect individually with each of our customers, partners and peers.

Insect Pests on Roses

Aphids

The unwinged rose aphids (apterae) are green or deep pink to red-brown. The antennae and sometimes the head are dark, as are the ends of the lower and upper part of the legs. The abdomen may or may not have small hardened lateral dorsal plate. The cauda is pale yellow. The adult aptera of Macrosiphum rosae is 1.7-3.6 mm long.

The winged Rose aphids (M. rosae) have conspicuous black sclerites along the sides of the abdomen. They also have green and red colour forms. Immatures are similar in appearance to the adults, but the cauda is not developed and the siphunculi are dusky, not black.

Symptoms

Heavy Rose aphids feed by sucking sap on the plant tissues. The major damage is to the petals especially at bud stage.
Further, high infestations cause significant damage including bent stems, weak foliage and early leaf fall.

Control

Sanitation is important. Keep the greenhouse weed free and discard old stock plants. Screen doors and vents to prevent migration into the greenhouse. Regular scouting to detect aphids throughout the crop. Insecticides: Systemic or trans laminar insecticides tend to be more effective than contact insecticides since the aphids feed by sucking sap from plant tissue. Contact insecticides can be very effective with thorough spray coverage and good canopy penetration. Keep careful scouting records to evaluate the effectiveness of various chemicals under your own conditions. Resistance to various insecticides is common in aphids. Strains of some species are resistant to carbamate, organophosphate, and/or pyrethroid insecticides. Therefore alternating various classes of insecticides is recommended.

Our solutions:

GRIZLY

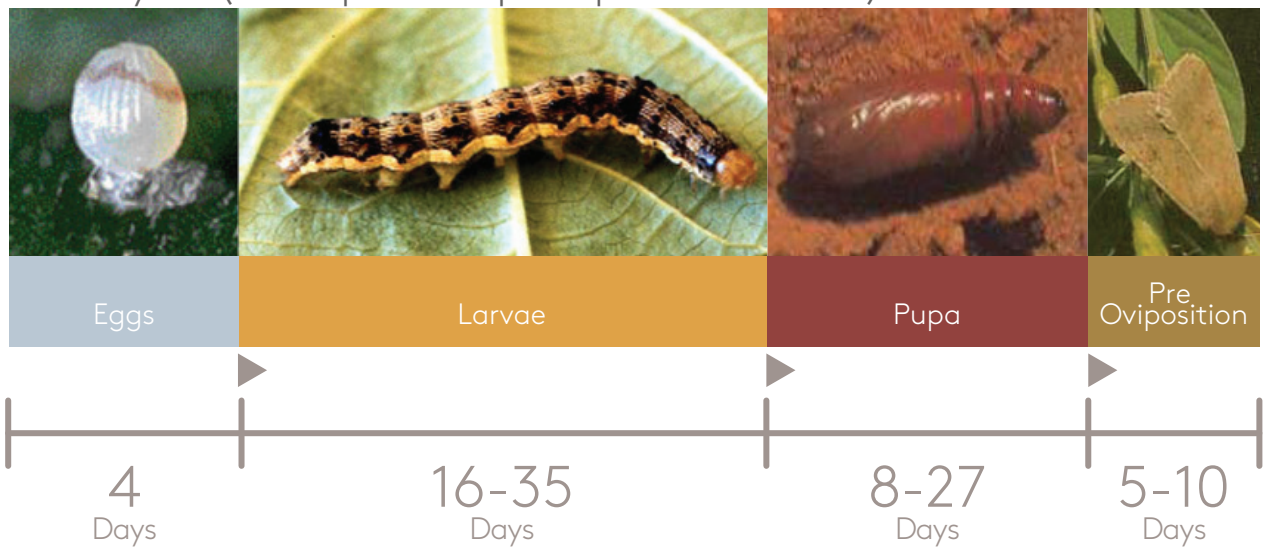
LAMDEX

Caterpillars

There are several caterpillars that effect roses:
Cutworms - Agrotis ypsilon, Agrotis segetum, Agrotis pronuba
Budworms - Helicoverpa armigera, Heliothis peltigera
Egyptian leaf worm - Spodoptera littoralis
Beet army worm - Spodoptera exigua
Loopers - Autographa, Gamma, Chrysodeixis, Chalcytes

Development takes a full cycle - Egg, Larvae, Pupa and Adult.
The adults are active at night and the minimal developing temperature is 12°C.

*Life cycle (example for Spodoptera littoralis):



* Average, may vary depending on various parameters

Symptoms

Agrotis - The larva is rather uniformly colored, ranging from light gray or gray-brown to nearly black.
Damage - Cutting seedlings and young plants.

Helicoverpa - The larva is variable in color. Overall, the head tends to be orange or light brown with a white net-like pattern, the thoracic plates black, and the body brown, green, pink, or sometimes yellow or mostly black. The larva usually bears a broad dark band laterally above the spiracles, and a light yellow to white band below the spiracles. A pair of narrow dark stripes often occurs along the center of the back. Close examination reveals that the body bears numerous black thorn-like microspines
Damage - Feeding mainly on the buds

Spodoptera - Larva hairless, variable in colour (young larvae are light green, the later instars are dark green to brown on their backs, lighter underneath); sides of body with dark and light longitudinal bands; dorsal side with two dark semilunar spots laterally on each segment, except for the prothorax; spots on the first and eighth abdominal segments larger than others, interrupting the lateral lines on the first segment. Though the markings are variable, a bright-yellow stripe along the length of the dorsal surface is characteristic of S. litura larvae
Damage - Feeding mainly on leaves and buds

Plusia - Young larvae initially are dusky white, but become pale green as they commence feeding on foliage. They are somewhat hairy initially, but the number of hairs decreases rapidly as larvae mature. Larvae have three pairs of prolegs, and crawl by arching their back to form a loop and then projecting the front section of the body forward. The mature larva is predominantly green, but is usually marked with a distinct white stripe on each side. The thoracic legs and head capsule are usually pale green or brown. Dorsally, the larva bears several narrow, faint white stripes clustered into two broad white bands. In some cases the mature larva is entirely green
Damage - Feeding mainly on leaves and a little bit on buds

Our solutions:

GRIZLY | LAMDEX | RIMON SUPRA

Mites

Mites (Tetranychus species) are tiny pests (almost microscopic) related to spiders, living in large colonies on the underside of leaves. They feed on the plant sap. The young stage is a pale straw color, while the adults are bright red. Mites are particularly a problem in hot and dry conditions.

Symptoms

Discoloration or bronzing of the leaves and scorching of leaves.
Heavy mite populations cause:

- Decrease of yield
- Damage of Chlorophyll and absorption of nutrients
- Stress to the crop
- Reduction of following years production

Control

- Start treating on an early stage using ovicides pesticides.
- Use predatory mites.
- Use silicon products in your spray program.
- Alternate between product chemical groups to reduce resistance.

Our solutions:

APOLLO

Thrips

Thrips feed on wide variety of flowering plants and the damage is both direct by feeding and laying eggs on the plant and indirect by acting as vectors of viruses.
In greenhouses thrips reproduce continuously throughout the year.
Thrips have rapid reproductive cycles and increase their population fast throughout the year. Females lay 130-230 eggs in their lifetime.
The eggs deposited in leaves, bracts, petals and hatch in 2-4 days.

Symptoms

Highest numbers are found on the Rose bud and terminal. Damage is primarily petal discoloration, silvering of young leafs or silvering.

Control

In greenhouses thrips reproduce continuously throughout the year.
It is important to follow on few steps to control the damage caused by thrips:

- Detection- Inspect plants/stems, shake flowers over white paper, use indicator plants.
- Application interval.
- Alternate between product chemical groups to reduce resistance.
- High spraying pressure and smaller droplets are more efficient at reaching all the parts in the rose.
- Ensure thorough spraying coverage, a wetter is recommended.

Our solutions:

GRIZLY

LAMDEX

Whiteflies

Most species have uniformly dull white wings, however, the banded-wing whitefly has two dark bands on each wing.
The immature stages, or larvae, resemble miniature scale insects.

Symptoms

As with all sucking insects, whiteflies cause both direct and indirect damage. Roses are directly damaged by larval and adult stages as the pests suck sap from the plants.
Premature defoliation is reflected in reduced boll development and lower yields and quality. Whiteflies also indirectly damage Roses by secreting honeydew and creating fertile conditions for fungal growth (sooty mold), interfering with plant's photosynthesis and lowering lint quality. Whiteflies also act as vectors of plant viruses, causing further damage to the crop.

Control

- Use sticky yellow plates.
- Apply products for whitefly control according to the development stage.
- Alternate between product chemical groups to reduce resistance
- When applying Neo-necotonoids,
  use mixtures to enhance efficacy and reduce risk of resistance.

Our solutions:

GRIZLY

LAMDEX


ADAMA

Diseases on Roses

Botrytis

The fungus causes Gray Mold disease, which isone of the most important diseases affecting greenhouse rose production in Kenya.

Symptoms

The disease is associated with high relative humidity, surfaces and moderate temperatures. Free moisture is trapped between the petals and rot appears on the flower.
In severe cases of Botrytis, black yellowish infections appear on stems.
This disease infects roses while still growing in the greenhouses but symptoms may not be visible until the flowers reach the pack house, where it develops rapidly.

Control

- Control the humidity by aerating the greenhouse
- Reduce the Botrytis inoculum by maintaining a clean growing area
- Remove excessive vegetative growth, old branches and flowers
- Maintain optimal growing conditions of temperature, light, humidity and fertilizer
- Use fungicides according to the recommendations
- Start fungicidal control when conditions conducive for Botrytis disease are present, before the first signs of disease appear.

Our solutions:

BANJO

BIGO

Downy Mildew

A very common disease of roses which occurs during periods of moderate temperatures and high humidity.
Downy Mildew is extremely contagious and will spread throughout your rose greenhouse very quickly if left untreated, laying waste to all the plants within a very short time.
Once it takes hold, it will defoliate a plant very rapidly.
While total defoliation does not immediately kill a plant, its loss of photosynthesizing ability stresses and weakens the plant to a degree that it becomes totally unproductive, a situation from which it may never recover.

Symptoms

- Leaves have reddish-black spots that are "angular" – having a flat side.
  When a spot comes to a leaf vein, it follows it.
- Advanced infections will have yellowing of leaves with brown necrotic areas and noticeable leaf abscission.
- Plants are rapidly defoliated, usually from the top down

Control

This disease can be especially severe on greenhouse grown roses where humid conditions exist for long time periods. Ventilation and reducing humidity below 85% will reduce disease development. Sanitation in the greenhouse will reduce the primary source of inoculum. Where damp humid conditions exist, systemic fungicides will give some control. Other fungicides can also be used but the persistence of the material through wet periods or rain is important to maintain protection.
Use all fungicides, in a preventive spray program because it will not help to cure the rose stems and leaves once they are already unmarketable.

Our solutions:

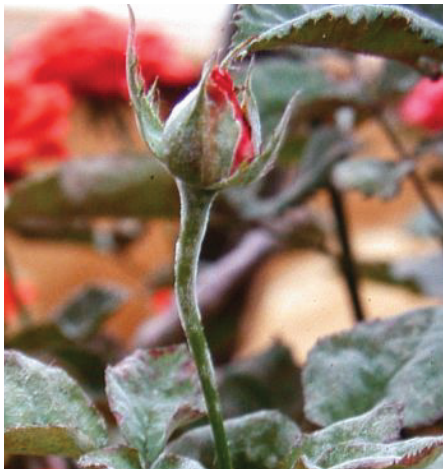
BIGO | FOLPAN | ODEON | SPHINX EXTRA

Powdery Mildew

The disease is more severe in warm and dry climates. This is because the fungus does not need the presence of water on the leaf surface for infection to occur. However, relative humidity of the air does need to be high for spore germination.
Therefore, the disease is common in crowded plantings where air circulation is poor and in damp, shaded areas. Incidence of infection increases as relative humidity rises to 90%, but it does not occur when leaf surfaces are wet. Young and succulent growth usually is more susceptible than older plant tissues.

Symptoms

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 filaments 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.



Control

The best control is through the use of resistant cultivars.
Because high relative humidity (greater than 95%) favors powdery mildew fungi, increased air movement around the plants in the greenhouse tend to reduce infection potential.
Several fungicides can be used to control powdery mildew. It is a good idea to alternate between different fungicides during the growing season. This is done to prevent the development of fungicide resistance in the natural powdery mildew population.

Our solutions:

ARDENT

NIMROD

Rust

Carnation rust attacks plants at any time from the cutting stage to maturity.

Symptoms

The infection is first evident as light, 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.

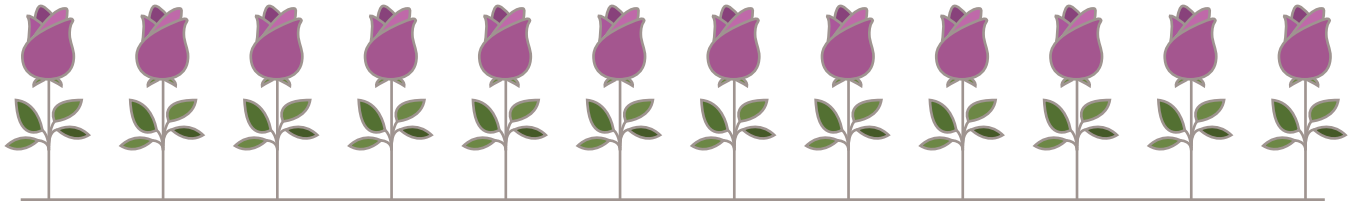
Control

Use of fungicides can provide protection from infection.
Use products when first signs of infection appear to prevent spread.

Our solutions:

ARDENT

MAXIDOR



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Aphids

Caterpillars

Caterpillars

Mites

Nematodes

Sucking insects

Sucking insects

Thrips

Thrips

Whiteflies

Botrytis

Botrytis

Botrytis

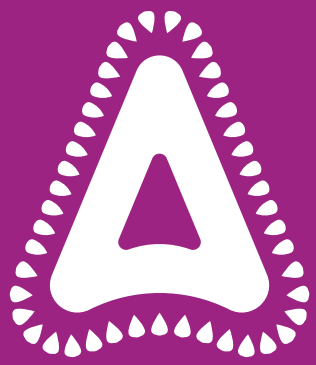
Downy Mildew

Downy Mildew

Downy Mildew

Powdery Mildew

Rust



Insecticides

APOLLO

A contact Acaracide for the control of eggs and motile stages of mites.
Apollo's unique mode of action provides effective ovidical and immature stage control. Adult female mites exposed to sprays or foliar deposits lay **non-viable eggs**.
Controlling the mite population is done through the life cycle interruption.

CROP	PESTS	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Spider mites (Eggs and first motile stages)	0.7L/Ha, 14ml/20L of water

Directions for use

If adult stages are present, it is advisable to tank-mix Apollo with an appropriate adulticide.
Apollo is particularly useful if application starts early in the season.
In order to prevent buildup of resistance to Apollo, it is recommended not to apply this product more than twice per season.

*Safe on Predatory mites

Formulation: SC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Clofentezine 500 g/l
Group: Mite growth inhibitors - 10A
Mode of action: Growth Regulation

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

ADAMA

GRIZLY

A combination of two different molecules which have systemic and contact activity against a wide spectrum of chewing and sucking insects.
Thanks to this unique combination, Grizly has an excellent, quick and long lasting activity against many pests.

CROP	PESTS	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Aphids, Whiteflies and Thrips	0.5L/Ha, 10ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Mix Grizly with water at the recommended rates and foliar apply on roses. Grizly can be applied by means of any suitable knapsack sprayer (including motorized) which is able to distribute the spray solution evenly and effectively over the target area.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: II

Active Ingredient: Novaluron 30 g/l
Group: Benzoylureas- 15
Mode of action: IGR (Insect growth regulator) Disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects molt

Active Ingredient: Imidacloprid 175 g/l
Group: Neonicotinoids - 4A
Mode of action: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, interfering with the transmission of stimuli in the insect nervous system

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

LAMDEX

Lamdex is a quick knockdown insecticide for the control of a broad spectrum of insect pests including aphids, thrips, whiteflies and caterpillars on roses.

CROP	PESTS	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Aphids, Thrips, Whiteflies and Caterpillars	0.35L/Ha, 7ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Start application as soon as the first signs of infestation appear.To prevent risk of developing pest resistance, it is recommended that Lamdex be alternated with products of different modes of action.

Formulation: EC
WHO class: II

Active Ingredient: Lambda-cyhalothrin
Group: Pyrethroids / Pyrethrins - 3A
Mode of action: Nerve Action

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

RIMON SUPRA

Insecticide for control of catepillars on roses through Insect growth regulation thus preventing the molting of the next developmental stages.

CROP	PESTS	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Caterpillars	0.5-0.75L/Ha,10-15ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Rimon Supra has limited knock down activity and is relatively slow acting. Therefore, for best results with Rimon Supra apply after the eggs and larva are cited on the crop. Apply at least two consecutive applications of Rimon Supra at 14 days interval to ensure full effectiveness.
Rimon Supra works by stomach and contact action and is not systemic in the plant. As such it is essential for applicator to ensure that good spray coverage of the target crop foliage is achieved. Use a high spray volume of 800-1000L per Ha.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Novaluron 100 g/l
Group: Benzoylureas- 15
Mode of action: IGR (Insect growth regulator) Disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects molt

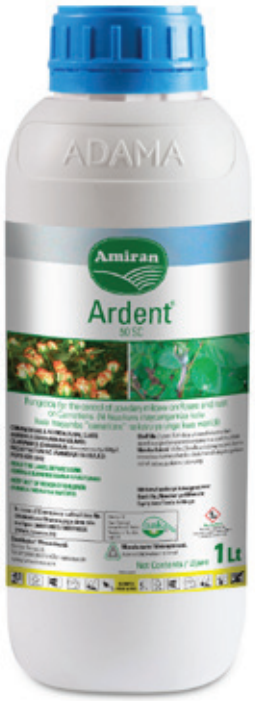
Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

Fungicides

ARDENT

A Fungicide for the control of powdery mildew on roses and rust on carnations.



CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Powdery mildew	0.5L/Ha, 10ml/20L of water
Carnations	Rust	0.5L/Ha, 10ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Start applying Ardent when the first signs of diseases infestation appear or when weather condition favor disease development. Spray Ardent regularly at 7 to 14 days interval depending on intensity of shoot growth and susceptibility of the variety.
Ensure good coverage of the crop canopy by using a spray volume of 1,000L per Ha.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: II

Active Ingredient: Kresoxim Methyl 500 g/l
Group: Oximino-acetates - C3
Mode of action: Inhibits spore germination and mycelial growth and has antisporulant activity.

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

BANJO

A protective fungicide for the control of botrytis on roses. Banjo is highly active against a number of stages of fungus development, from spore production to spore germination (it is particularly effective on the zoospore phase). When applied to roses, it remains primarily on the plant surface and kills fungal spores that come into contact with it.
Banjo is a respiration inhibitor with low resistance risk.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Botrytis	1L/Ha, 20ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Spraying should commence before disease infection.
Spray to ensure complete coverage of the foliage and stems, increasing the volume as growth progresses, particularly in dense crops and under high botrytis risk conditions.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Fluazinam 500 g/l
Group: 2,6-dinitroanilines-29
Mode of action: Respiration Inhibition

Grower Note:

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Always read the label before use

BIGO

A translaminar and contact fungicide for the control of Downy Mildew and Botrytis in roses.
Bigo is a combination of two different molecules Fluazinam and Dimethomorph which have translaminar and contact activity against Downy Mildew and Botrytis. Combining these two molecules with two different modes of action enables Bigo to target two diseases at once.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Downy Mildew and Botrytis	0.75L/Ha, 15ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Mix with water at the recommended rates and apply on roses before disease appears. Repeat 3 times every 10 days

Formulation: SC
WHO class: II

Active Ingredient: Fluazinam 200 g/l
Group: 2,6-dinitroanilines-29
Mode of action: Respiration Inhibition

Active Ingredient: Dimetomorph 200 g/l
Group: Carboxylic acid amides-40
Mode of action: Anti Sporulant Activity

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

Always read the label before use

FOLPAN

A contact fungicide for the control of downy mildew on roses. Being a multisite, folpet acts on different sites of the pathogen thus preventing the risk of resistance

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Downy mildew	2L/Ha, 40ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Start applying Folpan when the weather condition favors disease development in order to protect the crop.
Make protective sprays of Folpan regularly at a 7-days interval; or at a short interval during periods of intense-shoot growth and when serious infection is likely.
Use a spray volume of 1,000 to 1,500L per Ha for ornamental crops depending on the size of crop canopy to ensure thorough coverage.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Folpet 500 g/l
Group: Phthalimides- M4
Mode of action: Multi-Site Contact Activity

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

MASTERCOP

A fungicide and bactericide of the copper group, developed with a unique formulation of outstanding quality with very small particle size thus higher bio availability. High market quality of the roses is achieved thanks to unstained leaves and higher photosynthetic activity.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
*Roses	Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Botrytis	1 Lt/ha
*Roses	Agrobacterium tumefacians	2 Lt/ha

*Registered in Kenya, Label ext. for roses coming soon

Directions for use

Fill the tank mix with the water to half volume.
Add the recommended quantity of Mastercop.
Fill the tank mix to full volume and mix well before application.
Foliar apply on roses.

Mastercop is OMRI listed and can be used in certified organic production or food processing and handling.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: II

Active Ingredient: Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate 213.6 g/l (Equivalent to 60 g/l copper)
Group: M1
Mode of action: Multi-Site Contact Activity

Grower Note:

MAXIDOR

A systemic and translaminar fungicide for the control of powdery mildew on roses and rust & ring spot on carnations.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Powdery mildew	0.75ml/Ha, 15ml/20L of water
Carnations	Rust and Ring spot	0.75ml/Ha, 15ml/20L of water

Directions for use

Start applying Maxidor when the first signs of diseases infestation appear or when weather condition favor disease development. Spray Maxidor regularly at 7 to 14 days interval depending on intensity of shoot growth and susceptibility of the variety.
Ensure good coverage of the crop canopy by using a spray volume of 1,000L per Ha.

Formulation: SC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Azoxystrobin 250 g/l
Group: Quinone outside Inhibitors- 11
Mode of action: Respiration Inhibitor

Distributed By: Croptech

Grower Note:

NIMROD

A systemic and translaminar fungicide for the control of powdery mildew on roses, tomatoes, snow peas, pepper and mangoes. The unique fungicidal mode of action of Nimrod (pyrimidine type fungicide) is different from other commercial fungicides. Consequently, in addition to its high efficacy on Powdery Mildew, Nimrod is an excellent choice for integration into Fungicide Resistance Management Programs.
Nimrod is safe to many important beneficials, predatory mites and parasitic wasps.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Powdery mildew	2.5-3.0L/Ha, 50-60ml/20L of water

Directions for use

The timing, number and rate of application of Nimrod for the control of different powdery mildew diseases, will vary according to the treatment required (protectant or curative activity).
Nimrod is compatible with many other insecticides, fungicides and wetting agents.

Formulation: EC
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Bupirimate 250 g/L
Group: Hydroxy- (2-amino-) pyrimidines-8
Mode of action: Synthesis of nucleic acids in the fungi

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:

Always read the label before use

ODEON

A contact fungicide for the preventive control of downy mildew and botrytis. Odeon works on various sites on the pathogen making it a very good tool in preventing pathogen resistance.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Downy mildew, Botrytis	1.2-1.5Kg/Ha, 24-30g/20L of water

Directions for use

Half fill the tank with water. Add the required amount of Odeon and water in a separate container, and mix well until the mixture is thoroughly uniform. Add the mixture to the tank and add water to the required amount as the agitator is running.
Spray to ensure complete coverage of the foliage and stems, increasing the volume as growth progresses, particularly in dense crops and under high Botrytis risk conditions.

Formulation: WG
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Chlorothalonil 825 g/kg
Group: Chloronitriles (phthalonitriles)– M5
Mode of action: Multi-site Contact Activity

Grower Note:

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Always read the label before use

SPHINX EXTRA

A local systemic and contact fungicide for the control of downy mildew on roses.
Sphinx Extra is a combination of two leading fungicides with different modes of action.
The combination of multiple sites of action allows inhibition of sporulation activity which helps prevent the spread of the disease between plants.
The multisite action also helps to prevent the risk of developing resistance thus making Sphinx Extra an excellent tool in the spray program.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE
Roses	Downy mildew	2.0-2.5Kg/Ha, 40-50g/20L of water

Directions for use

Start application at first signs of disease occurrence. Repeat after every 7-14 days as necessary. Use a spray volume of 1,000-1,500L/Ha depending on the size of crop canopy to ensure thorough coverage.

Formulation: WDG
WHO class: III

Active Ingredient: Dimethomorph 113 g/kg
Group: Carboxylic acid amides-40
Mode of action: Antisporulant Activity

Active Ingredient: Folpet 600 g/kg
Group: Phthalimides -M4
Mode of action: Multi Site Contact Activity

Distributed By: AMIRAN

Grower Note:


ADAMA

General Notes

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NOTE: PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THE SPECIFIC PRODUCT LABEL FOR MAXIMUM EFFICACY AND SAFETY

ADAMA