

Nimrod

The best solution for Powdery Mildew on roses

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ADAMA

POWDERY MILDEW ON ROSES

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 funga 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.

CONDITIONS

Powdery mildew 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.

Disease on leaves, stem and bud

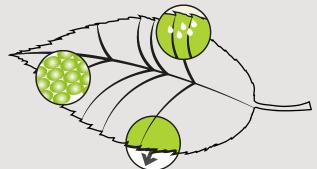
POWDERY MILDEW MANAGEMENT

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 tends 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.

NIMROD THREE WAY ACTION ON POWDERY MILDEW

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.





SYSTEMIC

After application Nimrod rapidly spreads through the xylem within the leaf to give rain fast protection against the disease

VAPOUR

Vapour action helps to give effective control where the foliage is dense and complete spray cover is difficult, and enables redistribution across leaf surface

TRANSLAMINAR

Nimrod passes through the leaf to control Powdery Mildew on the unsprayed surface

BENEFITS FOR THE FARMER





Higher yields of flowers



Safe and easy to use



Perfect coveragefast acting





effect on the



A powerful tool to counter resistance development



DIRECTION 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).

COMPATIBILITY

Nimrod is compatible with many other insecticides, fungicides and wetting agents. Always refer to the label instructions for mixing recommendations. It is recommended to alternate Nimrod with fungicides with a different

mode of action, or chemical properties such as Sulphur,

DMI (Demethylation Inhibitors), Strobilurin type and other fungicide groups.

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Сгор	Disease	Application rate
Roses , Mangoes, Tomatoes, Pepper, Snow peas	Powdery mildew	2.5 - 3.0 L/Ha 250 - 300ml/100L of water 50 - 60ml in 20L of water

Integrated Pest Management (I.P.M)

Nimrod is safe to many important beneficials , predatory mites and parasitic wasps such as: Amblyseius, Chrysopa, Coccygomimus, Encarsia Phytoseiulus, Metaseiulus, Stehorus, Syrphus, Trichogramma, Typhlodromus, Orius, and other species.

In addition Nimrod has no effect on pollinators such as honeybees and bumblebees.

Always read the label carefully before use

Manufactured by:



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