



What defines a great pesticide?
CHICO believes
that a great pesticide must meet
growers' satisfaction



深圳市祁科作物科技有限公司
CHICO CROP SCIENCE CO.,LTD

深圳市罗湖区人民南路天安国际大厦C座

Rm 903,Unit C, Tian An International Bldg.,Renmin South Rd., Shenzhen,
China. Tel: +86-755-8218 1086 82386660 Fax: +86-755-25919993
E-mail: info@chicocrop.com Http://www.chicocrop.com P.C.:518001



go green go harvest

创见 绿色 未来



CHICO

COMPANY PROFILE



Chico Crop science Co.,Ltd.is a high agro-tech company specialized in providing comprehensive nutrition for crops seed treatment and systematic prevention and control of crop diseases,pests and weeds.Over the years,the Company has been committed to research of plant nutrition and agrochemical products as well as production and sales of related products, in order to achieve economical investment, environment-friendly planting, and good harvest for global growers.

“Customized,green,economical and efficient” are the essentials of Chico s philosophy of developing agriculture by science and technology. The unique understanding of and focus on agriculture is the fundamental source for Chico to continuously innovate and promote related products.With years of experience in the plant protection industry, interpreting the needs of customers and growers,and cooperating with domestic and foreign research institutes,laboratories,and raw material producers,Chico has developed a series of finished products and solutions that meet various planting needs of different customers.Chico will always work together with global partners and growers and strive to build a green earth with good harvest.

CERTIFICATE DISPLAY



China Pesticide Business License



National High-tech Enterprise



Our team



Office



Company culture



Laboratory



Patent Certificate





PRODUCT CATALOGUE



Insecticides			
Abamectin	1.8%EC, 1.8%WP, 3%WP	Abamectin 0.2% + Chlorpyrifos 41.8% ★Abamectin 3% + Dibenzoyl-1-tert-butylhydrazine 30%	42%EC 33%WP
Acephate	30%EC	Abamectin 0.5% + Imidacloprid 4.5%	5%EC
Acetamiprid	20%SL, 20%SP, 40%WG, 70%WP	Abamectin 0.4% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.6%	2%EC
Beta-cypermethrin	4.5%EC	Abamectin 0.1% + Triazophos 19.9%	20%EC
Carbosulfan	10%GR, 200g/L EC	Acetamiprid 15% + Flonicamid 20%	35%WG
★Chlorfenapyr	24%SC	Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5%	3.5%ME, 3.5%EC
Chlorpyrifos	30%EW, 36%CS, 480g/L EC	Acetamiprid 20% + Pyridaben 25%	45%WP
Cyromazine	80%WP	Beta-cypermethrin 2.5% + Chlorpyrifos 9.5%	12%EC
Deltamethrin	2.5%EC	Beta-cypermethrin 3% + Emamectin benzoate 0.2%	3.2%ME
Diafenthiuron	50%SC	Beta-cypermethrin 2.5% + Malathion 27.5%	30%EC
Diflubenzuron	25%WP	Bifenthrin 2% + Imidacloprid 3%	5%EC
Dinotefuran	20%SG, 50%WG	Buprofezin 18% + Imidacloprid 2%	20%WP
Emamectin benzoate	2.3%ME, 5%WVG, 5%WP	Buprofezin 6% + Isoprocarb 19%	25%WP, 25%EC
Fenpropathrin	20%EC	Chlorpyrifos 15% + Phoxim 25%	40%EC
Fenvalerate	20%EC, 40%EC	Clothianidin 10% + Pymetrozine 50%	60%WG
Fipronil	50g/L SC	★Dinotefuran 10% + Pymetrozine 40%	50%WG
★Flonicamid	20%WG	★Emamectin benzoate 10% + Indoxacarb 8%	18%WP
★Hexaflumuron	5%EC, 10%SC	Fenobucarb 20% + Pymetrozine 10%	30%SC
Imidacloprid	20%SL, 25%WP, 480g/L SC, 70%WG	Fenobucarb 21% + Triazophos 14%	35%EC
Indoxacarb	150g/L SC, 30%SC	Fenvalerate 5% + Malathion 15%	20%EC
Lambda-cyhalothrin	2.5%EW, 25g/L EC	Fenvalerate 2.5% + Omethoate 22.5%	25%EC
Lufenuron	50g/L EC	Hexaflumuron 2% + Phoxim 18%	20%EC
Methomyl	10%WP	Imidacloprid 2% + Monosultap 60%	62%WP
★Methoxyfenozide	24%SC	Imidacloprid 1% + Triazophos 20%	21%EC
Nitenpyram	10%AS, 50%WP	★Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% + Thiamethoxam 10%	15%SC
Profenofos	50%EC	★Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45%	60%WG
Pymetrozine	25%SC, 70%WP	Nitenpyram 20% + Thiamethoxam 30%	50%WG
Thiacloprid	48%SC	Phoxim 25% + Triazophos 15%	40%EC
Thiamethoxam	3%GR, 25%WG, 50%WG	★Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45%	11.8%SC
Triazophos	20%EC		
Abamectin 0.4% + Acetamiprid 8.4%	8.8%EC		
Abamectin 0.3% + Beta-cypermethrin 1.5%	1.8%EC		

Fungicides

★Thiodiazole copper 18%+ Kasugamycin 2%	20%SC
---	-------



PRODUCT CATALOGUE



★Propamocarb hydrochloride 63%+ Fluopicolide 7%	70%SC	Tricyclazole	40%SC, 75%WP, 75%WG
Azoxystrobin	250g/L SC, 40%WP	Triflumizole	40%WP
Boscalid	50%WG	★Azoxystrobin 20%+ Difenoconazole 12.5%	32.5%SC
Propineb	70% WP	Azoxystrobin 10% + Hexaconazole 20%	30%WP
Carbendazim	25%WP	★Azoxystrobin 3% + Jingtangmycin A 9%	12%WP
Carboxin	12%WP	Azoxystrobin 25% + Tebuconazole 50%	75%WP
Chlorothalonil	75%WP	Carbendazim 20% + Mancozeb 20%	40%WP
Cyazofamid	20%SC	Carbendazim 68% + Tebuconazole 12%	80%WP
Difenoconazole	10%WG	Carbendazim 15% + Thiram 35%	50%WP
Epoxiconazole	30%SC	Carboxin 10% + Tebuconazole 10%	20%WP
Fenoxanil	20%SC, 40%SC	★Cyazofamid 10% + Cymoxanil 50%	60%WG
Fluazinam	50%SC	Cymoxanil 20% + Dimethomorph 50%	70%WG
Flusilazole	400g/L EC	★Cymoxanil 30% + Famoxadone 22.5%	52.5%WG
Flutriafol	25%SC	Cymoxanil 8% + Mancozeb 64%	72%WP
Fosetyl-aluminium	80%WG	Cymoxanil 18% + Metiram 50%	68%WG
Hexaconazole	30%SC	★Cymoxanil 14% + Propamocarb 14%	28%WP
Hymexazol	15%AS	Cymoxanil 30% + Pyraclostrobin 8%	38%WG
Iprodione	500g/L SC	Cymoxanil 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25%	75%WG
Kresoxim-methyl	30%SC	Difenoconazole 20% + Dithianon 55%	75%WG
Mancozeb	80%WP	★Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20%	28%SC
Moroxydine hydrochloride	80%WP	Difenoconazole 9% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 54%	63%SC
Myclobutanil	40%SC	★Difenoconazole 150g/L + Propiconazol 150g/L	300g/L EC
Prochloraz	450g/L EW	Hexaconazole 5% + Isoprothiolane 30%	35% SC
Procymidone	80%WP	Hexaconazole 2.5% + Jingtangmycin A 8.5%	11%WP
Propiconazol	250g/L	Iprobenfos 13.5% + Tricyclazole 6.5%	20%WP
Pyraclostrobin	20%WG, 25%SC, 30%EC, 50%WG	Iprodione 8% + Prochloraz 8%	16%SC
Pyrimethanil	40%SC	★Kasugamycin 2% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 28%	30%AS
Thifluzamide	240g/L SC, 30%SC	Mancozeb 48% + Metalaxy 10%	58%WP
Tebuconazole	430g/L	Mancozeb 56% + Oxadixyl 8%	64%WP
★Thiodiazole copper	20%SC	Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5%	60%WP
Thiophanate-methyl	500g/L SC, 70%WP	★Propiconazol 125g/L + Tricyclazole 400g/L	525g/L SE
Thiram	70%WP	Thiophanate-methyl 40% + Thiram 30%	70%WP



PRODUCT CATALOGUE



Herbicides

Bispyribac-sodium	40%SC, 80%WP
Carfentrazone-ethyl	20%WP
Clodinafop-propargyl	8%EW, 15%ME, 15%WP, 20%WP, 24%EC
Clomazone	480g/L EC
Clopyralid	30%AS
Cyhalofop-butyl	10%ME, 15%EW, 20%OD
Diquat	20%AS
Fomesafen	250g/L AS
Glufosinate-ammonium	200g/L AS
Glyphosate	68%SG
Haloxypop-P-methyl	108g/L EC
Lactofen	240g/L EC
Mesotrione	40%SC
Nicosulfuron	40g/L OD
Penoxsulam	25g/L OD
★Pendimethalin	450g/L CS
Picloram	24%AS
Pyribenzoxim	5%EC, 10%OD
Quinclorac	30%SC, 50%WP
Quizalofop-P-ethyl	5%EC
Tribenuron-methyl	75%WG
2,4-D 20.6% + Picloram 5.4%	26%AS
Ametryn 45% + Diuron 25% + MCPA 10%	80%WP
★Atrazine 22.5% + Fluroxypyr 5% + Nicosulfuron 2.5%	30%OD
Atrazine 22.5% + Nicosulfuron 2.5%	25%OD
Benazolin-ethyl 15% + Quizalofop-P-ethyl 2.5	17.5%EC
Fluoroglyphen-ethyl 0.8% + Glufosinate-ammonium 19.2%	20%ME
Bensulfuron-methyl 5.6% + Isoproturon 32% + Pendimethalin 12.4%	50%WP
Bensulfuron-methyl 3% + Quinclorac 33%	36%WP
Butachlor 32% + Oxadiazon 10%	42%EC
★Clodinafop-propargyl 4.5% + Isoproturon 55.5%	60%WP
★Cyhalofop-butyl 15% + Penoxsulam 3%	18%OD

★Penoxsulam 2.5% + Quinclorac 22.5%	25%SC
★Pretilachlor 14.5% + Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl 1.5%	16%GG
★Cyhalofop-butyl 10%+ Metamifop 10%	20%EC
★Pinoxaden 5%	5%EC
★Atrazine 24%+ Topramezone 1%	25%OD

Acaricides

Bifenazate	43%SC
Buprofezin	25%WP
Etoxazole	20%SC
Propargite	57%EC, 73%EC
Pyridaben	15%EC, 20%SC, 20%WP
Spirodiclofen	34%SC
Abamectin 1% + Pyridaben 20%	21%SC
Acetamiprid 7% + Beta-cypermethrin 3.5%	10.5%EC
★Bifenazate 25% + Etoxazole 15%	40%SC
Buprofezin 22% + Spirotetramat 11%	33%SC
Chlorpyrifos 18% + Buprofezin 22%	40%SC
Clofentezine 3% + Pyridaben 7%	10%SC

Nematicides

★Abamectin 2% + Fosthiazate 13%	15%GR
---------------------------------	-------

Molluscicides

★Niclosamide	70%WP
--------------	-------

Plant Growth Regulator

Abscisic acid	5%SG
Flumetralin	125g/L EC
Mepiquat chloride	250g/L AS
Paclobutrazol	15%WP, 25%SC
Thidiazuron	50%WP
(24-epi)Brassinolide 0.002% + Gibberellic acid(A4,A7) 0.398%	0.4%AS
★Brassinolide	0.01%SL, 0.01%SP



PRODUCT CATALOGUE



Fungicides

★Forchlorfenuron	0.01%SL
★Gibberellic Acid	10%TB, 20%SP
★Sodium Nitrophenolate	1.8%SL

Seed Coatings

Carbosulfan	35%ZGF
Difenoconazole	30g/L FS
Fludioxonil	25g/L FS
Imidacloprid	600g/LFS
Tebuconazole	60g/L FS
Thiamethoxam	48%FS, 70%WS
★Carboxin 13% + Thiamethoxam 18% + Thiram 13%	44%FS
Carboxin 200g/L + Thiram 200g/L	400g/L FS
Difenoconazole 2% + Imidacloprid 34%	36%FS
★Fludioxonil 25g/L + Metalaxyl-M 37.5g/L	62.5g/L FS

Grain Storage

Malathion	70%EC
Pirimiphos-methyl	55%EC
★Deltamethrin 0.2% + Pirimiphos-methyl 1.8%	2%DP





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Chlorfenapyr	24%SC

Product Feature:

Chlorfenapyr is a precursor of insecticide, which itself has no toxic killing effect on insects. But after insects eat or touch chlorfenapyr, it is converted into a specific insecticidally active compound inside their bodies under the action of multifunctional oxidase. The targets are mitochondria in somatic cells of the insect. The synthesis and biological functions of the cells are stopped due to lack of energy. After spraying the drug, pest activity weakens, spots appear, color changes, and eventually stops activity, coma, paralysis, leading to death.



Advantage:

1. Chlorfenapyr is a pyrrole insecticides and acaricide with a novel structure. It has excellent control effect on drilling, piercing-sucking and chewing pests and mites. More effective than cypermethrin and cyfluthrin. Stronger than dicofol and cyhexatin.
2. Broad insecticidal spectrum; combined with gastric toxicity and contact killing effect; effect duration lasts for 10 days.
3. Low toxicity and high efficiency. No cross resistance with other pesticides.

Applicable Crops:

Cruciferous vegetables such as cabbage, kale, Chinese cabbage, and pakchoi, beans, cowpea, leek, cucumber, chieh-qua, eggplant, tea, apple, pear, citrus, etc.



Kale Cucumber Eggplant Pakchoi Leek

Targets:

Various pests such as diamondback moth, the small white, beet armyworm, tropical armyworm, cabbage webworm, mustard aphid, leafminer, and thrips.



Plutella xylostella Thrip Aphid Beet armyworm Prodenia litura

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cabbage	Beet armyworm	375-495 ml/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Diamondback moth	375-495 ml/ha	Spray
Cucumber	Tropical armyworm	600-750 ml/ha	Spray
Eggplant	Thrips	300-450 ml/ha	Spray
Eggplant	Red spider mite	300-450 ml/ha	Spray
Tea	Tea green leafhopper	375-450 ml/ha	Spray
Pear	Psyllids	Diluted to 1250-2500 times	Spray
Apple	Prodenia litura	Diluted to 4000-6000 times	Spray

1. **Cucumber:** Apply at the peak of egg hatching or early larval stage., applying once every 7-10 days, and use it twice consecutively, and no more than 2 uses per growing season.
2. **Eggplant:** Use the drug before the nymph stage, thrips nymph stage or early larvae stage, and before the peak of the pest occurs. The safety interval is 7 days, and no more than 2 uses per growing season.
3. **Tea tree:** Apply the drug during the nymph's flourishing period, once. The safety interval is 7 days, and no more than 1 use per growing season.
4. **Apple tree:** Apply the pesticide in the peak period of egg hatching, and apply it once every 7-10 days, and use it twice consecutively. The safety interval is 14 days, and it is used no more than 2 times in each growing season.
5. **Pear tree:** Foliar spray 1-2 times. The drug was started at the early stage of the young larvae (1-2 instars), and the first control was carried out when the shoots were 5 cm long. If there are overlapping generations of nymphs, the drug should be used twice consecutively, with an interval of 7-10 days, and the safety interval is 14 days. It is used no more than 2 times in each growing season.

Cautions:

1. Each crop can only be used up to 2 times to avoid drug resistance; the safety interval on cruciferous vegetables is tentatively set at 14 days.
2. Sensitive to cruciferous vegetables or melon crops such as watermelon, zucchini, bitter melon, melon, muskmelon, winter melon, pumpkin, hanging melon, loofah, etc. It is not recommended for use during the tender leaf stage.
3. This product is toxic to fish, and cannot be directly sprayed to the water and water source; because of its toxicity to aquatic organisms, there are potential risks in the application of rice fields.



FABIA®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Fonicamid	20%WDG

Product Feature:

Flonicamid is a new low-toxic pyridamide insecticide and insect growth regulator. In addition to contact and stomach toxicity, this product also has a good nerve agent and fast antifeedant effect. Pests with piercing-sucking mouth parts such as aphids eat or inhale sap with flonicamid, they will be quickly prevented from eating and sucking the sap and eventually die from starvation.



Advantage:

1. This product is an antifeedant for pests in homoptera. With a different mechanism of action from other insecticides, it has a wide insecticidal spectrum, high efficiency and low toxicity. It has good effects in controlling aphids on cucumber, potato and apple, and other pests with piercing-sucking mouth parts such as thrips, tea green leafhopper, planthoppers, and whiteflies.
2. Strong permeability in plants.
3. Good rain resistance and long lasting effects.

Applicable Crops:

Apple, pear, peach, plum, strawberry, cucumber, melon, watermelon, gourd, cabbage, tomato, eggplant, pepper, potato, brown mustard, spinach, lettuce, beans, celery, wheat, corn, cotton, citrus, sunflower, tea, ornamental plants, etc.



Apple



Strawberry



Potato



Celery



Citrus

Targets:

It is mainly used to control various aphids, greenhouse whiteflies, tobacco whitefly, tea green leafhopper, brown planthopper, and various thrips, etc.



Greenhouse whitefly



Aphid



Bemisia tabaci



Tea lesser leafhopper



Brown planthopper

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cucumber	Aphid	225-375 g/ha	Spray
Tea tree	Green leafhopper	300-375 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice planthopper	300-375 g/ha	Spray
Apple	Aphid	Diluted to 5000-9000 times	Spray
Pear tree	Pear psyllium	Diluted to 5000-8000 times	Spray

1. For the prevention and control of various aphids, it can be sprayed evenly at the initial stage of the pest. To achieve the desired control effect, it can be sprayed again after 7 days to effectively control the continued harm and spread of aphids.
2. In the prevention and control of rice planthoppers and brown planthoppers, the product can be applied at the peak of the young instar nymphs of rice planthoppers, focusing on spraying evenly and thoroughly to the middle and lower parts of rice and the front and back of the leaves.

Cautions:

1. Prepare the solution according to the amount required. The prepared solution should be used up once.
2. For cucumber, this product is used no more than 3 times per season; for apple, up to 2 times per season; for potato, 2 times at most per season.
Safe interval: 3 days for cucumbers, 21 days for apples and 7 for potatoes day.
3. Since this agent is an insect antifeedant, the death of aphids can only be seen with the naked eye 2-3 days after application. Be careful not to repeat the application.
4. It is recommended that pesticides with different action mechanisms be used in rotation to delay the development of resistance.



HUMMER®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Hexaflumuron	5%EC, 10%SC

Product Feature:

This product is a benzoylurea insecticide and an inhibitor of chitin synthesis. Its mechanism of action is to inhibit chitin formation, hinder the normal molting and metamorphosis of pests, and also inhibit the feeding rate of pests. The product is particularly effective to control pests in the genus of cotton bollworm. It also has good effects in killing pests of the family Noctuidae, including cabbage diamondback moth, beet armyworm, gypsy moth, lackey moth, coniferous tussock moth, and corn earworm.



Advantage:

1. High insecticidal activity and broad insecticidal spectrum.
2. High killing efficiency, faster insecticidal effects than other benzoylurea insecticides.
3. It has relatively high ovicidal activity by contact, and can be applied alone or mixed with other agents in application.
4. The application period is not strict, and can control pests that have developed resistance to organophosphorus and pyrethroid insecticides.

Applicable Crops:

It can be used to control pests on cotton, tomato, pepper, cruciferous vegetables, apple, peach, citrus etc.



Cotton Tomato Pepper Peach Cruciferous Vegetables

Targets:

It is mainly used to control various Coleoptera, Diptera and Homoptera pests, such as the small white, diamondback moth, beet armyworm, cabbage armyworm, oriental tobacco budworm, apple leafminer, leafminer, leaf roller, cotton semi-looper, chive gnat, and the family Limacodidae.



Cabbage caterpillar Plutella xylostella Beet armyworm Mamestra brassicae Oriental tobacco budworm

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cotton	Cotton bollworm	1800-2400 ml/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Diamondback moth	750-1125 ml/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Beet armyworm	900-1125 ml/ha	Spray
Leek	Chive gnat	4500-6000 ml/ha	Irrigate the roots

1. When the leek crop are seriously damaged by larvae and the tip of the leek leaf starts to turn yellow and soft, dilute the product with water, remove the sprayer nozzle, spray the irrigation medicine (or use other methods to irrigate the root) at the root of the leek, then water the crop. Safety interval is 21 days, with a maximum of one application per season.
2. The safety interval for cabbage is 21 days, and the crops can be used up to 2 times per season.
3. Do not apply it in windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour..

Cautions:

1. If the product is applied at a higher concentration than required, the young shoots and leaves would be slightly burned on the edges. Pay attention to strictly following the instructions in terms of the concentration of the drug during application, so as to avoid damaging the crop.
2. This product should not be mixed with alkaline pesticides or substances.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Abamectin 3% + Dibenzoyl-1-tert-butylhydrazine 30%	33%WP

Product Feature:

This product is a compound preparation of insect growth regulators and bio-source pesticides. It has stomach toxicity and contact killing effects on pests, and has a good control effect on rice leaf roller borer. It is an insect growth regulator that has a good control effect on Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera insects. By reducing or inhibiting the feeding ability of larvae and adults, it accelerates the peeling of insects and reduces spawning. It hinders the reproduction of insects to achieve insecticidal effect. It is systemic pesticide and with stomach action to pest, it will take effect 48 hours after application, with a longer duration of effect.



Advantage:

1. With strong systemic conductivity, it is highly effective for heartworms and leaf curlers.
2. The duration of effects is more than 20 days.
3. It is an insect growth regulator with a unique mechanism of action, which is not easy to develop resistance.
4. This product is a compound preparation of insect growth regulators and bio-source pesticides. with our unique formulation.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, cotton, vegetables, tea, fruits, etc.



Rice



Soybean



Cotton



Cabbage



Apple

Targets:

Striped rice borer, beet armyworm, leaf roller, looper, leafworm



Striped rice borer



Beet armyworm



Looper



Leafworm



Leaf roller

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice leafroller	375-450 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Striped rice stem borer	375-450 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice yellow stem borer	375-450 g/ha	Spray

1. The safe interval for using this product on rice is 14 days, and it can be used at most once during the growth period.
2. It's better to apply the product during the dry sheathing period caused by the heartworm and the egg incubation period of the leaf curl insects. Since this product has enduring effects, it is recommended to use it in the earlier period.

Cautions:

1. This product cannot be mixed with alkaline pesticides.
2. It is forbidden to use this product during the flowering period of flowering plants, and pay attention to the impact on bee colonies nearby when using.
3. Flowering plants are banned during flowering period, and they should pay close attention to the impact on nearby bee colonies when using.
4. This product is highly toxic to aquatic organisms such as fish, fkeep far away from aquaculture areas, rivers and other water bodies when during application. Do not use this product in rice-shrimp or crab intercropping fields.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5%	3.5%ME, 3.5%EC

Product Feature:

This product is a combination of neonicotinoid systemic insecticide and pyrethroid insecticide, which has good effects in killing insects by contact and good osmosis and systemic conductivity. It mainly acts on the axonal conduction and nicotinic acetylcholinesterase of the pest, paralyzing its nerves and finally causing its death. A reasonable mixture of these two ingredients has excellent effects in controlling cabbage aphids.



Advantage:

1. This product has a wide insecticidal spectrum, having good effects in killing various pests and mites with piercing-sucking mouthparts.
2. It can kill insects by contact, cause gastric toxicity and has good osmosis, showing characteristics of being fast and effective in eliminating insects, requiring a low dosage, and having high activity and obvious insecticidal effects.
3. It has good stability and a long residual effect period. The duration of its effects can be about 20 days.
4. It is applicable to a wide range of crops, having good effects in controlling various common pests on field crops, vegetables and fruits.

Applicable Crops:

It is mainly used for citrus, wheat, cotton, cruciferous vegetables (such as cabbage and kale), wheat, jujube, etc.



Citrus Wheat Cotton Cabbage Jujube

Targets:

It is used to control piercing-sucking mouthparts pests such as aphids, Aplygus lucorum, flea beetle, whiteflies, and red spider mites.



Aphid Aplygus lucorum Phyllotreta vittata Fabricius Aleyrodid Red spider mite

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cotton	Aphids	330-510 ml/ha	Spray

1. This product should be used in the early peak stage of the occurrence of aphids. Pay attention to spraying the drug evenly on crops during application. The safety interval of this product on cabbage is 7 days, and it should not be used more than twice in each growing season.
2. This product is applied at the initial stage of cotton aphids, spraying 1-2 times with an interval of 14 days; the safety interval of this product on cotton is 21 days, and it can be used up to 2 times per season.
3. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. This product cannot be mixed with alkaline pesticides or other alkaline substances, so as to avoid decomposition and failure in its effects.
2. This product is toxic to aquatic organisms such as bees, fishes, and silkworms. Avoid impact on the surrounding bee colony during application.



PADAN®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Dinotefuran 10% + Pymetrozine 40%	50%WDG

Product Feature:

This product is a combination of dinotefuran and pymetrozine. Dinotefuran can kill insects by contact and cause gastric toxicity by acting on the neurotransmission system of insects; it can be quickly absorbed by plants and widely distributed in crops. Pymetrozine can permanently paralyze the mouth parts of piercing-sucking pests, so that they cannot feed normally and quickly stop damaging the crop and die from hunger. The compound preparation has excellent effects in controlling rice planthoppers.



Advantage:

1. This product has fast effects. When the rice planthopper comes into contact with the product, the needle oral blocking effect occurs, and the rice planthopper immediately stop feeding.
2. It has high insecticidal efficiency and low toxicity to plants, with characteristics of killing insects by contact, causing gastric toxicity and having strong translocation and conductivity.
3. It has a unique mode of action and is effective for killing insects in different stages including nymphs, larvae and adults.
4. It has good enduring effects in controlling rice planthoppers.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, cotton, vegetables, fruits, etc.



Citrus



Rice



Cotton



Cabbage



Apple

Targets:

It can be used to control most Homoptera pests, especially aphids, whiteflies, leafhoppers and planthoppers.



Aphid



Aleyrodid



Leafhopper



Planthopper



Beet armyworm

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice planthoppers	180-240 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Striped rice stemborer	180-240 g/ha	Spray
Ornamental chrysanthemum	Aphids	165-210 g/ha	Spray

1. When using this product to control rice planthoppers, use at least 30 kg of solution for per mu (666.7m²) of land in the peak egg hatching period or the peak early instar larval stage of pests, spray it evenly and thoroughly on the crop, especially on the lower part of the rice.
2. Improve the effects of the product by maintaining a shallow layer of water in the field. Increase the dosage appropriately in regions of high drug resistance.
3. The safety interval of this product on rice is 21 days, and it should be used once at most in each growing season.
4. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. Avoid mixing with alkaline agents during application.
2. It is recommended that pesticides with different action mechanisms to be used in rotation;
3. This product is highly toxic to bees and silkworms, and toxic to trichogrammatidae and aquatic organisms such as fish. During application, it should avoid affecting the surrounding bee colonies.
4. It is prohibited to use this product when the surrounding plants are in the flowering period or there are sericulture gardens nearby.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Emamectin benzoate 10%+ Indoxacarb 8%	18%WP

Product Feature:

The active ingredients of this product are Emamectin Benzoate and Indoxacarb. Emamectin Benzoate is a biochemical insecticide, which can cause gastric toxicity and kill pests by contact. Indoxacarb is an oxadiazine insecticide. It poisons pests by interfering with their sodium ion channels, so that they become instantly paralyzed and eventually die. It mainly causes gastric toxicity, while having the activity of killing insects by contact. After application, the pest would immediately stop eating. Indoxacarb has superior effects in protecting crops and is resistant to rain wash. The combination of these two active ingredients generates a synergistic effect. Experiments show that this mixture has excellent effects in controlling rice leafroller, cabbage diamondback moth and so on.



Advantage:

This compound preparation has strong contact killing effects and can cause gastric toxicity. Although it has no systematic activity, it can easily penetrate into the leaves to kill the pests under the epidermis of plants. This product has good enduring effects in controlling rice leafrollers.

1. It is specially developed for fighting against older larvae or pests that have developed resistance to pesticides. with high concentration of active ingredient, it has quick effects and can kill pests within 24 hours after application.
2. It has a wide spectrum, with good effects in controlling most Noctuidae pests.
3. It has low toxicity and high insecticidal efficiency with a long residual period, not easy to be washed away by rain and develop resistance.
4. This product has a unique formulation by adopting the advanced suspension technology, with fine particle size, it can disperses automatically when getting into water, thus it can be applied in drones spraying.

Applicable Crops:

It can be applied to rice, cotton, potato, eggplant, lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, kale, tomato, cucumber, pepper, tea, grape, apple, pear, peach, apricot, etc.



Lettuce Grape Pear Cabbage Tea

Targets:

It has good effects in controlling rice leafroller, striped rice stem borer, rice yellow stem borer, the small white, tropical armyworm, looper, armyworm, cotton bollworm, etc.



Rice leaf roller Loopworm Prodenia litura Oriental armyworm Cotton bollworm

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice leafroller	150-210 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Striped rice stem borer	150-210 g/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Beet armyworm	180-270 g/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Diamondback moth	180-270 g/ha	Spray

1. Spray the solution evenly during the incubation period of the eggs of the rice leaf roller or the initial period of the occurrence of young larvae.
2. Apply it on rice once at most in each season. The safety interval is 28 days.
3. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. It is recommended to use this product with other pesticides with a different mode of action alternately, so as to delay the development of resistance.
2. This product is toxic to bees and silkworms. During application, it should avoid affecting the surrounding bee colonies. It is forbidden to use this product when the surrounding plants are in the flowering period or there are sericulture gardens nearby.
3. This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. When using this product, keep it away from aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies. It is forbidden to clean used tools in river ponds and other water bodies.



OPTIMA®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% + Thiamethoxam 10%	15%SC

Product Feature:

This product is an insecticide composed of Thiamethoxam and Lambda-Cyhalothrin. It can inhibit the conduction at the axons of insects, making them keep away from the crop, knocking them down and killing them by poisoning. At the same time, it can selectively inhibit the nicotinic acetylcholinesterase receptor in the central nervous system of insects, thereby blocking the normal conduction in the system and resulting in the paralysis and instant death of the pests. This mixed formulation has excellent effects in controlling wheat aphids and tea green leafhoppers, and it can be used to effectively control various Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Hymenoptera pests, such as aphids, leafhoppers, whiteflies, and planthoppers.



Advantage:

1. This mixed formulation can cause strong gastric toxicity, kill insects by contact and is systematic. It can effectively control pests with piercing-sucking and chewing mouth parts, while delaying the development of drug resistance.
2. It has stronger insecticidal activity, more safety, and a broader insecticidal spectrum compared to other pesticides.
3. It acts on pests and kills them quickly and has enduring effects.

Applicable Crops:

Wheat, rice, beet, rape, potato, cotton, the common bean, fruits, peanut, sunflower, soybean, tobacco and citrus



Rice

Sunflower

Potato

Peanut

Rape

Targets:

Piercing-sucking pests such as aphids, planthoppers, thrips, whiteflies, pear psyllids, tea green leafhoppers; chewing pests such as oriental tobacco budworm, cotton bollworm, diamondback moth, beet armyworm and tropical armyworm



Prodenia litura

Cotton bollworm

Beet armyworm

Oriental tobacco budworm

Tea lesser leafhopper

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Wheat	Aphid	75-135 ml/ha	Spray
Cotton	Little cutworm	180-300 ml/ha	Spray

1. Apply this product once in the early peak period of wheat aphids. spraying it evenly and thoroughly on both the front and back sides of leaves, in order to have the best control effects.
2. The safety interval of using this product on wheat is 14 days.
3. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. The product should not be mixed with alkaline pesticides and other alkaline substances.
2. It is recommended to alternate this product with other pesticides with a different mode of action, so as to delay the development of resistance.
3. During application, it should avoid affecting the surrounding bee colonies. It is forbidden to use this product when the surrounding plants are in the flowering period or there are sericulture gardens nearby. This product is toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. When using this product, keep it away from aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies. It is forbidden to clean used tools in river ponds and other water bodies.



NIPPY®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45%	60%WDG

Product Feature:

This product is a compound of pymetrozine and nitenpyram, two insecticides with different modes of action. Nitenpyram has excellent systemic and penetration effects. It is a nicotinimide insecticide with unique chemical and biological properties that can quickly block the nerve conduction of pests. Pymetrozine is a brand-new non-killer insecticide that can block the needle-like mouths of pests. Once the pests eat it, they would be immediately inhibited from feeding. This product shows superior effects in controlling pests with piercing-sucking on multiple crops. It can effectively control rice planthoppers.



Advantage:

1. It has strong systemic effects and can kill insects by contact and cause gastric toxicity. After application, the drug can be quickly absorbed by the roots and leaves of crops and transported to various parts of the plant. It has good effects in controlling piercing-sucking pests such as whiteflies and scale insects.
2. It has a unique insecticidal mode of action that can destroy the nervous system of insects and knock them down quickly. The mouth parts of piercing-sucking pests would be paralyzed and permanently blocked, and then they immediately stop damaging the crop due to inability to feed normally and starve to death.
3. Resistant to rain wash, good enduring effects in controlling rice planthoppers.
4. It has high efficiency and low toxicity and is safe to crops. The Water Dispersible Granule formulation is advanced and environmentally friendly.

Applicable Crops:

It is widely used for rice, vegetables, fruits, tea etc.



Rice

Eggplant

Potato

Peanut

Pepper

Targets:

It can control various pests with piercing-sucking mouth parts, such as aphids, rice planthoppers, leafhoppers, whiteflies, orange spiny whitefly, pear psyllid, thrips, leaf miner, flea beetle, rice water weevil, and rice leaf beetle.



Rice planthopper

Whitefly

Spiny whitefly

Pear psylla

Flea beetle

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice planthopper	150-195 g/ha	Spray
Cabbage	Aphid	75-105 g/ha	Spray

1. Apply this product in the peak period of young instar nymphs of rice planthoppers. Dilute it with water and spray the solution evenly on the crop. Focus on spraying on the middle and lower parts of the rice. Pay attention to maintaining a layer of water in the rice field during the pest control.
2. The safety interval of the application of this product on rice is 21 days, and it should be used once at most in each growing season.
3. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. Note that this product has poor effects in controlling rice brown planthoppers.
2. Do not use it in shrimp, crab and rice intercropping fields. After application, the water in the field should not be discharged directly into other waters.
3. Do not get into where the drug is applied within 12 hours after the application.
4. This product is highly toxic to silkworms and bees. It is forbidden to use it in bee-keeping regions and in the flowering period of flowering plants, and it should not be used directly in mulberry orchards. Apply this agent far from water bodies such as aquaculture areas, rivers and ponds, and do not wash drug application implements in water bodies such as rivers and ponds.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Emamectin Benzoate 1.8% +Tolfenpyrad 10%	11.8%SC

Product Feature:

This product has various insecticidal methods. In addition to strong contact killing and stomach toxicity, it also has a variety of insecticidal methods such as egg killing, feeding inhibition and oviposition suppression to achieve fast action and long lasting effect. Tolfenpyrad will hinder the electron transfer during respiration which prevents insects from providing and storing energy. It is called the mitochondrial electron transfer complex inhibitor (METI).



Advantage:

1. Adopt best combination ratio of Emamectin Benzoate and Tolfenpyrad for significant synergistic effect.
2. Low residue to the crops, it conforms to safe and pollution-free agriculture production.
3. Unique mode of action without cross resistance.
4. Insecticidal and egg-killing, fast action, long lasting effect
5. Broad insecticidal spectrum for various crops.

Applicable Crops:

Mango, Citrus, Melon, Vegetable, Fruit tree, Rice, Maize, Tomato, Tea tree, Cotton



Mango

Citrus

Maize

Tea tree

Tomato

Targets:

Green leafhopper, Tea caterpillar, Tea aphids, Tea mites, Snout beetle, Spiny whitefly, Tea looper, Thrips, Aphid, Whitefly, Red Spider, Beet armyworm, Diamondback mot Plant louse, Scale insects, Leafminer, Leaf-Roller Moth, Budworm, Cotton bollworm, Tropical armyworm, Rice thrips, Leaf-Roller Moth, Oriental armyworm, Maize borer



Plutella xylostella

Thrip

Aphid

Beet armyworm

Scale insects

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Tea	Green leafhopper	450-600mL/HA	Spraying after diluted with water
Vegetable	Diamondback mot	450-750mL/HA	Spraying after diluted with water
Fruit tree	Budworm	Dilute 1500-2000 times	Spraying after diluted with water
Cotton	Beet armyworm	450-750mL/HA	Spraying after diluted with water
Rice/Maize	Maize borer	450-750mL/HA	Spraying after diluted with water

Cautions:

1. This product should not be mixed with alkaline pesticides.
2. It is recommended to use it alternately with other insecticides which has different mode of action to delay the development of resistance.
3. This product is toxic to fish, daphnia magna and algae. Keep away from aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies for pesticide application; Prohibited to clean the pesticide application equipment in river ponds and other water bodies. It is forbidden for mulberry gardens and silkworm nursery, and for the flowering plants during flowering period. Prohibited to apply in trichogramma and other natural enemy release areas and bird sanctuary.
4. The packaging and used containers of this product should be properly disposed. They should neither be used for other purposes, nor be thrown away at will.
5. Wear long clothes, trousers, boots, hats, goggles, masks, gloves and other protective equipment when using; do not eat, drink, smoke, etc. during application; wash hands, face, and clothes after application.
6. Pregnant women and breastfeeding women are prohibited from contacting this product.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Abamectin 2% + Fosthiazate 13%	15%GR

Product Feature:

This product is a nematicide with formulation of Abamectin and Fosthiazate. It has killing and systemic conductivity, which acts on the nervous system of pests to kill nematode larvae at the root of crops and prevent invasion of nematodes to their roots. It is one of the few nematicides for vegetables which has currently registration in China, and especially suitable for the production of pollution-free vegetables.



Advantage:

This product is a non-fumigation type, high-efficiency, low-toxicity, low-residue and environmental-friendly nematicide. It is a systemic conduction-based nematicide.

1. Significantly effective, it directly kills root-knot nematodes, with a control efficacy of higher than 90%;
2. Long duration, up to two or three months;
3. Quick effect - Within 24 hours after application, it can be observed under the microscope that almost all of the nematodes are killed. The color change of crop nodules can be observed in 4-6 days, the length of fibrous roots can be significantly increased in 6-8 days, and the recovery of crop growth can be observed in 15 days.
4. It can be flexibly and conveniently used in each growth stage of crops. It can protect crop roots before crop damage by root-knot nematodes. The crops can be root-irrigated to directly kill root-knot nematodes inside root nodules after crop is damaged by root-knot nematodes.
5. It is safe without damage to seedlings or burning roots;

Applicable Crops:

Crops severely damaged by root-knot nematodes include melons such as loofah, bitter melon, cucumber, and watermelon, solanaceae crops such as pepper, tomato, and eggplant, fruit trees such as banana and citrus, and ginger, potato, etc.



Bitter Gourd

Cucumber

Watermelon

Ginger

Potato

Targets:

Root-knot nematodes



Tomato meloidogyne

Chinese cabbage meloidogyne

Peanut meloidogyne

Ginger meloidogyne

Water amaranth grass

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Cucumber	Root-knot nematodes	15000-18000 g/ha	Spray

1. Apply before cucumber is transplanted, applying on the soil before transplanting. To ensure the efficacy, large pieces of soil should be broken before application, and cucumber should be transplanted on the same day of application.
2. Apply the product to make it mixed with soil thoroughly, or apply on the surface of soil and furrow. Spread the medicine evenly on the soil surface, and then use the rotary tiller or hand tools to mix the medicine and the soil thoroughly. The depth of soil mixed with the medicine should be 15-20 cm.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Maximum times of applications per season is one time.
2. Do not apply this product mixed with strong acidic and strong alkaline substances.
3. This product is toxic to bees, birds, fish and daphnia and is prohibited to be used in beekeeping sites and nectar crops during their flowering.
4. Wear protective clothing and gloves when using this product to avoid inhalation. Do not eat or drink during application. Please wash hands and face after application.



MAXIUM®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Methoxyfenozide	24%SC

Product Feature:

This product is an insect growth regulator type insecticide that promotes abnormal molting of lepidopteran larvae. After 6-8 hours' ingestion of this product, the larvae stop feeding, no longer harming the crop, and an abnormal peeling reaction occurs, then the larvae become dehydrated, hungry and dead eventually

Advantage:

1. This product is effective for both old and young larvae.
2. Long effective duration.
3. High efficiency and low toxicity, safe to crops when under the recommended dosage, and not easy to cause phytotoxicity.



Applicable Crops:

Rice, soybean, cotton, cabbage, apple, tomato



Rice

Soybean

Cotton

Cabbage

Apple

Targets:

Striped rice borer, beet armyworm, leaf roller, looper, leafworm



Striped rice borer

Beet armyworm

Looper

Leafworm

Leaf roller

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Striped rice borer	285-420 ml /ha	Spray after diluted with water
Cabbage	Beet armyworm	150-300 ml /ha	Spray after diluted with water
Apple	Leaf roller	Diluted to 3000-5000 times	Spray after diluted with water

1. Spray the product once in the early larva stage of cabbage and beet armyworm. The safety interval of this product for cabbage is 7 days, and it should not be used more than 4 times in each growing season.
2. Spray the product on both the front and back sides of leaves during application.
3. With high dilution rate of this product, so it is advisable to use the secondary dilution method to evenly diluted the product in water.
4. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. This product has strong selective control objects: it only applies to lepidoptera larvae.
2. It has high insecticidal activity on lepidoptera insects.
3. The application period should be at the beginning of the egg hatching stage or when insects occur.
4. It has moderate toxicity to fish.

FUNGICIDE

Exclusive product, Broad sterilization spectrum, Good quality and High safety



CALIBUR®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Thiodiazole copper	20%SC

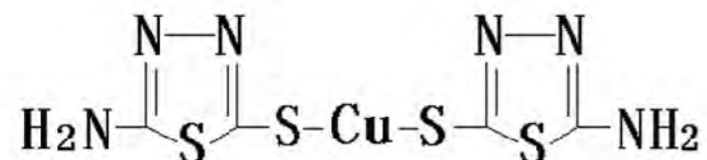
Product Feature:

CALIBUR® is a National Invention Patent product with independent intellectual property right and exclusively manufacturing. CALIBUR® has been registered for 15 diseases on 12 crops in China, and practically it has been used for more than 60 crops against 30 more diseases with almost no restrictions and outstanding result. The product has been awarded as “National Key New Product” by Ministry of Science and Technology of China and State Economic and Trade Commission of China, and “High-Tech Product” Science Technology Department of Province, it also has been awarded the first prize for technology invention by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

CALIBUR® has both systemic treatment and prevention function, it has special efficacy against bacterial diseases of crops like rice, fruit trees, vegetables and others, which is better than most existing fungicides, and also it's highly effective against fungal diseases.

Features of CALIBUR®:

This product is a highly effective systemic and conductive fungicide. The chemical structure of CALIBUR® is ring-shaped, with the characteristics of high stability and efficacy, it is easier to enter the tissues of crops (systemic conduction). Under the action of enzymes in the crops, the ring-shaped structure breaks down to form copper ions and thiazole groups.



★ Thiazole groups are highly effective therapeutic agents in plants:

When thiazole groups enter plant's pitted vessel, bacteria will be severely damaged. It makes the plant's cell wall becoming thinner and then disintegrated, thus causing the death of bacteria. Some of the bacteria in the other two vessels in the plant (spiral vessel and annular vessel) are affected, with their cells not dividing, and thus the disease is controlled.

★ Copper ions have both fungicidal and bactericidal effects:

The copper ion in CALIBUR® is exchanged with the cations (H⁺, K⁺, etc.) on the surface of the cell membrane of pathogens, causing the protein to coagulate and kill the pathogens. Some copper ions penetrate into pathogens cell and combine with certain enzymes to disturb their activity, leading to dysfunction and the death of pathogens.

In a word, with the combined action of the two groups, CALIBUR® can treat bacteria and fungal diseases more thoroughly with excellent efficacy, broad spectrum and long duration.

Unique Advantages of CALIBUR®:

Unique mechanism: Featuring dual bactericidal mechanism, it has not only the thiazole groups with unique therapeutic effect on bacteria, but also has copper ions with excellent prevention function on bacteria and fungi, so the efficacy is obviously better than usual bacterial fungicides.



High safety: It has an extremely low toxicity (LD50>5050mg/kg), and can be used in all growth stages of crops under usual concentrations. It is safe for human, livestock, fish, birds, bees, silkworms and natural enemies, with low residue and no pollution to the environment. It can be mixed with most pesticides.

High efficiency: Featuring excellent performance, fast action, and strong systemic conductivity (can be used for root treatment), it has an excellent protection (prevention) and treatment effect. At the usual dosage, the duration of efficacy can last 10-14 days.

Broad spectrum: It has special efficacy against bacterial diseases and high efficacy against fungal diseases. It can be used against 30 more diseases for various crops.

Advanced technology: Featuring ultrafine suspension concentrate, it has high suspensibility, good dispersibility and strong adhesion.

None resistance: It can be used throughout the year, without causing pests like red spiders to re-emerge due to proliferation. It will not occur any resistance for repeated uses.

Synergism: Easy to be absorbed by crops, it can effectively supplement copper ions, promote crop growth, and make leaves green, which will make harvested fruits and vegetables brightly colored, and their quality significantly improved.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, melons, vegetables, fruit trees.



Watermelon

Grapes

Apple

Cantaloupe

Rice

Targets:

1.Chinese Cabbage Black Rot 2.Chinese Cabbage Soft Rot 3.Chinese Cabbage Bacterial Leaf Spot 4.Kidney Bean Bacterial Blight 5. Soybean Spot Disease 6.Soybean Leaf Burn 7.Garlic Soft Rot 8. Tomato Scab 9.Tomato Canker 10.Cabbage Black Rot 11.Cabbage Bacterial Black Spot 12.Citrus Scab 13.Citrus Canker 14. Peanut Bacterial Wilt 15.Peanut Leaf Spot 16.Cucumber Bacterial Angular Leaf Spot 17.Chili Scab 18. Chili Bacterial Wilt 19.Chili Soft Rot 20. Chili Leaf Spot 21.Radish Black Rot 22.Radish Soft Rot 23. Potato Scab 24.Potato Bacterial Wilt 25. Cotton Angular Leaf Spot 26. Cotton Wilt 27. Konjak Soft Rot 28. Eggplant Wilt 29. Eggplant Wilt 30. Mulberry Wilt 31. Mulberry Bacterial Blight 32. Ginger Blast 33. Rice Bacterial Leaf Blight 34. Bacterial Streak 35. Peach Bacterial Perforation 36. Peach Anthracnose 37. Watermelon Wilt 38. Watermelon Leaf Spot 39. Banana Blight 40. Banana Leaf Spot 41. Tobacco Keratosis 42. Tobacco Bacterial Wilt 43. Tobacco Wildfire 44. Taro Soft Rot 45. Taro Stain Disease 46. Taro Blight Disease.



Grape anthracnose

Grape white rot

Citrus scab

Rice bacterial streak

Rice bacterial blight



Chili bacterial wilt

Soybean bacterial pustule

Tobacco wildfire

Mango bacterial black spot

Cabbage bacterial black spot

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Bacterial Leaf Streak	1500-1950g/ha	Spraying after diluted with water
Rice	Leaf blight	1875-2400g/ha	Spraying after diluted with water
Watermelon	Blight	1125-1500g/ha	Spraying after diluted with water
Citrus	Scab	300-500 times diluted with water	Spraying after diluted with water
Tomato	Leaf spot	300-700 times diluted with water	Spraying after diluted with water
Chinese Cabbage	Soft rot	1125-1500g/ha	Spraying after diluted with water

- ◆ **Spraying:** General crops use 500 times fine spray, preferably spray the leaves to the wet, root disease or soil-borne disease are suitable for coarse spraying with 500-800 times or pour at the base of the plant.
- ◆ **Application Period:** It should be based on prevention, splash 500 times of medicine liquid or spray, 7 days before transplanting; When transplanting, dip the root in 300 times of medicine liquid; After transplanting, it is better to prevent and cure the disease in the initial stage.
If the disease is serious, application once every 7 to 10 days, continuously repeat for 1-3 times.

Cautions:

- When using, dilute the product with a small amount of water to a concentrated liquid, and then dilute with lots of water.
- Although this fungicide belongs to low toxic pesticide, but user should still abide by the pesticide safe operation rules.
- When using this product to copper-sensitive crops such as apples, pears, persimmon, plums, apricots should be used with caution in flowering and young fruit stage or according to result of trials.
- The product is stable under acidic conditions and can be mixed with various insecticides, acaricides and fungicides, but it should not be mixed with strong alkaline pesticides.



CALIBUR PRO®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Thiodiazole copper 18%+ Kasugamycin 2%	20%SC

Product Introduction:

This product is a compound of Kasugamycin and CALIBUR, which has higher bactericidal activity. It has outstanding character for better systemic properties, strong two-way conductivity, longer lasting effect, and both protective and therapeutic effects.

Applying for the recommended dosage, it has a significant effect on the prevention and control of bacterial angular leaf spot of cucumber.

It is safe for crops and environment. And it can prevent bacterial and fungal diseases of various crops.



Advantage:

1. Triple bactericidal mechanism: There are thiazole group, copper ion and kasugamycin, so crops diseases is not easy to develop resistance by multiple mechanisms and multi-site sterilization.
2. Simultaneous control of bacterial and fungal diseases: It is great comprehensively control effect for diseases that cross-occur in the field.
3. Strong systemic conductivity: with systemic performance, it can conduct upwards and downwards, and has both preventive and therapeutic effects.
4. Low toxicity, safety and pollution-free: It is safe for humans and animals, friendly to the environment. It is also safe for hummingbirds, fish and silkworms.
5. Using convenient and high compatibility: It can be used for root irrigation, ditch irrigation, transplanting and dipping roots, sprinkling during seedling stage, foliar spraying or drone flying control. It can be used with most pesticides.

Crops:

Rice, melons, vegetables, fruit trees



Peppers



Tomatoes



Potatoes



Grapes



Cucumbers

Targets:

Cucumber bacterial angular leaf spot, Cucumber wilt, Rice bacterial leaf streak, Rice blight, Watermelon bacterial angular leaf spot, Watermelon fruit blotch

Tomato bacterial wilt, Tomato fusarium wilt, Tomato bacterial leaf spot, Tomato leaf mold, Peach bacterial perforation, Peach shot-hole, Potato black shank, Tobacco wildfire, Tobacco angular leaf spot, Tobacco leaf blight, Kiwi fruit canker, Kiwi fruit flower rot, Flower root rot, Flower leaf spot, Flower soft rot, Flower wilt, Peanut bacterial wilt, Peanut wilt, Peanut leaf spot, Eggplant bacterial wilt, Eggplant bacterial leaf spot, Banana leaf spot, wilt, Ginger root rot, Ginger blast, Pepper bacterial wilt, Pepper wilt, Pepper leaf spot, Zizania white flax leaf spot, Zizania bacterial base rot.



Cucumber wilt



Peanut leaf spot



Tomato leaf mold



Rice blight



Kiwi fruit canker

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Cucumber	Bacterial angular leaf spot	675-1125 ml/ha	Spray

1. Apply the before or at the beginning of the onset of bacterial angular leaf spot on cucumber, which can be applied twice, with an interval of 7-10 days. Pay attention to spray evenly when applying medicine.
2. The safe interval on cucumbers is 3 days, and it can be used up to 2 times per season.
3. Do not apply at windy day or expected to rain within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. This product is more sensitive to soybeans, fir seedlings and lotus roots. Avoid the liquid drifting to the above crops when applying.
2. Shaking well before use, and then dilute with water; if there is precipitation, it will not affect the efficacy.
3. This product can be used with most pesticides, but cannot be mixed with strong alkaline pesticides, thiram and thiram compound formulations.
4. In case of special sensitive crops, it is necessary to test first in small area and then decide to whole using.
5. Suitable period of application: It should be based on prevention. For vegetable and melon crops, the prevention at the seedling stage is very important. The application at the seedling stage can prevent root diseases, soil-borne diseases and some leaf diseases in the later stage of the crop; Fruit tree crops at the shoot stage is extremely important, it is best to spray the whole plant.



DINAZO®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Azoxystrobin 20%+ Difenconazole 12.5%	32.5%SC

Product Feature:

Difenoconazole is a triazole fungicide with protective, therapeutic, and systemic activity. It is a sterol demethylation inhibitor that can inhibit cell wall sterol biosynthesis and prevent fungal growth. Azoxystrobin is a mitochondrial respiratory inhibitor. It blocks mitochondrial respiration, making it unable to produce ATP, and causes cell death. It has protection, treatment, elimination, penetration, and systemic activity, and has protective and therapeutic effects on diseases caused by fungi. This formulation has good control effects on rice sheath blight and watermelon anthracnose.



Advantage:

1. Advanced formulation: Featuring super-fine particle size and strong leaf adhesion, it is easily absorbed by crops, and highly effective.
2. Broad spectrum: It can prevent and cure a variety of diseases, especially when multiple diseases occur at the same time.
3. Improve disease and stress resistance: Azoxystrobin can increase crops' disease resistance, produce distinct stimulating effects, increase crops yield, improve their quality, and enhance stress resistance.
4. Long duration: Effective duration is as long as 15 days, thus can reduce the frequency of application.
5. Highly effective and safe: This product is a highly effective, low-toxicity and safe fungicide. It has strong systemic properties, obvious penetration effect, and high safety to crops. It is one of the safest fungicides on the market.

Applicable Crops:

It can be widely used in rice, watermelon, grapes, vegetables, flowers and other crops.



Watermelon

Rice

Tomato

Grapes

Flowers

Targets:

It is used for the control of various fungal diseases such as sheath blight, rice blast, black rot, anthracnose, powdery mildew, downy mildew, and epidemic diseases.



Rice sheath blight

Tomato early blight

Rice blast

Watermelon anthracnose

Watermelon anthracnose

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Sheath blight	450-600 mL/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice blast	525-600 mL/ha	Spray
Watermelon	Anthracnose	600-750 mL/ha	Spray
Tomato	Early blight	450-750 mL/ha	Spray

1. This product should be applied before or at the beginning of rice sheath blight, and the application should be carried out every 7 days or so. Pay attention to the uniform and thorough spray to ensure the prevention effect.
2. Safety interval applied on rice is 30 days. This product is limited to 2 applications per crop season.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Avoid applying this product mixed with emulsifiable pesticides and organosilicone-based adjuvants.
2. This product must not be used for apples and cherries which are sensitive to it. When spraying crops adjacent to apples and cherries, avoid the dripping of pesticide mist.



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Cyazofamid 10% + Cymoxanil 50%	60%WDG

Product Feature:

This product is a low-toxic fungicide composed of cymoxanil and sulfamethoxazole fungicide with contact and local systemic action. Its mechanism of action is to prevent the germination of pathogenic spores. It has high biological activity against oomycete fungi such as downy mildew, and has protection, treatment and systemic effects. It has good treatment and prevention effects on downy mildew of cucumber, grape and vegetables.



Advantage:

1. Enhance efficacy significantly: When the cymoxanil and cyazofamid compounding ratio is close to 5: 1, the synergistic effect is particularly significant, and the control effect is significantly improved compared with single agents.
2. Significant treatment efficacy: Cymoxanil has the activity of inhibiting spore germination and systemic treatment. Cyazofamid can inhibit spore formation and has a strong protective activity. It has shown high efficacy in the prevention and treatment of downy mildew, late blight, epidemic disease and other diseases.
3. Long-lasting protection: The effective period is about 20 days, which can reduce the number of applications and reduce pesticide residues.
4. Rain washout resistance: The mucosal adhesive added to the formulation in the production process can form a protective structure on the epidermal cells of a plant's leaf surface to prevent the invasion and colonization of pathogenic bacteria.
5. Delayed resistance: the two have different mechanisms of action and there is no cross resistance. Delaying the resistance of pathogenic bacteria to single fungicides is beneficial to the sustainable prevention and control of diseases.
6. Safety to crops: Both are low-toxicity fungicides, which are safe to crops, without phytotoxicity to fruits and vegetables.
7. Environmentally friendly: It can replace some medium and high-toxicity fungicides, decrease the dosage, and reduce environmental pollution and pesticide residues.
8. Advanced formulation: It is in the form of safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly water-dispersible granules which can greatly improve pesticide utilization efficiency and reduce ecological and environmental pollution caused by the abuse of pesticides.

Applicable Crops:

Cucumber, tomato, pepper, watermelon, taro, cabbage, Licchi, cauliflower, melon, soybean, potato, longan, litchi, grape, citrus and other crops



Cucumber

Licchi

Longan

Potato

Grapes

Targets:

It can effectively prevent downy mildew of cucumber, lettuce, cauliflower, melon, pepper, grape, etc., blight of cucumber, potato, pepper, soybean, watermelon, taro, Chinese cabbage clubroot, and soybean root rot, etc.



Cucumber downy mildew

Potato late blight

Grape downy mildew

Potato late blight

Grape downy mildew

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cucumber	Downy mildew	450-600 g/ha	Spray

1. Apply once every 7 days in the early stage of cucumber downy mildew, and apply 3 times in a row. It should be sprayed thoroughly and evenly.
2. Safety interval on cucumbers is 2 days and the maximum number of applications per crop season is 3 times.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Do not apply this product mixed with strong alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. This product is toxic to bees, silkworms, fish and other aquatic organisms, and highly risky to Trichogramma. It is prohibited to be used in beekeeping sites and nectar crops in their flowering stage, flying area of natural enemies such as Trichogramma, near silkworm rearing house and mulberry gardens and aquaculture areas, river ponds, etc.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Cymoxanil 30% + Famoxadone 22.5%	52.5%WDG

Product Feature:

This product is a compound formulation of Famoxadone and Cymoxanil. Famoxadone's mechanism of action is an energy inhibitor that inhibits mitochondrial electron transfer and has a strong systemic property. Cymoxanil is mainly used for the biosynthesis and cytomembrane function of fungal ester compounds, and inhibits spore germination, germ tube elongation, appressorium and hypha formation. This formulation has a dual effect of protection and treatment.



Advantage:

Famoxadone can exert long-lasting protection and is particularly effective in the initial stage of germ occurrence. When it is mixed with Cymoxanil which is an extremely systemic and therapeutic fungicide, the two will complement each other in functions, and greatly enhance their protection and treatment effects, making them applicable before and after germ infection, and providing control in the full process of diseases.

1. Featuring strong adhesion, long protection period and low dosage, this product can penetrate deeply into the surface layer of leaves, and will leave no marks on leaves and fruits, thus it is safe to crops and the environment.
2. This product has good effects on controlling major diseases on a variety of crops, also it is suitable for application in rainy seasons.

Applicable Crops:

Cucumber, grape, potato, celery, tomato, lettuce, cucurbit vegetable, tobacco, asparagus, hops and other crops



Celery

Tobacco

Asparagus

Lettuce

Pumpkin

Targets:

It can effectively prevent downy mildew of cucumber, lettuce, hops, and cucurbitaceous vegetables; grape downy mildew, anthracnose and powdery mildew; late blight and early blight of potato; late blight, early blight, gray leaf spot and leaf mold of tomato; asparagus rust; and tobacco penicilliosis.



Tomato late blight

Tomato late blight

Pepper phytophthora blight

Tomato early blight

Potato early blight

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Tomato	Late blight	300-600 g/ha	Spray
Tomato	Early blight	450-600 g/ha	Spray
Cucumber	Downy mildew	400-600 g/ha	Spray
Pepper	Blight	525-675 g/ha	Spray
potato	Late blight	300-600 g/ha	Spray
potato	Early blight	450-600 g/ha	Spray

1. Cucumber/downy mildew: Make first application at the beginning of the disease or immediately after the first batch of cucumbers are harvested, at intervals of 7-9 days for a total of 3 or 4 times. When spraying the stems and leaves, it should cover the whole plant evenly, with a sufficient volume.
2. Pepper/blight: Apply at the beginning of the disease at intervals of 7-10 days with a total of 2 or 3 times during each growing season. Apply with a sufficient volume to cover the entire plant.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Do not apply this product mixed with strong alkaline substances.
2. It is recommended to use alternately with fungicides of different mechanisms of action to delay the resistance.
3. This product is toxic to fish, algae and large daphnia and is prohibited to be used near aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies.
4. Wear protective clothing and gloves when using this product to avoid inhalation. Do not eat or drink during application. Wash hands and face immediately after application.



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Cymoxanil 14% + Propamocarb 14%	28%WP

Product Feature:

This product is a compound of urea-based fungicide Cymoxanil and carbamate pesticide Propamocarb. Cymoxanil is a fungicide with a local systemic action, and its mechanism of action is to inhibit spore germination. It is effective against phytophthora, monopodium phytophthora and downy mildew. Propamocarb can inhibit the biosynthesis of germ cell membranes, inhibit the growth of hyphae, the formation and germination of sporangia, with systemic and conductive effects. This formulation has a dual characteristics of the two ingredients and enhanced efficacy, and can delay the generation and development of drug resistance.

Advantage:

1. This formulation has excellent bactericidal and synergistic effects, with disease prevention effect significantly increased by 10% -40%. It can reduce the cost of application and delay the development of drug resistance.
2. It has a wide bactericidal spectrum and has special effects on oomycete fungi. It can effectively control potato late blight.
3. Low toxicity, high efficiency and safety to crops; high content, low dosage, and easy to use.

Applicable Crops:

Potato, pepper, tomato, etc.



Potato Pepper Pepper Pepper Tomato

Targets:

It has a good efficacy on the prevention and treatment of late blight of many vegetables.



Tomato late blight Tomato late blight Chili anthracnose Chili anthracnose Potato late blight

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Potato	Late blight	2250-2700 g/ha	Spray

1. For the prevention and treatment of potato late blight, spray evenly before or after the onset of the late blight.
2. Depending on the severity of the disease, apply 2-3 times in succession at intervals of 7 days so as to effectively control the disease.

Cautions:

1. This product cannot be used mixed with strong acid and strong alkali agents.
2. Wear a mask and gloves when preparing the formulation. Do not splash the liquid on the eyes and skin. Wash hands, face and other exposed parts with soap immediately after application.
3. This product is moderately toxic to fish and silkworm and moderately risky to trichogramma. It is prohibited to be used near aquaculture areas, and other water areas such as river ponds.



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Azoxystrobin 3% + Jingtangmycin A 9%	12%WP

Product Feature:

Jingtangmycin A is an antibiotic fungicide that can interfere with the normal growth of pathogenic bacteria cells. Azoxystrobin is a mitochondrial respiration inhibitor that can block mitochondrial respiration, making it unable to produce ATP, and cause cell death. It has protection, treatment, eradication, infiltration and systemic activity, and inhibits spore germination and hypha growth. This formulation has good control effects on rice sheath blight.

Advantage:

1. This product is an antibiotic compound formulation with a unique formula, high safety and low toxicity.
2. This product has the dual effect of prevention and treatment, and has good control effects on rice sheath blight and false smut. It can be effective for a long duration.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, Grapes



Rice Rice Rice Grapes Grapes

Targets:

Rice sheath blight, and false smut



Rice sheath blight Rice false smut Grape downy mildew Rice false smut Grape downy mildew

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Sheath blight	750-1050 g/ha	Spray
Rice	False smut	1500-2250 g/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice blast	1500-2250 g/ha	Spray
Grape	White rot	1000-1500 times diluted with water	Spray
Grape	Anthracnose	1000-1500 times diluted with water	Spray
Grape	Downy mildew	1000-1500 times diluted with water	Spray

1. The pesticide should be applied once during the rice breakage period and the full heading period, and sprayed evenly with water according to the recommended dose; the spraying should be comprehensive to prevent spray leakage, and the water depth of the paddy field should be maintained at 3-6 cm when spraying.
2. After application of this product on the rice, it should be at least 30 days apart from the application to making the harvest. This product is limited to two applications per crop season.
3. Do not apply in windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Do not mix with alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, masks, etc. when using this product to avoid skin contact and mouth and nose inhalation.



DIPMA®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20%	28%SC



Product Feature:

This product is a compound of triazole fungicide and imidazole fungicide. It has systemic conductivity and interferes with the normal growth of germs mainly by inhibiting ergosterol biosynthesis. It has a strong inhibitory effect on the spore formation of plant pathogens, and has a good prevention and treatment efficacy on a variety of crop diseases.

Advantage:

1. Featuring strong systemic, fast-acting and long-lasting period, it has both prevention and treatment effects, and is suitable for the control of various fungal diseases of rice, wheat, vegetables, strawberries and fruit trees. It has multiple effects such as enhancing crops' stress resistance.
2. It has a good control efficacy on various crop diseases caused by imperfect fungi and ascomycetes. It has significant protection and treatment effects on three major rice diseases (sheath blight, rice blast and rice blight). It can also cure panicle syndrome at the later stage of rice (ear rot, leaf sheath rot, leaf smut, rice kernel smut, glume blotch, Sclerotinia rice, etc.).
3. The two have completely different mechanisms of action and a significant synergistic effect.
4. Low toxicity, high efficiency, broad spectrum, and safety to crops.
5. High content, low dosage, and easy to use.
6. This product can provide trace manganese elements required by crops, and it is also added with high-efficiency adjuvants, which can enhance crop stress resistance and promote root and seedling growth, thus achieving increased yields.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, wheat, cucumber, watermelon, banana, pear tree, jujube tree, flowers, etc.



Wheat

Cucumber

Banana

Pear Tree

Jujube Tree

Targets:

It has good control effects on rice sheath blight, false smut, rice blast, and bakanae disease; Wheat eclipse disease, smut, sheath blight, scab, powdery mildew, and rust; anthracnose, powdery mildew, black spot, leaf spot, etc. of various vegetables and fruit trees.



Rice Blast

Pear Scab

Banana Leaf Spot

Cucumber Target Spot

Cucumber Anthracnose

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Rice	Sheath blight	600-750 mL/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice blast	1000- 2000 times diluted with water	Spray
Rice	False smut	1000- 2000 times diluted with water	Spray
Fruit Tree	Anthracnose Leaf spot powdery mildew scab	1000- 2000 times diluted with water	Spray
Vegetable	Anthracnose powdery mildew	1000- 2000 times diluted with water	Spray

1. This product is used to control rice sheath blight. The best application period is at the early stage of disease during the tillering phase of rice when the disease index is low. Spray the whole plant leaves and stems evenly.
2. Apply two or three times per crop season at intervals of 7-10 days.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Avoid application at noon with high temperatures.
2. It is recommended to be used alternately with fungicides with different mechanisms of action to prevent the development of resistance.
3. Avoid application on surrounding bee colonies. It is prohibited to be used near nectar crops in their flowering stage, silkworm rearing house and mulberry gardens, and should be kept away from aquaculture areas to avoid contaminating water sources.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Difenoconazole 150g/L + Propiconazol 150g/L	300g/L EC

Product Feature:

This product is a low-toxicity triazole fungicide, and a compound formulation of difenoconazole and propiconazol. It is a systemic, therapeutic fungicide that can be quickly absorbed by plants after application and can be transmitted up and down through the plant quickly, with long-lasting effect. The main mechanism of action is inhibiting the ergosterol biosynthesis to damage the physiological function of the cell membrane and lead to the death of fungi. This formulation mainly acts on fungal diseases, and can effectively prevent and cure diseases caused by ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, and imperfect fungi. When applied according to technical instructions, it is safe to use, and has good efficacy on the prevention and treatment of rice sheath blight.



Advantage:

1. Strong systemic conductivity: The major advantage of this product is that it has strong systemic conductivity, strong permeability, fast disease prevention and good efficacy.
2. Fast-acting: one or two hours after application, it will be absorbed by the crop and transmitted to many parts of the plant such as leaves, stems and roots. With the characteristics of upward conduction, it can prevent new young leaves, flowers and fruits from being damaged and kill the germs. The disease can be fully controlled in one or two days. Especially in severe cases, the efficacy is more obvious.
3. Longer duration: After the spray solution is absorbed by the plant, it is relatively stable in the plant. Therefore, the duration of its efficacy is very long, generally 20 to 30 days, thus significantly reducing the number of applications.
4. Broader spectrum: This formulation has a wider range of disease prevention and can be widely used to control dozens of diseases such as powdery mildew, anthracnose, target spot, leaf blight, and leaf spot of crops such as melons, fruit trees, food crops, cash crops, flowers and Chinese herbal medicine. The control efficacy is better than single agents, and it is not easy to develop drug resistance.
5. Long-lasting effect: The spray solution adhered to the leaf surface and is not easily washed out by rain, seldom evaporates from the leaves, and showcases long-lasting bactericidal activity even under high-temperature conditions.
6. Safer to crops: Propiconazol has a strong systemic conductivity, but it also inhibits plant growth. When the volume of application is too high, it will cause phytotoxicity and inhibit plant growth. When it is mixed with Difenoconazole at a certain ratio, the inhibitory effect on crops is weaker, greatly improving safety.

Applicable Crops: Rice, wheat, peanut, pepper, apple, citrus, grape, pear tree, etc.



Wheat

Peanut

Pepper

Pear Tree

Citrus

Targets:

It has good effects on rice blast, smut and sheath blight, apple spotted leaf disease, pear scab, anthracnose and scab of citrus, grape anthracnose and black pox, pepper anthracnose, scab, black spot and root rot, peanut leaf spot, etc.



Rice sheath blight

Rice sheath blight

Apple brown spot

Apple brown spot

Banana leaf spot

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Rice	Sheath blight	225-300 mL/ha	Spray
Rice	Rice blast	300-375 mL/ha	Spray
Banana	Leaf spot	1,500-2500 times diluted with water	Spray

1. Suitable application period of this product is before or at the beginning of onset of rice sheath blight, at intervals of about 10 days. Spray it thoroughly and evenly.
2. Safe interval of this product when applied on rice is 30 days and it is limited to two applications for each crop season.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. It has a good control efficacy on the newly infected bacteria. It is recommended to apply in time after rainfall to eliminate the bacteria as soon as possible.
2. This product cannot be used mixed with copper-containing agents, as the latter will reduce the sterilization ability of this product.
3. It is recommended to use alternately with other fungicides to delay the development of resistance of crop diseases.
4. This formulation is a triazole fungicide. Triazole fungicides have an inhibitory effect on crop growth except Difenoconazole. Careful use at the seedling stage is required. It should be used in strict accordance with the instructions of technical requirements. Do not increase the concentration arbitrarily to avoid phytotoxicity that will inhibit crop seedling growth. It should be used safely under the guidance of plant protection technicians.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Kasugamycin 2% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 28%	30%AS

Product Feature:

Kasugamycin is a metabolite of microorganisms, and a kind of agricultural antibiotic fungicide. It has strong penetrability and systemic activity, and is a strong therapeutic fungicide. This product is a fungicide with a formulation of Kasugamycin and Propamocarb hydrochloride. It has preventive and curative effects, and can be quickly absorbed by the leaves for protection. Its mechanism of action is to inhibit the synthesis of phosphoric acid and fatty acids in the cell membrane of pathogens, interfere with the esterase system of amino acid metabolism of pathogenic bacteria, destroy the biosynthesis of proteins, inhibit the growth of hyphae and result in cell granulation, thus cause pathogenic bacteria to lose their ability to reproduce and infect, hence achieving the purpose of killing pathogenic bacteria and controlling diseases. It has a good control efficacy on tomato leaf mold.



Advantage:

1. The formulation of Propamocarb hydrochloride and Kasugamycin can significantly enhance efficacy. Widely used to control pest germs on vegetables, rice, fruit trees and other crops, it has both protective and therapeutic effects on crops, with a strong antibacterial activity.
2. It has very good systemic conductivity. When used for soil treatment, it can be quickly absorbed by the roots and transmitted to the entire plant. When used for stem and leaf treatment, it can be quickly absorbed by and distributed in the leaves. It has special effects on controlling downy mildew, rot mildew and blight.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, tomato, pepper, celery, citrus, pear tree, etc.



Rice

Celery

Pepper

Pear Tree

Citrus

Targets:

It has excellent prevention and treatment effects on tomato leaf mold, watermelon bacterial angular leaf spot, peach tree gummosis, scab, shot-hole disease, celery leaf spot, citrus canker, pear scab, etc. and has excellent control and therapeutic effects on rice blast.



Cucumber damping-off

Tomato leaf mould

Cucumber damping-off

Tomato leaf mould

Cucumber downy mildew

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Tomato	Leaf mold	1350-2250 mL/ha	Spray
Cucumber (seedbed)	Damping-off	12.5-15 mL/m ²	Seedbed watering

1. Apply at the beginning of tomato leaf mold at intervals of 7 days for 2 or 3 times. Spray evenly after diluted with water.
2. Safe interval on tomatoes is 7 days and the maximum number of applications per crop season is 3 times.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Do not apply this product mixed with alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. It is recommended to use alternately with other fungicides with different mechanisms of action to delay the development of resistance.



TRIPO®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Propiconazol 125g/L + Tricyclazole 400g/L	525g/L SE

Product Feature:

Tricyclazole is a special fungicide for controlling rice blast. Classified as thiazoles, it features high efficiency, long duration, and low frequency of application in controlling rice blast in the field. Its bactericidal action mechanism is mainly to inhibit the formation of appressorial melanin, thereby inhibiting spore germination and appressorium formation, preventing the invasion of germs and reducing spore production of *Magnaporthe oryzae*.

Propiconazole is a systemic triazole fungicide that has protective and therapeutic effects. It can be absorbed by roots, stems, and leaves, and can be quickly transmitted upward in the plant. It can prevent and cure diseases caused by ascomycetes, basidiomycetes and imperfect fungi, especially against wheat take-all, powdery mildew, rust, root rot, rice blight, and banana leaf spot. The combination of the two has synergistic effects, strong systemic properties, high bactericidal activity, and has both protective and therapeutic effects. This product has good effects on controlling rice blast and sheath blight.



Advantage:

1. High bactericidal activity and good efficacy on diseases caused by higher fungi on various crops. It has a good control efficacy on wheat root rot, anthracnose, rice bakanae disease, grape powdery mildew, and leaf spot of peanut and banana. It can also control powdery mildew, anthracnose, rust, and root rot of a variety of vegetables, and has special effects on watermelon root rot and strawberry powdery mildew.
2. Strong systemic property and good upward conduction performance. It can kill invading pathogens two hours after application, and control the spread of diseases in one or two days to prevent the occurrence of epidemic diseases.
3. It has extremely strong penetrating power and adhesion, and strong anti-washout power. When applied one hour before raining, no second application is necessary. It is especially suitable for rainy seasons. The effective period is as long as 15 to 35 days, thus saves two or three times of application compared with conventional medicine.
4. It also has obvious effects on the storage and preservation of fruit crops, especially the storage of major fruit varieties such as citrus and apple. After harvesting, the fresh-keeping effect is obvious, with good appearance for sales, and long shelf life.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, wheat, barley, corn, ginseng, bananas, coffee, peanuts, grapes, etc.



Rice

Corn

Ginseng

Bananas

Peanuts

Targets:

It can be used to prevent and cure diseases caused by ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, and imperfect fungi, such as eggplant stem rot, eggplant vegetable powdery mildew, early blight and powdery mildew of tomato, sweet (spicy) pepper powdery mildew, tomato powdery mildew, pepper brown spot, pepper leaf blight, rice sheath blight and bakanae disease, wheat powdery mildew, root rot, glume blotch, sheath blight, rust, and leaf blight, barley net blotch, grape powdery mildew, apple powdery mildew, banana leaf spot, root rot, leaf blight, scab, etc.



Rice sheath blight

Rice sheath blight

Rice blast

Rice blast

Rice Blast

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice blast	600-750 mL/ha	Spray
Rice	Sheath blight	600-750 mL/ha	Spray

1. This product is suitable for use before or after the onset of rice sheath blight and rice blast.
2. When controlling rice sheath blight, and rice blast, apply in strict accordance with the recommended dosage.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Due to the inhibitory effect of Propiconazole at high concentrations, in the sensitive seedling, tender shoot flowering, young fruit, and fruit expansion stages of crops, apply in strict accordance with the technical requirements and do not increase the concentration arbitrarily. It is safe to use under the guidance of plant protection technicians.
2. Propiconazole residual period is about one month. Be careful not to apply it continuously. As Propiconazole is unstable at high temperatures, try to avoid using it in summer afternoons at high temperatures and humidity to bring about crop damage.
3. When applied in succession, please use it alternately with different types of medicines.



PROFLU®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Propamocarb hydrochloride 63%+Fluopicolide 7%	70%SC



Product Introduction:

This product is a low-toxic systemic fungicide, composed of a new therapeutic fungicide, Fluopicolide, and a systemic conductive fungicide, Propamocarb hydrochloride. The two active ingredients have a significant synergistic effect. It has both protective and therapeutic effects. It has a stable and good control effect on vegetable crop diseases caused by oomycetes, especially for diseases caused by downy mildew and phytophthora.

Advantage:

1. Advanced formulation: High activity, long duration, strong absorption, flexible application time.
2. Broad spectrum: It has a stable and good control effect on the vegetable crop diseases caused by oomycete, especially on the diseases caused by downy mildew and phytophthora.
3. Inhibitory activity and therapeutic activity: Fluopicolide has a very good inhibitory effect on the release and movement of zoospores, the germination and growth of mycelia and sporulation. It has therapeutic activity for inhibiting mycelium and spore formation. Propamocarb hydrochloride is a multi-action site fungicide with high activity in plants and in pathogens.
4. Long duration: The duration of effect is generally 15-20 days.
5. Highly effective and safe: Suitable for pollution-free and green vegetable production, can be used in any growth period of crops, and has the effects of stimulating growth, enhancing crop vitality, and promoting rooting and flowering.

Crops:

It can be used on crops such as peppers, tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers and grapes.



Peppers



Tomatoes



Potatoes



Grapes



Cucumbers

Targets:

It showed super excellent control effect on downy mildew and late blight on all kinds of crops caused by oomycete fungi, and it also had excellent control effect on soil root diseases caused by damping-off, phytophthora and putrefaction.



Cucumber downy mildew



Potato late blight



Potato late blight



Grape downy mildew



Tomato late blight

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Tomato	Late blight	900-1125 mL/ha	Stem and leaf spray

1. Spray evenly on the stems and leaves of 675-1125L of water according to the recommended dosage per hectare, depending on crop size.
2. In the early stage of the disease, foliar spray treatment is the best and can reduce the drug dosage. It is recommended to apply every 7-10 days. Do not apply on windy days or expected rain within 1 hour.
3. The safety interval is 5 days; Apply up to 3 times per season.

Cautions:

1. To make a solution, fill a small amount of water into a sprayer and then add the recommended amount of the product. Stir the liquid to dissolve completely, then add enough water.
2. It is recommended to use alternatively with fungicides of different mechanisms of action.
3. Do not mix with liquid fertilizers or plant growth regulators, and do not mix with alkaline agents.



PELIN®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Pendimethalin	450g/L CS

Product Feature:

Pendimethalin is a dinitroaniline selective pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicide for application in dry soil fields, creating a layer in the top part of the soil. It mainly acts on weeds by inhibiting the division of meristematic cells. Without affecting the germination of the weed seeds, the product's action begins after the germination of the weed seeds. The weeds absorb the drug during the germination of the weed seeds. The weeds absorb the agent through the germinating buds, and after the agent enters the plant body, it binds to tubulin to inhibit mitosis of plant cells, thereby causing the weed's death. This product is a selective soil-covering herbicide widely used in cotton, corn, rice, potato, soybean, peanut, tobacco, and vegetable fields. It has a unique mode of action in eliminating weeds, broad spectrum, high safety to crops.



Advantage:

1. Advanced dosage form: This product uses microencapsulation technology to release the drug slowly in the field.
2. Broad herbicidal spectrum: It can effectively control a variety of annual grass weeds and some broadleaf weeds, such as barnyard-grass, crabgrass, green foxtail, sprangletop, goosegrass, goosefoot, edible amaranth, piemarker herb, purslane, chickweed and black nightshade.
3. High safety to crops and the environment: It is highly safe to most crops, has strong adsorption to soil, low mobility, and high resistance to leaching, and regular application will not cause crop damage.
4. High efficiency and low toxicity: The duration of its effects is up to 45-60 days.

Applicable Crops:

This product is a selective soil-covering herbicide widely used in cotton, corn, rice, potato, soybean, peanut, tobacco, and vegetable fields.



Cotton

Corn

Rice

Potato

Peanut

Targets:

Annual gramineous weeds and some broadleaf weeds and sedges, including barnyard-grass, crabgrass, green foxtail, sprangletop, goosegrass, goosefoot, edible amaranth, piemarker herb, purslane, chickweed and black nightshade, rice flatsedge and variable flatsedge. It has better control effects on gramineous weeds than on broadleaf weeds, and poor effects on perennial weeds.



Barnyard grass

Setaria viridis

Leptochloa chinensis

Digitaria sanguinalis

Purslane

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cotton field	Annual grass weeds	1650-2100 ml/ha	Spray on the soil
Dry direct seeding rice field	Annual weeds	1950-2250 ml/ha	Spray on the soil
Peanut field	Annual grass weeds and broadleaf weeds	1950-2250 ml/ha	Spray on the soil
Soybean field	Annual grass weeds and broadleaf weeds	1950-2250 ml/ha	Spray on the soil
Cabbage field	Annual weeds	1500-1800 ml/ha	Spray on the soil
Garlic field	Annual weeds	1800-2400 ml/ha	Spray on the soil

1. This product is sprayed on the soil before the seedling of rice after sowing, pay attention to even spraying.
2. Do not apply pesticides in windy days or it is expected to rain within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. Please note that this product can be applied to crops only once per season.
2. Use low doses of the product for fields with low soil organic matter content, sandy soil, and low-lying field, and use high doses of the product for fields with high soil organic matter content, clayey soil, arid climate, and low soil moisture.
3. Crops such as beets, radishes, spinach, melon, watermelon, direct seeded oilseed rape, and direct seeded tobacco are sensitive to this product and prone to have drug damage caused by it. Do not use this product on these crops.
4. This product has strong adsorption in the soil and will not be leached into the deep layer of the soil.



COMBI®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Atrazine 22.5% + Fluroxypyr 5% + Nicosulfuron 2.5%	30%OD

Product Feature:

This product is a combination of nicosulfuron, fluroxypyr and atrazine. It uses the new oil dispersion (OD) formulation. It is a post-emergent broad-spectrum and systemic herbicide for specially application in corn fields. This product can be easily absorbed by weeds, has strong adhesion and is resistant to rain wash. It can eradicate annual grass and broadleaf weeds in cornfields, such as barnyard-grass, goosefoot, smartweed, crabgrass, goosegrass and purslane.



Advantage:

- 1. Ternary combination and novel formulation:** It overcomes the shortcomings of conventional formulations that cannot eradicate weeds. This product can kill weeds easily also solving the problem of weeds re-greening after drug application. It has special herbicidal effects on weeds such as barnyard-grass, sedges, green foxtail, crabgrass, field thistle, goosefoot, smartweed, piemarker herb, goosegrass, and field bindweed.
- 2. Diversified mode of action:** It can effectively “cover” pre-emergent weeds while effectively controlling and killing post-emergent weeds. Such a dual mode of action of “covering and killing” is unique compared with other herbicides.
- 3. Broad herbicidal spectrum:** This product has the advantage of eradicating both grass and broadleaf weeds. It has great effects in eradicating a vast majority of annual grass and broadleaf weeds and sedge weeds in cornfields.
- 4. High safety:** It is safe for corn and the next crop. Moreover, with added imported safeners, the problems such as aerial roots, distortion, and plant deformity that may occur during the use of fluroxypyr are solved.
- 5. Long duration, high efficiency and low toxicity, and easy application:** It is not affected by drought and long stubble and can be applied on weeds when you see them, without the trouble of waiting for rain.
- 6. Low cost and quick results:** With added high-tech penetrants, obvious effects of the drug can be seen on the weeds in 24 hours after application. It has better results than other products with a similar formulation and is suitable for all corn growth stages. All weeds of different sizes can be killed. It has high content of active ingredients and low doses are required in use, so it is cost effective.

Applicable Crops:

Corn field



Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Targets:

It can effectively control annual gramineous and broad-leaved weeds in rice fields, such as barnyard grass, tulip grass, horseshoe grass, crabgrass, goose grass, purslane, etc.



Barnyard grass

Polygonaceae

Eleusine indica

Purslane

Digitaria sanguinalis

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Corn field	Annual weeds	1350-1950 ml/ha	Spray on the stem and leaves

1. It is recommended to use in the 3-5 leaf stages of cornfield, and the 2-5 leaf stages of annual weeds in cornfield. Spray it evenly on the stem and leaves.
2. It should not be used before the 2-leaf stage and after the 10-leaf stage of corn. Different corn varieties have different drug resistance.
3. The application method should be mainly directional spraying. Avoid spraying on the flag leaf of corn, or the flag leaf may curl and shrink. When the symptoms are not serious, most plants will get recovered naturally and grow normally. Spraying sodium nitrophenolate, brassinolide or high-quality foliar fertilizer can promote the recovery of plants.
4. Avoid applying the agent under high temperature or using it excessively. Use the product by strictly following the recommended dosage.

Cautions:

1. Apply this product to crops once at most per season.
2. The registered applicable crops are horse-tooth corn and hard corn. It should not be used on sweet corn, popcorn, waxy corn, hybrid corn field, and seed saving corn.
3. This agent can cause drug damage to crops other than corn. Do not splash or let it flow into other crop fields when applying the agent.
4. After using this product, it requires an interval of more than 10 months before growing rape, cabbage and radish on the same field.



CUTTING®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Cyhalofop-butyl 15% + Penoxsulam 3%	18%OD

Product Feature:

This product is a mixture of penoxsulam and cyhalofop-butyl. Penoxsulam is a branched-chain amino acid (leucine, isoleucine and valine) synthesis inhibitor that inhibits the activity of acetolactate synthase (ALS) or acetoxyacid synthase (AHAS); it is a selective systemic pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide. Cyhalofop-butyl prevents cell growth and division by inhibiting the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase and hindering fatty acid synthesis, so as to destroy lipid-containing structures such as membrane systems and ultimately cause the death of plants. The mixture of these two ingredients can not only effectively expand the herbicidal spectrum, but also improve the effects in controlling and eliminating resistant Echinochloa spp.



Advantage:

1. It is highly safe to crops.
2. This formulation has an excellent mixing ratio. The formulation with good safety and effects is selected after hundreds of tests and demonstrations.
3. This product is a broad-spectrum herbicide, having good effects in controlling a variety of weeds in rice fields, including Echinochloa spp., annual sedge weeds and various broad-leaved weeds.

Applicable Crops:

Direct-planting rice field



Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field

Targets:

This product can be used to control various annual broad-leaved, gramineous weeds and sedge weeds in rice fields, such as Echinochloa spp., Semen Euphorbiae Lathyridis, Paspalum paspaloides (Michx.) Scribn, and Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn, etc.



Barnyard grass

Eleusine indica

Paspalum distichum

Leptochloa chinensis

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Direct-planting rice field	Annual weeds	600-900ml/ha	Spraying after diluted with water

1. Dilute it with water and spray the solution on the stem and leaves in the 3-4 leaf stages of rice and the 2-3 leaf stages of Echinochloa spp.
2. The dosage to be applied depends on the density and age of Echinochloa spp. If the density of weeds is high, apply the upper limit of dosage.
3. Drain the field before application until more than 2/3 of the weed stems and leaves are exposed on the water surface. Irrigate the field within 24 hours to 72 hours after application, and maintain a 3-5 cm water layer for 5-7 days.
4. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 6 hours.

Cautions:

1. Apply this product to crops once at most per season.
2. Do not mix this product with alkaline materials in application, and do not use it by mixing with bensulfuron-methyl.
3. This product is used on stems and leaves. A shallow water layer should be maintained for 3-5 days after application to improve control effect.



QUARTER®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Penoxsulam 2.5% + Quinclorac 22.5%	25%SC

Product Feature:

This product is a selective herbicide for application in rice fields, which is composed of penoxsulam and quinclorac. Penoxsulam is a branched-chain amino acid (leucine, isoleucine and valine) synthesis inhibitor that inhibits the activity of acetolactate synthase (ALS) or aceto-hydroxyacid synthase (AHAS); it is a selective systemic pre-emergent and post-emergent herbicide. Quinclorac is a hormonal quinoline carboxylic acid herbicide. The symptoms of weeds poisoned by quinclorac are similar to those caused by auxins. This product is mainly used to control cockspur, and has a long applicable period. The agent can be absorbed by the leaves, roots and germinating seeds of the weeds. When sprayed on the stem and leaves of weeds, it can prevent and eliminate annual weeds in direct seeding rice fields such as red sprangletop, cockspur (including cockspur in rice paddy fields), and broadleaf and sedge weeds.

Advantage:

1. Apply this product at recommended dosage and growth stage. It is safe to rice.
2. It has a long applicable period, and it is effective when applied in all 2-7 leaf stages of rice.
3. It has a broad herbicidal spectrum, low toxicity and high efficiency.

Applicable Crops:

Direct seeding rice field



Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field

Targets:

It controls annual weeds in direct seeding rice fields such as red sprangletop, cockspur, and broadleaf and sedge weeds.



Malachium aquaticum Barnyard grass Cyperus difformis Cyperus iria Purslane

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Direct seeding rice field	Annual weeds	750-1200 ml/ha	Spray on the stem and leaves

1. Apply this product in direct seeding rice fields after the 2-leaf stage of seedlings. After application, try to maintain water in the field for 5-7 days.
2. Do not irrigate other crops with water treated with this product.
3. Try to prevent this product from drifting to any adjacent crops.



Cautions:

1. Apply this product to crops once at most per season.
2. Do not apply it in the early stages of seedlings when the radicles and roots are exposed, or in the booting and flowering stages of rice.
3. Restrictions on rotation crops: After using this product in the rice field for the first crop, the second crop of the field can be rice, small grain cereals, corn or sorghum. Within eight months after using this product, it should be avoided to plant cotton, soybeans or the following sensitive crops in the same field:
Solanaceae: tomato, potato, tobacco, eggplant, capsicums etc.
Umbelliferae: celery, coriander, carrot etc.
Leguminosae: lucerne, green bean etc.
Convolvulaceae: sweet potato etc.
Chenopodiaceae: spinach, beet etc.
Malvaceae: cotton, okra etc.
Cucurbitaceae: watermelon, melon, pumpkin, gourd etc.
Asteraceae: lettuce, sunflower etc.
4. Please note that do not plant beet, eggplant and tobacco in the next year in the same fields where this product is applied in this year; do not plant red pepper, sweet pepper, tomato and carrot in the same fields until two years later.
5. This product is toxic to bees, aquatic organisms such as fish, and silkworms. Pay attention to avoid affecting nearby bee colonies during the application of this agent, and it is prohibited to use this product in the flowering stage of nectar plants or in the neighborhood of silkworm rooms and mulberry orchards. Do not use it in areas where natural enemies of pests such as Trichogramma wasps are released. Apply this product far from aquaculture areas.
6. Wear protective equipment when applying this product, so as to avoid inhaling the spray. During the application, do not eat or drink anything, and pay attention to washing hands and face in time after application.



PRATA®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Pretilachlor 14.5% + Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl 1.5%	16%GG

Product Feature:

Propachlor is a selective herbicide that can be absorbed by the hypocotyl, mesocotyl and coleoptile of plants and inhibit cell division. Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl is an inhibitor of branched-chain amino acid synthesis. It is systemic, absorbed by roots and leaves and transmitted to meristematic tissues, and inhibits the growth of weed stem and leaves and the root's extension. The mixture of these two can be used to control annual weeds in transplanting rice fields.

Advantage:

As the first registered floating granule agent of China, this product is a revolution to the application methods of herbicides in rice fields.

1. It is economical in terms of labor, time and effort. It helps to reduce labor in rice fields by making the strenuous drug application easy and simple.
2. This product adopts a polymeric dispersant suitable for pretilachlor and pyrazosulfuron-ethyl. It is both lipophilic and hydrophilic and enables the oily pretilachlor and the highly active pyrazosulfuron to disperse fully and evenly.
3. The specific gravity of the macro granules is smaller than water, so they can float on the water surface like a boat. The particle size is 40-120 microns, which makes it possible for the product to disperse fully and evenly.
4. The macro granules disintegrate and fall off from outer layer to inner layer. At the same time, the particles can disintegrate into blocks. The macro granules disintegrate into small particles, and the small particles continue to disintegrate into smaller particles until they are evenly distributed. As the particles float, expand and disintegrate on the water surface, the small and large particles repel each other, causing them to separately move toward water surface with no agent. It takes only about 10-15 minutes for macro granules to cover the whole water surface.
5. The particles can expand 5-6 meters on water surface during disintegration. They can still float against the wind even under a 5 level wind.

Applicable Crops:

Transplanting rice field



Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field

Targets:

Annual weeds including cockspur, red sprangletop, variable flatsedge, rice flat sedge, Lindernia procumbens (Krock.) Borbas, Rotala indica (Willd.) Koehne, Eleocharis yokoscensis (Franch.et Sav.) Tang et Wang, and branched horsetail.



Commelina diffusa Barnyard grass Cyperus difformis Cyperus iria Water amaranth grass



Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Transplanting rice field	Annual weeds	3000-4500 g/ha	Sprinkle

1. Apply this product in the reviving stage (3-5 leaf stages of rice, and 1.5-3 leaf stages of weeds) of rice after transplanting. Throw and sprinkle the product evenly on the water surface from the sides of the paddy field. Sprinkle them in 10-20 spots of the field for each mu (666.7m²).
2. The water layer in the paddy field should be maintained at 3-5cm deep during the application. Retain the water for 7 days or at least 5 days after application. Replenish water in case of water shortage or leakage.
3. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 1 hour.

Cautions:

1. Apply this product to crops once per season at most.
2. The field for application should be level and free of great depressions. During the application, the water surface of the field should have no floating objects, or the product may not disperse evenly. Use this product with caution in leaky fields with poor water retention.
3. Sorghum and cucumber are sensitive to this product and should be avoided during application. The PHI between the application and the next crop of broadleaf plants in the same field should be more than 80 days.
4. The resistance of different rice varieties to pyrazosulfuron-ethyl varies greatly. This product is safe to early rice varieties, but late rice varieties are relatively sensitive to it. Try to avoid using this product in the budding stage of late rice.



LEAFEON®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Cyhalofop-butyl 10%+ Metamifop 10%	20%EC

Product Introduction:

LEAFEON is a mixture of Metamifop and Cyhalofop-butyl, which all are Aryloxy Phenoxy Propionate (APP) selective systemic and internal absorption conductive herbicides. Its mode of action is Acetyl-Coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitors can inhibit the synthesis of plant fatty acids. This product is absorbed by the stems and leaves, and transmitted to the growth point through the vascular bundle to achieve the weeding effect. It is safe for rice under the recommended dosage.



Advantage:

Metamifop and cyhalofop-butyl are the same class of herbicides, but their action locus are different. So their compound has a good synergistic effect. Metamifop mainly control annual gramineous weeds such as barnyardgrass, stephensgrass, crabgrass, goosegrass in rice fields, its efficiency more than 95%. While cyhalofop-butyl is highly effective on *Leptochloa chinensis* (L.) Nees

Crops:

Direct-planting rice field



Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field Direct-planting rice field

Targets:

It can be used to control annual gramineous weeds such as barnyardgrass, stephen, crabgrass and goosegrass in rice field



Barnyard grass Digitaria sanguinalis Setaria viridis Eleusine indica Leptochloa chinensis

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Direct-planting rice field	Annual gramineous weeds	900--1050ml/Ha	Spray on the stem and leaf

1. Spraying the this product at the 2-3 leaf stage of Annual gramineous weed on the direct-Seeding rice
2. Drain the field water before spraying, evenly spray the stems and leaves with water, rehydrate 1 day after the product, keep the water layer for 5-7 days
3. When spraying, the product should be avoided to drift to nearby gramineous crop fields
4. Application at most once a season
5. Please strictly use under the recommended dosage, do not submerge the rice core leaves in the water layer to avoid phytotoxicity.

Cautions:

1. Toxicity to aquatic organisms should be avoided. The product should be applied far away from aquaculture areas, and field water should not be directly discharged into paddy fields, soil and other environments; Should be prohibited in the flying area of Trichogramma wasps
2. Workers should take protective measures, wear protective clothing, wear masks, gloves and so on. Do not eat or drink during the application of the herbicide. Wash your hands and face immediately after the application.;
3. Destroy the empty container by perforation and flattening and dispose of it in a safe way. Never re-use the empty container for any other purpose.
4. Please strictly follow the label instructions.
5. Pregnant women and lactating women should not be exposed to this product.





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Pinoxaden 5%	5%EC



Product Introduction:

Clotho is a new phenylpyrazoline herbicide. It has systemic conductivity and can be used as an acetyl-Coenzyme A carboxylase (ACC) inhibitor. Destruction, eventually leading to the death of weeds. It can be used to control most annual gramineous weeds such as wild oats, foxtail grass, and mittens.

Advantage:

Pinoxaden has a brand-new chemical structure and different mode of action, it has no cross-resistance with other herbicides. It degrades quickly in the soil and is rarely absorbed by the roots, which no effect on subsequent crops;

Crops:

Winter wheat field



Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field

Targets:

Gramineous weeds in wheat fields mainly include: wild oats, bromegrass, japonicusjaponicus, mitten, Japanese mitten, netgrass, barnyardgrass, bluegrass, bristleglass and so on.



Wild oats Look at Mai Niang Barnyard grass Setaria viridis bluegrass

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Winter wheat field	Annual gramineous weeds	900-1200ml/ha	Spray on the stem and leaf

1. Before the jointing after the wheat turns green, the annual gramineous weeds are in the 3-5 leaf stage, spraying on the stems and leaves during the vigorous growth stage of the weeds.
2. Strictly using under the recommended dosage, and Spraying evenly.
3. This product is 1 time every season at most.
4. Do not apply pesticides on windy days or rain is expected within one hour. Avoid extreme weather such as drought, low temperature (frost period) and high temperature within 3 days before and after extreme climate fluctuations, daily maximum temperature below 10 ° C, accumulation of water in the field, poor wheat growth or suffering from waterlogging, freezing damage, drought damage, salinity Use it under stress conditions such as damage, disease, etc., otherwise it may affect the efficacy or cause crop phytotoxicity.

Cautions:

1. Use this product in strict accordance with the guidelines for the safe use of pesticides. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and contaminated clothing, and avoid inhaling mist. Do not smoke or eat or drink at the application site.
2. When dispensing medicine, wear gloves, face mask, long-sleeved clothes, long pants and waterproof boots. When spraying, wear long-sleeved clothes, long pants and waterproof boots.
3. After applying the pesticide, thoroughly wash the protective equipment, take a bath, and change and wash the work clothes.
4. It is not recommended to mix with hormonal herbicides, such as 2, 4-D, 2-methyl-4-chloro, dicamba, etc.; it is recommended to test when mixed with other herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers.
5. This product is toxic to fish, large moss and other aquatic organisms. Keep away from aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies to apply pesticides. It is forbidden to clean the pesticide application equipment in rivers and ponds and other waters, and prevent the liquid from flowing into lakes, rivers or fish ponds. Pollution of water sources. Prohibited in the vicinity of Jamsil and Mulberry Gardens.
6. The used empty packaging should be handled properly, and never reused or changed for other purposes. Unused preparations should be sealed and stored in the original packaging. Do not put this product in drinking or eating containers. Avoid contact with pregnant and breastfeeding women. If there is any adverse reaction during use, please bring the label and seek medical advice promptly





Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Atrazine 24% + Topramezone 1%	25% OD

Product Feature:

Topramezone is a new type of pyrazolone herbicide for post-emergence stem and leaf treatment. It has a systemic effect and can be absorbed by the leaves, roots and stems of plants. Atrazine is a selective systemic pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide. It is mainly absorbed by roots, but less absorbed by stems and leaves, and quickly transmitted to plant meristems and leaves, interfering with photosynthesis and causing weeds to die. This compound has a significant synergistic effect and can effectively control annual weeds in corn fields.



Advantage:

1. It is compounded by two herbicides with different mechanisms of action. The control effect is rapid, and the effect can be seen within 2-5 days after the medicine, and the effect is longer.
2. Broad-spectrum control of annual gramineous and broad-leaved weeds in corn fields.
3. Easy to rotate with other herbicides.

Applicable Crops:

Corn field



Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Corn field

Targets:

The main weeds in the corn field : crabgrass, amaranthus, stigma, barnyardgrass, purslane, ect



Barnyard grass

Setaria

Eleusine indica

Purslane

Digitaria sanguinalis

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Corn field	Annual weeds	2700-3300ml/ha	Spray on the stem and leaves

1. It should be sprayed at the 3-5 leaf stage of corn and the stems and leaves of weeds at 2-5 leaf stage.
2. This product cannot be used in corn fields that are interleaved or mixed with other crops.
3. Young and vigorously growing weeds are more sensitive to Topramezone. The absorption and conduction of weeds will slow down under cold and dry weather, which need longer to make efficiency.
4. The application should be even and thoughtful, avoid respray, miss spray or abuse.
5. Do not apply the medicine during strong wind or before heavy rain to avoid drift.
6. Planting crops after corns like alfalfa, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, kidney beans, peas, sugar beets, rapeseed and other crops, please requires a small area test to confirm safety before planting.
7. Please using under the recommended dosage to avoid phytotoxicity.

Cautions:

1. This product cannot be mixed with alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. Be sure to wear a hat, mask, long clothes, trousers, gloves and shoes when using this product. Do not eat or drink during the application, and wash your hands and face promptly after application.
3. This product is toxic to silkworms and birds. It is prohibited near silkworm houses and mulberry gardens, and prohibited near bird sanctuaries.
4. The application of this products should prevent the liquid from flowing into lakes, rivers or fish ponds. When cleaning spraying equipment or empty containers, do not pollute the water source. It is limited to areas with deep groundwater levels.
5. Pregnant and lactating women should avoid contact with this product.
6. The used container should be disposed of properly, not for other purposes, and not to be thrown away at will.



CROWN®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Clodinafop-propargyl 4.5% + Isoproturon 55.5%	60%WP

Product Feature:

This product is a mixture of isoproturon and clodinafop-propargyl. Isoproturon is a selective herbicide absorbed and transmitted by the roots and leaves, and is an inhibitor of the electron transport chain photosystem II. Clodinafop-propargyl is a post-emergent systemic herbicide that inhibits the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase and hinders fatty acid synthesis. The compound preparation can be used for controlling annual weeds in winter wheat fields.

Advantage:

1. It has a broad herbicidal spectrum and good effects in controlling a vast majority of common grass weeds in wheat fields.
2. It is safe to wheat and the next crop and has a long duration of effects.
3. It has strong penetration and translocation and a fast weed killing speed.
4. It can be applied in unfavorable conditions and is resistant to low temperature and rain wash, with a long applicable period.

Applicable Crops:

Winter wheat field



Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field Winter wheat field

Targets:

This product can effectively control annual weeds such as flixweed, shepherd's purse, lady's bedstraw, shortawn foxtail, grey field-speedwell, and wild oat, and has excellent and stable effects in controlling most important annual grass weeds such as wild oat, shortawn foxtail, hardgrass, slough grass, and beard grass.



Barnyard grass Leptochloa chinensis Cyperus difformis Cyperus iria Water amaranth grass

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Winter wheat field	Annual weeds	1200-1800 g/ha	Spray on the stem and leaves

1. Spray this product evenly on the stem and leaves in the 2-4 leaf stages of weeds in winter wheat fields.
2. Do not apply it on windy days or when rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Cautions:

1. Apply this product to crops once at most per season.
2. Do not use this product in barley or oat fields.
3. This product is toxic to aquatic organisms like fish and algae. Apply this agent far from water bodies such as aquaculture areas, rivers and ponds.



BIFOCAL®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Bifenazate 25% + Etoxazole 15%	40%SC

Product Feature:

This product is a formulation of Bifenazate acaricide and diphenyloxazoline derivative acaricide. It has a strong killing effect on the eggs, larvae and adult mites at various stages, and has a fast-acting effect and long duration.

Advantage:

1. It is effective for all developmental stages of mites, with egg-killing activity and knockdown activity against adult mites.
2. It has high safety to crops, without affecting crop growth, and has minimal effect on predatory mites.
3. It has long duration, and lasting efficacy, thus is suitable for high-resistance pest control.

Applicable Crops:

Fruit trees, vegetables, etc.



Fruit Trees Fruit Trees Fruit Trees Vegetables Vegetables

Targets:

It is mainly used to control spider mites in the active period, and it has egg-killing effect on other mites, especially the two-spotted spider mite.



Red spider mites Tetranychus cinnabarinus Tetranychus urticae Pseudococcidae Icerya purchasi

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Citrus tree	Spider mite	8000-10000 times diluted with water	Spray
Apple tree	Spider mite	8000-10000 times diluted with water	Spray

1. Application period: Apply at the early stage of the citrus spider mite, with the whole plant's leaves, branches and fruits spraying evenly.
2. PHI on citrus is 20 days and the maximum applications per season is two times.
3. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. Do not use this product mixed with alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. It is recommended to use it alternately with other acaricides with different mechanisms of action to delay the resistance.
3. This product is highly toxic to fish and algae, and is prohibited to be used near aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies. It is forbidden to wash spray equipment in water body such as river ponds.
4. Wear protective clothing and gloves when applying this product to avoid inhalation. Do not eat or drink during application. Please wash hands and face after application.



NORMANDY®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Niclosamide	70%WP



Product Feature:

This product is a phenolic organic molluscicide. Its mechanism of action is to reduce the breathing function by preventing the intake oxygen of the pest snails, and finally suffocates them. It has a good control efficacy on rice field snails.

Advantage:

This product is mainly used to control snails, and is the preferred molluscicide in the world for killing oncomelania and for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis.

1. It can inhibit snails from escaping from the water body with molluscicide and has a fast action and good snail-killing effect.
2. It can be applied mixed with soil or sprayed in the water, and is convenient to use.
3. Low toxicity to humans and animals, and safe to the environment.

Applicable Crops:

Rice



Rice

Rice

Rice

Rice

Rice

Targets:

Rice snail, land snail, spider conch, oncomelania, snail eggs, schistosomiasis, etc.



Ampullaria gigas

Snail

Limax

Oncomelania

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Rice	Snail(Pomacea canaliculata)	450-600 g/ha	Spray

1. It is used to control rice snails. Spray uniformly in the initial stage of yong snail's baby 1-5 days after rice seedling transplantation. A water layer of 3-5 cm should be maintained in the field during and after application, and the water should be retained for more than seven days after application.
2. The paddy field ridge and its inlet and outlet should be blocked. After application, the water in the field should be retained and new water is prevented from entering the field.
3. It is better to apply by spraying. The application method is best if it is mixed with sand and soil uniformly. It should not be mixed with compound fertilizers and phosphorus-containing fertilizers.
4. If used before planting, it should be applied after the field's preparation has been done and the water in the field is clear.
5. Do not apply on windy days or when rainfall is expected within one hour.

Cautions:

1. The PHI is 52 days and it is to be applied on more than twice per season.
2. The temperature during application should be higher than 20 °C.
3. It is recommended to be used alternately with pesticides with different mechanisms of action.
4. This product is highly toxic to fish, algae and crustaceans, and is prohibited to be used near aquaculture areas, river ponds and other water bodies. Cleaning spray equipment in water body such as river ponds is prohibited. Application in crab and shrimp rearing paddy fields are prohibited. Water used in the paddy fields after application shall not be discharged directly into water body to avoid polluting waters, soils, etc.
5. Take safety protection measures such as wearing protective gear, masks, goggles and rubber gloves to avoid direct contact with this product. Do not smoke or eat during application. Wash clothing and exposed parts of the body immediately after application. Stand in the upwind direction during application.



CROSSFIRE®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Thiamethoxam 18% + Carboxin 13% + Thiram 13%	44%FS

Product Feature:

This product is an insecticide and bactericide composed of three active ingredients. Among them, Carboxin is a selective systemic fungicide that can penetrate plant lesions and kill germs. Thiram is a protective fungicide with preventive, protective and therapeutic effects. Thiamethoxam is a second-generation neonicotinoid insecticide, which kills insects by stomach poison, contact and systemic action. It is safe to crops and the environment under normal use conditions. This product is a ternary formulation, which has a good control efficacy on aphids at seedling stage, wheat take-all root rot, peanut root rot, and cotton leaf blight at seedling stage.

Advantage:

1. Novel formulation, which is both an insecticide and bactericide
2. Strong effectiveness and long duration
3. Safe to crops and the environment

Applicable Crops:

Wheat, peanut, cotton, etc.



Wheat

Wheat

Wheat

Cotton

Peanut

Targets:

Aphids at seedling stage, wheat take-all root rot, peanut root rot, cotton leaf blight at seedling stage, etc.



Wheat take-all

Peanut root rot

Peanut aphid

Peanut aphid

Peanut root rot

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Wheat	Take-all root rot	300-500 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating
Wheat	Aphid	300-500 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating
Peanut	Root rot	500-570 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating
Peanut	Aphid	500-570 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating

1. This product needs seed coating before sowing wheat.
2. Take a prescribed amount of the medicine, add an appropriate amount of water, and stir seeds thoroughly until the medicinal solution is evenly distributed on the surface of the seeds. Sow the seeds after they are dried in the shade.

Cautions:

1. Do not apply this product mixed with strong acids or strong alkaline pesticides and other substances.
2. Seeds used for processing should be improved varieties meeting national standards.
3. The prepared medicinal solution should be used within 24 hours.



FIESTA®

Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Fludioxonil 25g/L + Metalaxyl-M 37.5g/L	62.5g/L FS

Product Introduction:

This product is a formulation of Fludioxonil and Metalaxyl-M. Fludioxonil is a non-systemic fungicide with long residual activity, which can inhibit mitogen-activated protein kinase activity during osmotic signal transduction. Metalaxyl-M is a systemic fungicide with protective and therapeutic effects. It can be absorbed by the roots, stems and leaves of plants, interfere with ribosomal RNA synthesis, and inhibit bacterial protein synthesis. This product can be used to prevent and cure rice blight.

Advantage:

- This product is a formulation of two fungicides with different mechanisms of action. Among them, Fludioxonil can prevent seedling diseases caused by higher fungi (such as Fusarium and Rhizoctonia solani). And Metalaxyl-M can be transmitted through the seed coat to the various parts of the plant through seed germination and seedling growth. It can prevent various soil-borne and seed-borne diseases caused by lower fungi (such as pythium and phytophthora).
1. This product is easy to use and can be directly coated by farmers, or used as a seed coating agent by seed companies.
 2. It is safe to seeds and seedlings when applied at the recommended dosage.

Applicable Crops:

Rice, soybeans, etc.



Rice

Rice

Rice

Rice

Soybeans

Targets:

Rice blight, soybean root rot, etc.



Rice bakanae disease

Rice bakanae disease

Soybean root rot

Soybean root rot

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Rice	Rice blight	336-400 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating
Soybean	Root rot	300-400 mL/100kg of seeds	Seed coating

Before sowing, dilute the medicinal solution with water according to the recommended dosage of the formulation, and stir the medicinal solution and the seeds thoroughly until the seeds are uniformly blended (colored). Sow the seeds after coating and drying them a little until they are not sticky.

Cautions:

1. Seeds used for processing should be improved varieties meeting national standards.
2. The prepared medicinal solution should be used within 24 hours.
3. When this product is applied on a large area on the above-mentioned new crop varieties, a small-scale safety test must be performed first.



DEFENDER®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Deltamethrin 0.2% + Pirimiphos-methyl 1.8%	2%DP

Product Feature:

This product is a formulation of organophosphate insecticide Pirimiphos- methyl and pyrethroid insecticide deltamethrin. It has fast action, strong penetration, contact killing, stomach poisoning, fumigation and certain systemic effects. This product is mainly used as a protective agent for raw grain in warehouses, and has good control effects on red flour beetle, American wheat weevil, and maize weevil.



Advantage:

1. Broad-spectrum, low-toxicity and fast-acting, with both stomach toxicity and fumigation effect.
2. It is a fairly stable grain insect repellent at high and relatively high temperatures.
3. The long-lasting effect can ensure that the grain is free from insects for a long time.

Applicable Crops:

Rice grain



Rice

Rice

Rice

Rice

Soybeans

Targets:

Effectively prevent the invasion of saw toothed grain beetle, red flour beetle, American wheat weevil, maize weevil, almond moth and angoumois grain moth.



Maize weevil

Tribolium castaneum

Saw toothed grain beetle

Sitotroga cerealella olivier

Rhyzopertha

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application Directions
Rice grain	Red flour beetle	200-250 mg/kg	Mixed with grain
Rice grain	American wheat weevil	200-250 mg/kg	Mixed with grain
Rice grain	Maize weevil	200-250 mg/kg	Mixed with grain

Place for use: used in warehouses where raw grain is stored.

Cautions:

1. Avoid mixed application with alkaline medicine as it is easily decomposed in alkaline medium.
2. This product is restricted to one application with a safety interval of 30 days.

◆◆◆◆◆ GRAIN STORAGE ◆◆◆◆◆

Ultimate characteristic formula, Miracle application performance



BR ACTIVATOR®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Brassinolide	0.01%SL, 0.01%SP

Product Introduction:

It is used as soluble concentrate for a variety of crops and a lot of orchard and fruit products. It can result in remarkable promotion of crops growth and productivity; and a promotion of ability of crops disease-resistant, salt-resistant and cold-resistant to alleviate the harmfulness caused by using of herbicides.



Advantage:

1. Promote growth, increase yield, and improve quality.
2. Promote the percentage of fruit setting and fruit's enlarging.
3. Increase seed setting percentage rate and fruits thousand kernel weight.
4. Improve the ability of cold resistance, drought resistance, and salt soil resistance, enhance growth recovery ability after flooding.
5. Improve the ability of disease resistance.
6. Regulate the differentiation among the plant.
7. Efficiently relieve harmful effect of pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides.
8. Improve the activity and vitality of seeds and germination percentage.
9. Efficiently prolong the duration time of natural preservation and transportation of fruits, vegetables and flowers when applied 5-10 days before harvest.

Crops: Rice, Cotton, Corn, Tea, Water melon, Banana, Wax apple, Grape, Peach, Pear, Cucumber, Chili.



Rice Peach Pear Grapes Cucumbers

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Effectiveness	Dosage	Application method
Rice/Cereals	Increase germination	5gram-6gram with 15L water	Seeds soaking treatment or seeds treatment
	Promote crop growth	4.5gram-5gram with 15L water	Spray
Corn/Maize	Increase germination	5gram-5.5gram with 15L water	Seeds soaking treatment or seeds treatment
	Promote crop growth	5gram-6gram with 15L water	Spray
Melons/Vegetables	Increase germination	4gram-5gram with 15L water	Seeds soaking treatment or seeds treatment
	Promote crop growth	5gram-5.5gram with 15L water	Spray
Cotton	Promote crop growth	4.5gram-5.0gram with 15L water	Spray
Tea/Chili/Fruits	Promote crop growth	4gram-5gram with 15L water	Spray

Cautions:

1. Do not spray on rainy days, re-spray if it rains within 6h after spraying.
2. Pay attention to wind direction changes, don't spray against the wind, but follow along the winds direction to avoid inhalation.
3. Do not store near seeds food and other feedstuffs.
4. Do not re-use container, do not casually discarded. Dispose product containers, waste containers, residues according local health and environmental regulations.
5. Wear protective clothing and gloves, avoid inhaling liquid when using this product, do not eat or drink during application, wash hands and wash face timely after application.

FORON®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Forchlorfenuron	0.1%SL

Product Introduction:

This product is a plant cytokinin, with the promotion of cell division, differentiation and expansion, can overcome the seat melon difficult and melon problems caused by the low temperature rain, can increase fruit, melon rate, increase fruit and promote the rapid growth of fruits and develop into a commodity fruit, improve fruit.



Advantage:

1. Promote growth, increase yield, and improve quality.
2. Promote the percentage of fruit setting and fruit's enlarging.
3. Increase seed setting percentage rate and fruits thousand kernel weight.
4. Improve the ability of cold resistance, drought resistance, and salt soil resistance, enhance growth recovery ability after flooding.
5. Improve the ability of disease resistance.
6. Regulate the differentiation among the plant.
7. Efficiently relieve harmful effect of pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides.
8. Improve the activity and vitality of seeds and germination percentage.

Crops:

Cucumber, Grape, Watermelon and so on.



Watermelon Tomatoes kiwi Grapes Cucumbers

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Cucumber	Increase fruit set rate, increasing yield	Dilute 50-200 times	Soak or spray at the young cucumber
Grape	Enlarge the size, increasing yield	Dilute 50-100 times	Soak the young cluster
Melon	Regulate growth, Enlarge the size, increasing yield	Dilute 50-200 times	Soak or spray at the young melon
Watermelon	Enlarge the size, increasing yield, increasing the fruit set	Dilute 50-200 times	Soak or spray at the young watermelon
Kiwi berry	Promote the growth	Dilute 50-200 times	20-25 days after flowering, soak the young kiwi berry
Loquat	Enlarge the size, increasing yield, increasing the fruit set	Dilute 50-100 times	Soak the young loquat 1-2 times
Strawberry	Enlarge the size, increasing yield, increasing the fruit set	Dilute 50-200 times	Soak or spray at the young strawberry

Cautions:

1. Apply only one time every season, the PHI for cucumber is 7-14days, for grape is 38days.
2. High concentration application will cause side effects.
3. Decreasing leaf senescence, keep green for a long time, strengthen the chlorophyll's synthesis, improve photosynthesis, promote leaf color deepen and green.

GA PROMOTER®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Gibberellic Acid	10%TB, 20%SP

Product Introduction:

Gibberellic Acid has a variety of applications, e.g. to improve fruit setting of clementines and pears (especially William pears); to loosen and elongate clusters and increase berry size in grapes; to control fruit maturity by delaying development of the yellow colour in lemons.

Advantage:

Gibberellic Acid has a variety of applications, e.g. to improve fruit setting of clementines and pears (especially William pears); to loosen and elongate clusters and increase berry size in grapes; to control fruit maturity by delaying development of the yellow colour in lemons; to reduce rind stain and retard rind ageing in navel oranges; to counteract the effects of cherry yellows virus diseases in sour cherries; to produce uniform seedling growth in rice; to promote elongation of winter celery crops; to induce uniform bolting and increase seed production in lettuce for seed; to break dormancy and stimulate sprouting in seed potatoes; to extend the picking season by hastening maturity in artichokes; to increase the yield in forced rhubarb; to increase the malting quality of barley; to produce brighter-coloured, firmer fruit, and to increase the size of sweet cherries; to increase yields and aid harvesting of hops; to reduce internal browning and increase yields of Italian prunes; to increase fruit set and yields of tangelos and tangerines; to improve fruit setting in blueberries; to advance flowering and increase the yield of strawberries; and also a variety of applications on ornamentals.

Crops:

Potato, Cotton, Spinach, Pineapple, Dragon fruit.



Spinach

Cotton

Potatoes

Dragon fruit

Pineapple

Uses and Recommendations:

Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Grape	Promote ear growth	20000-40000 times liquid	Spray
	Promote fruit growth	3300-5000 times liquid	Spray
Citrus	Promote fruit growth	5000-7500 times liquid	Spray
	Fruit retention	7500-15000 times liquid	Spray
Celery	Regulate growth	1700-2500 times liquid	Spray
Rice	Regulate growth	400-1250 times liquid	Spray
	Increase production		

Cautions:

- Gibberellic Acid is a plant growth regulator on account of its physiological and morphological effects in extremely low concentrations.
- It can stimulate rapid plant and root growth, stimulate plant metabolism and flowering, lead to bigger plants with bigger shoots, break seed dormancy and increase crop yield obviously.
- It should wear protective clothing, gloves and face mask or glasses when using this product.
- Do not re-use container, do not casually discarded. Dispose product containers, waste containers, residues according local health and environmental regulations.

SUPER ATONIK®



Product Introduction:

Active Ingredient	Content & Formulation
Sodium Nitrophenolate	1.8%SL

Product Introduction:

Sodium Nitrophenolate is a broad-spectrum plant growth regulator, it is a powerful cell activating agent, it can quickly permeate to the plant body, promote the cytoplasm flow, improve cell vitality, break the dormancy, enhance photosynthesis, to speed up the plant growth and development, can improve the ability of crop disease prevention.

Advantage:

Sodium Nitrophenolate is a broad-spectrum plant growth regulator.

It is a powerful cell activating agent, it can quickly permeate to the plant body, promote the cytoplasm flow, improve cell vitality, break the dormancy, enhance photosynthesis to speed up the plant growth. It could improve the ability of crop disease prevention and resistance against natural disasters.

Sodium Nitrophenolate has been used to detoxification and cure, resistance to low temperature, resistance to lodging, advance prematurity, improve product quality, increase production, etc.

Crops:

Rice, Cotton, Watermelon, Apple.



Rice

Cotton

Tomatoes

Watermelon

Apple

Uses and Recommendations:






Crops	Targets	Dosage	Application method
Lichii	Promote flower Fruit retention	Diluted 2000-3000 times with water	Spraying
Tomato	Increase production	Diluted 3000-4000 times with water	Stem and leaf spraying
Rice	Promote growth	Diluted 6000 times with water	Soaking seeds before sowing
	Increase production	Diluted 1000-2000 times with water	Spraying

Cautions:

- This product melted by hot water, The small amount of precipitate can be dissolved with water, the product was diluted with clean water for use.
- Precocious apple for flower and fruit thinning easy to produce injury, not use recommended.
- The product can be mix with farm chemical.



Rice - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution

Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 <p>Sowing stage</p>	Rice weevil, Thrips	Thiamethoxam 70% WS	After seed dressing to dry in the shadow, avoid exposure to the sun.
	Root rot, Seedling rot, Seedling blast, Damping off	FIESTA® 62.5g/L FS (Fludioxonil 25g/L + Metalaxyl-M 37.5g/L FS)	
 <p>Seedling stage</p>	Rice planthopper, Thrip, Rice stem borer	MAXIUM® 24% SC (Methoxyfenozide) ELEMI® 18% WP (Emamectin benzoate 10% + Indoxacarb 8% WP)	Areas with a history of black stripe disease recommend increased control of planthopper to reduce virus transmission.
	Seedling blast, Damping off, Rice bakanae disease	TRIPO® 525g/L SE (Tricyclazole 400g/L + Propiconazol 125g/L SE) IPRO® 20% WP (Iprobenfos 13.5% + Tricyclazole 6.5% WP)	
 <p>Tillering stage</p>	Rice planthopper, Rice stem borer, Rice leaf roller	NIPPY® 60% WG (Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45% WG) ABATA® 20% EC (Abamectin 0.1% + Triazophos 19.9% EC)	Pay attention to prevention and control of rice stem borer.
	Rice blast, Rice sheath blight	DIPRO® 300g/L EC (Difenoconazole 150g/L + Propiconazol 150g/L EC) HELIX® 35% SC (Hexaconazole 5% + Isoprothiolane 30% SC)	
 <p>Booting-Breaking stage</p>	Rice planthopper, Rice stem borer, Rice leaf roller	PADAN® 50% WG (Pymetrozine 40% + Dinotefuran 10% WG) Imidacloprid 1% + Triazophos 20% EC	This stage is the key period of applying pesticide, also the best period to prevent rice false smut.
	Rice blast, Rice sheath blight, False smut	JINAZO® 12% WP (Jingangmycin A 9% + Azoxystrobin 3% WP) Thifluzamide 30% SC	
 <p>Heading-Maturation stage</p>	Rice planthopper, Rice leaf roller	ABADI® 33% WP (Abamectin 3% + Dibenzoyl-1-tert-butylhydrazine 30% WP) Imidacloprid 2% + Monosultap 60% WP	This stage is a critical period that affects yields, and fungicides must be applied to prevent disease outbreaks.
	Rice sheath blight disease, False smut	DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20% SC) Tebuconazole 50% + Azoxystrobin 25% WP	

Photos of Rice Diseases and Pests



Rice leaf roller

Rice stem borer

Rice planthopper

Rice weevil

Thrips

Rice blast






Rice sheath blight

Rice false smut

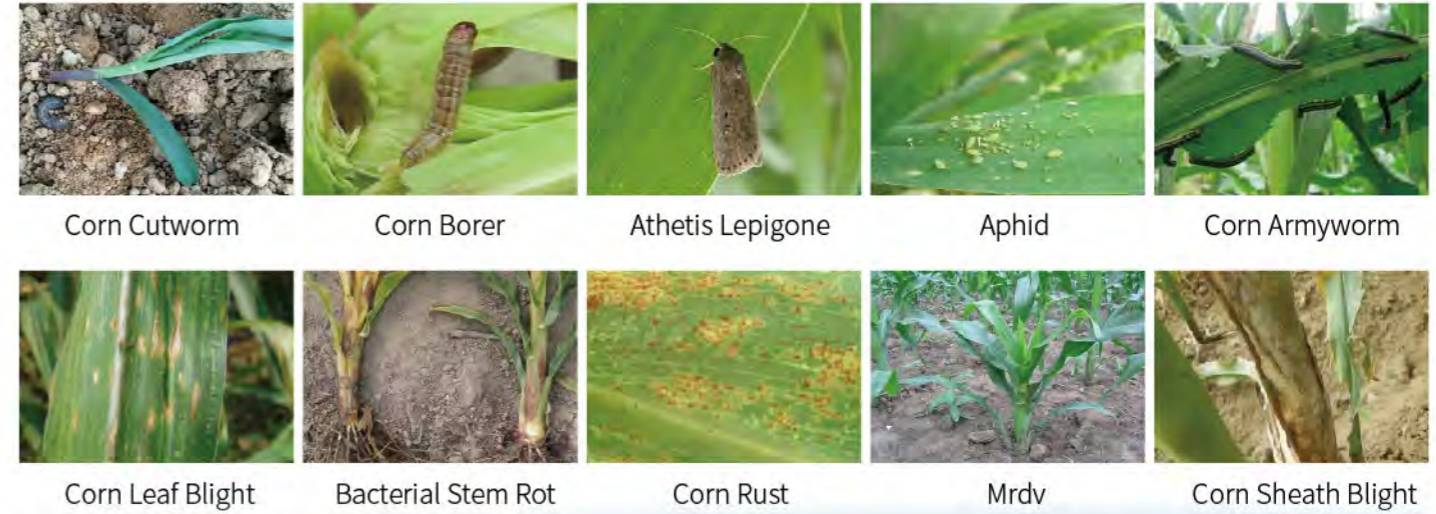
Bacterial blight

Bacterial streak






Maize - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution

Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Sowing stage	Thrips, Aphid, Wireworm	Thiamethoxam 48% FS	Corn seeds can be coated again.
	MRDV, Head smut of maize, Stem rot, Maize Sheath blight	Tebuconazole 60g/L FS	
 Seedling stage	Cutworm, Athetis lepigone, Corn armyworm, Corn borer, Beet armyworm, Prodenia litura	HUMMER® 10% SC (Hexaflumuron) OPTIMA® 15% SC (Thiamethoxam 10% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% SC)	It can be mixed with the herbicide before and after seedling in the corn field to save labor.
	MRDV (Maize rough dwarf virus)	Moroxydine hydrochloride 80%WP	It can be combined with gibberellin, zinc sulfate and other foliar fertilizers spraying to improve the treatment effect
 Elongation stage	Corn borer, Corn armyworm, Beet armyworm	NIPPY® 60% WG (Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45% WG) ELEMI® 18% WP (Emamectin benzoate 10%+ Indoxacarb 8% WP)	The critical period for the prevention and treatment of corn diseases and insect pests.
	Corn northern/southern leaf blight, Corn rust, Corn Sheath Blight	DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20% SC) Carboxin 10% + Tebuconazole 10% WP	
 Heading stage	Corn borer, Beet armyworm, Corn armyworm, Aphid	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME) Bifenthrin 2% + Imidacloprid 3% EC	During these growth stages, because the corn plant is too high to suitable for spraying pesticides. In case of pests or disease outbreaks, sprayers need to wear protective clothing and be equipped with sunstroke prevention agents to avoid personal safety accidents.
	Corn northern/southern leaf blight, Corn rust, Corn purple spot, Corn rust, Bacterial stalk rot	JINAZO® 12% WP (Jingangmycin A 9% + Azoxystrobin 3% WP) Hexaconazole 20% + Azoxystrobin 10% WP	
 Filling-Maturation stage	Corn borer, Corn armyworm, Aphid.	PADAN® 50% WG (Pymetrozine 40% + Dinotefuran 10% WG) FABIA® 20% WG (Flonicamid)	
	Corn northern/southern leaf blight, Corn purple spot, Corn rust	DIPRO® 300g/L EC (Difenoconazole 150g/L + Propiconazol 150g/L EC) Tebuconazole 50% + Azoxystrobin 25% WP	

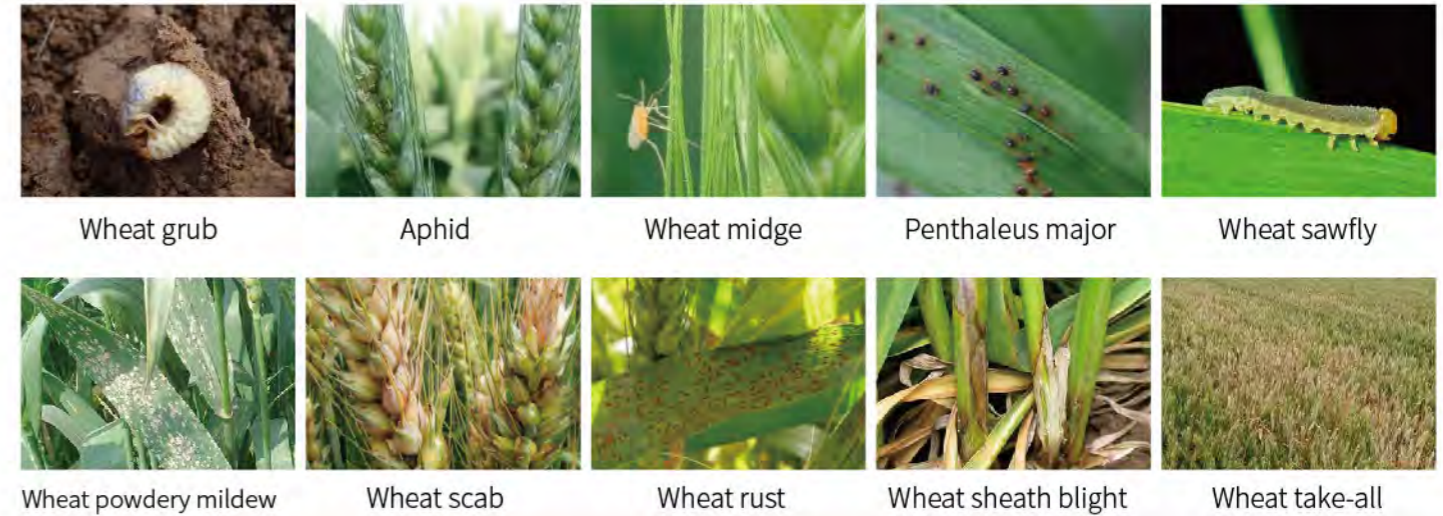
Photos of Maize Diseases and Pests








Wheat - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution

Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Sowing stage	Grub, wireworm and other underground pests; Seedling aphid	Imidacloprid 600g/L FS Difenoconazole 2% + Imidacloprid 34% FS	When wheat take-all disease is severe, mix the insecticide and fungicide for seed dressing.
	Wheat sharp eyespot, wheat take-all, Wheat smut	CROSSFIRE® 44% FS (Thiamethoxam 18% + Thiram 13% + Carboxin 13% FS)	
 Seedling-Tillering stage	Seedling aphid, Penthalenus major	OPTIMA® 15% SC (Thiamethoxam 10% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% SC) Abamectin 0.5% + Imidacloprid 4.5% EC	Choose insecticides and fungicides that can be mixed with herbicides to save time and labor.
	Wheat sharp eyespot	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper) Tebuconazole 12% + Carbendazim 68% WP	
 Elongation-Booting stage	Aphid, Penthalenus major	BIFOCAL® 40% SC (Bifenazate 25% + Etoxazole 15% SC) Acetamiprid 20% + Pyridaben 25% WP	This is a critical period to prevent aphids and to strengthen the prevention of diseases.
	Wheat sharp eyespot, Powdery mildew, Wheat rust	TRIPO® 525g/L SE (Tricyclazole 400g/L + Propiconazol 125g/L SE) Carboxin 10% + Tebuconazole 10% WP	
 Heading-Flowering stage	Aphid, Wheat midge, Wheat sawfly, Wheat armyworm	Abamectin 0.4% + Acetamiprid 8.4% EC Beta-cypermethrin 3% + Emamectin benzoate 0.2% ME	Wheat scab and wheat midge must be prevented and controlled from earing to flowering stage.
	Wheat Scab, Powdery mildew, Wheat rust	CYPA® 28% WP (Cymoxanil 14% + Propamocarb 14% WP) CYMA® 60% WG (Cymoxanil 50% + Cyazofamid 10% WG)	
 Filling stage	Aphid, Wheat midge, Wheat sawfly, Wheat armyworm	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME) Flonicamid 20% + Acetamiprid 15% WG	At this stage, the wheat is very dense, spray up and down when spraying, and use enough water.
	Wheat Scab, Powdery mildew, Wheat rust	DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20%) CYFA® 52.5% WG (Cymoxanil 30% + Famoxadone 22.5% WG)	

Photos of Wheat Diseases and Pests



🌿 Citrus - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution


Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Postharvest dormant period	Overwintering pests and diseases	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper) Pyridaben 20% WP	Eliminate pests and diseases of overwintering and citrus dark mildew.
 Budding-Initial flowering stage	Red spider mite, Aphid, Citrus psylla, Bud maggot Citrus anthracnose, Citrus scab	BIFOCAL® 40% SC (Bifenazate 25% + Etoxazole 15% SC) Abamectin 1% + Pyridaben 20% SC DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20% SC) Pyraclostrobin 5% + Metiram 55% WG	The peak spawning period of the first generation of spider mites is the best control period; Meanwhile, whiteflies and wood lice should be controlled to reduce the occurrence of dark mildew and prevent citrus yellow shoot disease.
 Flowering stage	Red spider mite, Coccid, Citrus psylla, Whitefly, Aphid Citrus scab, Citrus anthracnose	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME) Buprofezin 22% + Chlorpyrifos 18% SC KAPA® 30% AS (Kasugamycin 2% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 28% AS) Thiophanate-methyl 40% + Thiram 30% WP	From late May to June is the hatching period and nymph stage of coccid eggs. At this time, the scale and waxy layer of coccid have not formed, and the insect body is extremely sensitive to the insecticide.
 Fruit swelling stage	Rust tick, Coccid, Aphid, Whitefly, Leaf miner Citrus black point	OPTIMA® 15% SC (Thiamethoxam 10% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% SC) Clofentezine 3% + Pyridaben 7% SC DINAZO® 32.5% SC (Difenoconazole 12.5% + Azoxystrobin 20% SC) DIPRO® 300g/L EC (Difenoconazole 150g/L + Propiconazole 150g/L)	Rust ticks are prone to occur during this period. It directly affects the appearance quality of citrus, this is a critical period for prevention and control. It should choose the pesticide that does not stimulate or contaminate the fruit surface.
 Fruit coloring-Maturation stage	Red spider mite Citrus anthracnose	Spirotetramat 11% + Buprofezin 22% SC Prochloraz 8% + Iprodione 8% SC Difenoconazole 20% + Dithianon 55% WG	The second peak period of the spider mite occurs, and the pesticide can effectively control the spider mite in the initial stage.

🌿 Photos of Citrus Diseases and Pests

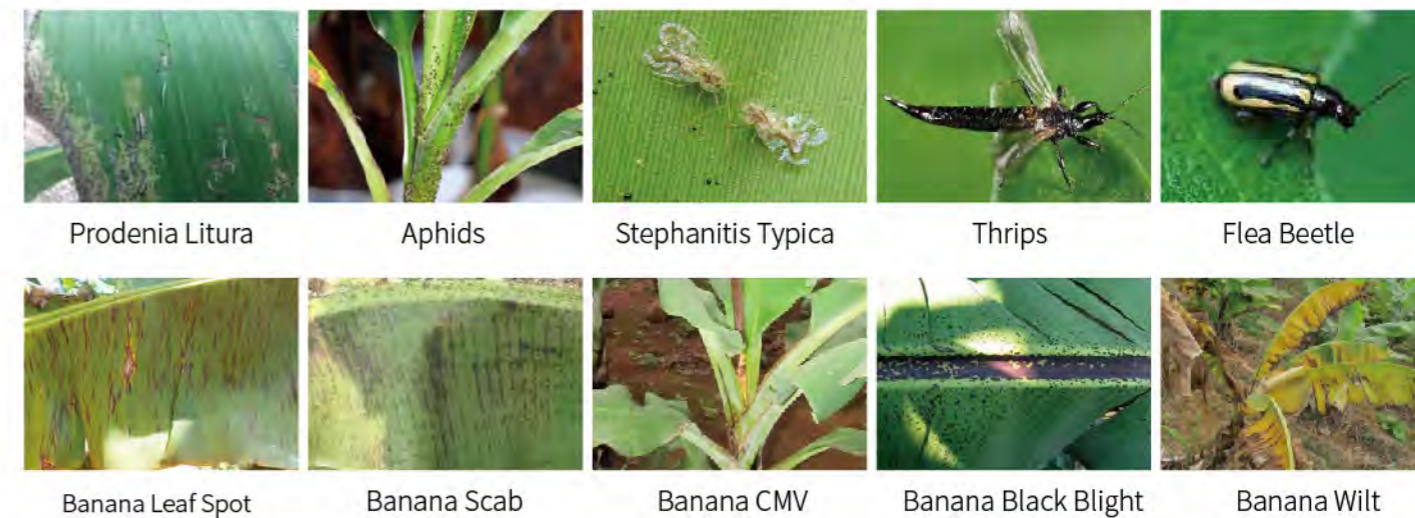


Banana - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution




Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Tissue culture seedling stage	Prodenia litura, Cutworm, Aphid	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME)	When spraying pesticide, you can add foliar fertilizer according to the situation of banana seedlings.
	Leaf spot, Leaf blast	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper) Metalaxy 10% + Mancozeb 48% WP	
 Young seedling stage	Root-knot Nematode, Prodenia litura, Red spider mite Aphid	SUNNY® 15% GR (Abamectin 2% + Fosthiazate 13% GR) BIFOCAL® 40% SC (Bifenazate 25% + Etoxazole 15% SC)	Pay attention to prevent leaf spot disease in the 6-8 leaf stage and avoid outbreak in the later stage.
	Leaf spot, Mosaic virus	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper) Cymoxanil 18% + Metiram 50% WG	
 Medium strong seedling stage	Prodenia litura, Weevil, Aphid	NIPPY® 60% WG (Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45% WG) Abamectin 0.4% + Acetamiprid 8.4% EC	When the black spot disease is severe, multiple effective fungicides can be used at the same time.
	Banana leaf leaf spot, Banana scab, Banana edema disease, Black blight, Banana wilt, BBTB	CYPA® 28% WP (Cymoxanil 14% + Propamocarb 14% WP) Dimethomorph 50% + Cymoxanil 20% WG	
 Young fruit period	Flea beetle, Weevil	OPTIMA® 15% SC (Thiamethoxam 10% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% SC) Imidacloprid 2% + Monosultap 60% WP	Avoid spraying directly on young banana fruits.
	Banana leaf spot, scab, Banana anthracnose	KAPA® 30% AS (Kasugamycin 2% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 28% AS) Prochloraz 8% + Iprodione 8% SC	
 Fruit swelling stage	Flea beetle, Weevil	Acetamiprid 20% + Pyridaben 25% WP Bifenthrin 2% + Imidacloprid 3% EC	7-10 days after the bud is broken, when the fruit finger bends and the banana peel turns green, spray the pesticide to prevent diseases and pests and then fruit bagging.
	Banana leaf spot, scab, Banana anthracnose	DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20% SC) Carbendazim 20% + Mancozeb 20% WP	

 Fruit swelling stage	Banana scab, Banana anthracnose	Difenoconazole 20% + Dithianon 55% WG	Prevent banana fruit rot during postharvest storage and transportation.
--	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---

Photos of Banana Diseases and Pests







☒ Pepper - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution

Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Seedling stage	Whitefly, Leafminer, Cutworm	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2%+Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME) Cyromazine 80% WP	Soak or dress seeds before sowing, and remove diseased seedlings in time after emergence.
	Seedling damping-off, Pepper virus	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper) DIPMA® 28% SC (Difenoconazole 8% + Prochloraz-manganese chloride complex 20% SC)	
 Blossom and setting fruit period	Whitefly, Aphid	PADAN® 50% WG (Pymetrozine 40% + Dinotefuran 10% WG) ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME)	In this period, diseases are prone to occur and pests occur from time to time, some insecticides can be mixed when spraying fungicides.
	Pepper virus, Pepper blight	CYFA® 52.5 WG (Cymoxanil 30% + Famoxadone 22.5% WG) DINAZO® 32.5% SC (Difenoconazole 12.5% + Azoxystrobin 20% SC)	
 Fruiting period	Oriental tobacco budworm, Cotton bollworm, Prodenia litura, Aphid, Whitefly	NIPPY® 60% WG (Nitenpyram 15% + Pymetrozine 45% WG) Abamectin 0.4% + Acetamiprid 8.4% EC	If yellow tea mite breaks out in this period, acaricide can be used for prevention and control.
	Pepper blight, Anthracnose, Pepper scab, Chili wilt	BRONI® 25% ME (Bromothalonil) Pyraclostrobin 5% + Metiram 55% WG Prochloraz 8% + Iprodione 8% SC	

☒ Photos of Pepper Diseases and Pests



☒ Potato - Crop Diseases and Pests Solution

Crop growth period	Diseases and Pests	Recommend Products	Suggestions
 Seeding stage	Cutworm, Grub, Mole cricket	FABIA® 20% WG (Flonicamid)	Mainly for prevention, select disease-resistant seed potatoes and soak seeds.
	Potato early/late blight, Potato virus, Potato black leg, Potato ring rot	CALIBUR® 20% SC (Thiodiazole-copper)	
 Seedling stage	Wireworm, Aphid, Cockchafer	ACELA® 3.5% ME (Acetamiprid 2% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 1.5% ME) Hexaflumuron 2% + Phoxim 18% EC	Emphasis on prevention of underground pests, which can be trapped and killed by drip irrigation control of roots.
	Potato dry rot, Gray mold	CYMA® 60% WG (Cymoxanil 50% + Cyazofamid 10% WG) Difenoconazole 9% + Propamocarb hydrochloride 54% SC	
 Tuber growth stage	Aphid, Epicauta gorhami, 28-spotted ladybird	PADAN® 50% WG (Pymetrozine 40% + Dinotefuran 10% WG) EIEMI® 18% WP (Emamectin benzoate 10%+ Indoxacarb 8% WP)	This period is a critical period for the formation of potato tubers and pest control.
	Potato early/late blight, Potato anthracnose	CYFA® 52.5% WG (Cymoxanil 30% + Famoxadone 22.5% WG) Oxadixyl 8% + Mancozeb 56% WP	
 Harvesting-Storage period	Prevent rot	Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP Sulphur 91% DP	Before entering the cellar, spray sterilize the entire cellar to remove diseased, injured, insect bite tubers, and fumigate if necessary.

☒ Photos of Potato Diseases and Pests

