Copper Oxychloride 50 Wp Fungicide - Copper oxychloride 50 % wp-COC50 - Katyayani Organics

Contact controls leaf spot, fruit rot, late & early blight of tomato & potato; leaf spot &rhizome rot of ginger & turmeric, downy mildew of grapes and disease of paddy, cardamom, cumin, coffee, tea, tobacco and other vegetables and Dose- 2gm/ltr

==========

🏆 Injectables AAS / Oral AAS / HGH / Weight Loss / Peptides / Post Cycle Ttherapy

🎁 High Quality / Secured Payment / Guaranteed Confidentiality / Private Data Protection

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==========

Traditional Print Technical Specifications Copper oxychloride (as Cu): 50% Wettable Powder (WP) Register HARMFUL (Xn) - DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (N) Authorised uses and application Crop

COBRE LAINCO | Lainco,

Preventive fungicide broad For Organic Technical Specifications Active Copper oxychloride: 50% w/w (as Cu) For Biological Agriculture (Sohiscert Certificate nº: CT186PAE-02) Wettable Powder (WP) Register Impalpable blue 6,0 - 9, 0,900 - 1,100 g/

(PDF) Efficacy of copper oxychloride base fungicides to

as copper oxychloride) based fungicides (M FRAC Gr oup) were assessed for their efficacy against cucumber downy mildew in comparison t o a commonly used phosphonate (Fosphite ® 53 WSL, P7 FR

Bacillus Subtilis Bio Fungicide - Katyayani Organics

ɛnol 4.8%), hydrogen peroxide 50% and untreated control

(pooled data for one year)

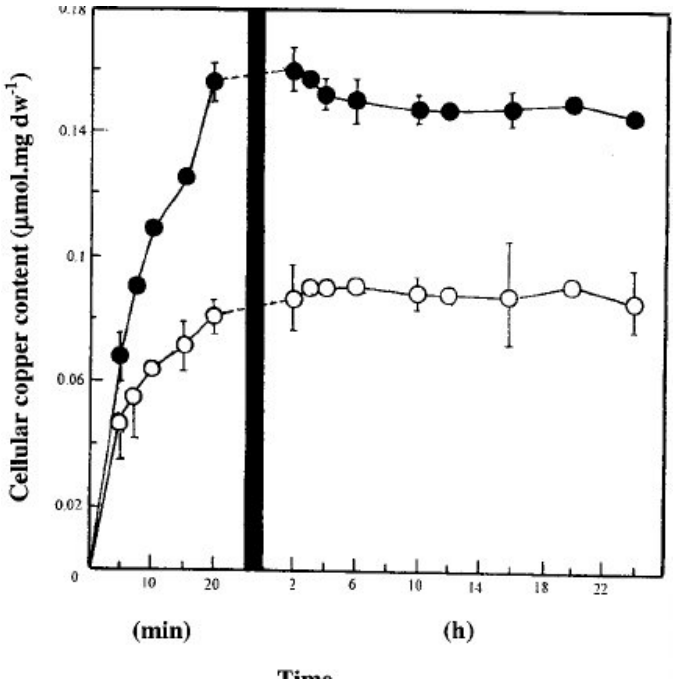
	Mean stem length (cm)	Mean head (cm)
ıloride) 1.0 g/ L	54.0[a]	3.4[b]
diluted	59.0[b]	4.1[ab]
ɪract – undiluted	59.0[b]	4.1[ab]
0.5 mL/ L	59.0[b]	4.3[a]
1.0 mL/ L	57.5[b]	4.3[a]
mL/ L	58.8[b]	4.3[a]
	55.2[a]	3.3[b]

ifferent from [b, ab] means not significantly different from each othe
nultiple comparison test.

Katyayani Bacillus subtilis is an effective remedy for all types of plants as it inhibits the germination of plant-pathogen and interacts with the attachment of pathogen to plant and controls the spread of

Katyayani Bacillus subtilis is a Completely Eco-friendly Harmless bio fungicide and 100% Organic

Copper Oxychloride uses in hindi | ???? ?????????????? 50% Wp ?? ?????



Copper oxychloride 50% wp ?? ????? ???? ?? ???? ??? ???? ?? ????????? ?? ???? ???? ??? ?? ???? ??? ?? FUNGICIDE ????? ????-???? ?? ??????? ??? ???? ?? ???? ?? ??????? ????? ??

Fungicide Powder China Manufacturers & Suppliers & Factory

ınol 4.8%), hydrogen peroxide 50% and untreated control

(pooled data for one year)

	Mean stem length (cm)	Mean head (cm)
ıloride) 1.0 g/ L	54.0[a]	3.4[b]
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mL/ L	58.8[b]	4.3[a]
	55.2[a]	3.3[b]

ifferent from [b, ab] means not significantly different from each othe
nultiple comparison test.

Product Name Copper Oxychloride 50 WP CAS No 1332 400 7 Specification COA Content 50 0 2 0 Suspensibility 75 Wettable time S 90 Mode of action Fungicides Copper oxychloride can destroy the bacteria protease and make the bacteria die then forming a layer of protective film on the surface of plants Targets Angular Contact Now

China Copper Hydroxide Manufacturer, Copper Oxychloride,

Pl. Dis. Res. 28 (2) : 171-173

Efficacy of some new fungicides in controlling purple blotch of onion under Punjab conditions

I. S. AUJLA*, P. K. AMRATE, PARDEEP KUMAR AND T. S. THIND

*Department of Plant Pathology, Department of Vegetable crops**
Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana - 141004 E-mail: aujlaiqbalsingh@pau.edu

ABSTRACT

Nine fungicides *viz*. Nativo -75WG (trifloxystrobin 25% + tebuconazole 50%), Folicur 250 EC (tebuconazole), Flint 50WG (trifloxystrobin), Score 25 EC (difenoconazole), Tilt 25 EC (propiconazole), Contaf 5EC (hexaconazole), Indofil M – 45 (mancozeb 75 WP), Blitox 50 WP (copper oxychloride) and Antracol 70 WP (propineb) were evaluated for their effectiveness under *in vitro* and *in vivo* conditions against *Alternaria porri* –an incitant of purple blotch of onion. All fungicides significantly inhibited mycelial growth of the pathogen. Score 25 EC and Nativo -75WG were found to be most effective as these completely inhibited the mycelial growth at 0.1 per cent. Out of these nine fungicides, highest disease control (85.0%) and seed yield were recorded in foliar application of Nativo – 75 WG followed by Folicur 250 EC and Tilt 25 EC. Other fungicides were comparatively less effective in controlling the disease under field conditions.

Key words: Onion, purple blotch, *Alternaria porri*, fungicides, efficacy

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) an important vegetable crop, grown in almost all the parts of India is known to suffer from several diseases. Among them, purple blotch [*Alternaria porri* (Ellis) Ciffer] is very serious particularly to seed crop and occurs every year in Punjab during March-April causing severe damage to the extent of 35 per cent and sometimes 100 per cent in seed and bulb production (Sharma, 1986).

Keeping in view the importance of the crop and devastating nature of the disease, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of test fungicides under *in vitro* and field conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Nine test fungicides *viz*. Nativo -75WG (trifloxystrobin 25% + tebuconazole 50%), Folicur 250 EC (tebuconazole), Flint 50WG (trifloxystrobin), Score 25 EC (difenoconazole), Tilt 25 EC (propiconazole), Contaf 5EC (hexaconazole), Indofil M – 45 (mancozeb 75 WP), Blitox 50 WP (copper oxychloride) and Antracol 70 WP (propineb) were evaluated at 0.025, 0.05, 0.1and 0.2 per cent by using poison food technique against the pathogen under *in vitro*. Five mm disc of actively growing culture of pathogen was placed in the centre containing poisoned food with three replications per treatment. The control was also maintained and plates were incubated in BOD incubator at 25±1^{0}C for ten days and radial colony growth was measured. The efficacy of a fungicide was expressed as per cent inhibition of mycelial growth over control (Vincent, 1947).

Field trials in randomized block design with three replications per treatment were conducted at the farm area of Department of Vegetable crops, P.A.U., Ludhiana during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Onion cultivar Agrifound Dark Red was planted in 2nd fortnight of November with a plot size of 5 m x 2 m following standard agronomic practices to raise the crop. Different fungicides *viz.* Nativo -75WG (trifloxystrobin 25% + tebuconazole 50%) @ 0.06 per cent, Folicur 250 EC (tebuconazole) @ 0.10 per cent, Flint 50WG (trifloxystrobin) @ 0.03 per cent, Score 25 EC (difenoconazole) @ 0.10 per cent, Tilt 25 EC (propiconazole) @ 0.10 per cent, Contaf 5EC (hexaconazole) @ 0.15 per cent, Indofil M – 45 (mancozeb 75 WP) @ 0.25 per cent, Blitox 50 WP (copper oxychloride) @ 0.25 per cent and Antracol 70 WP (propineb) @ 0.25 per cent were tested for

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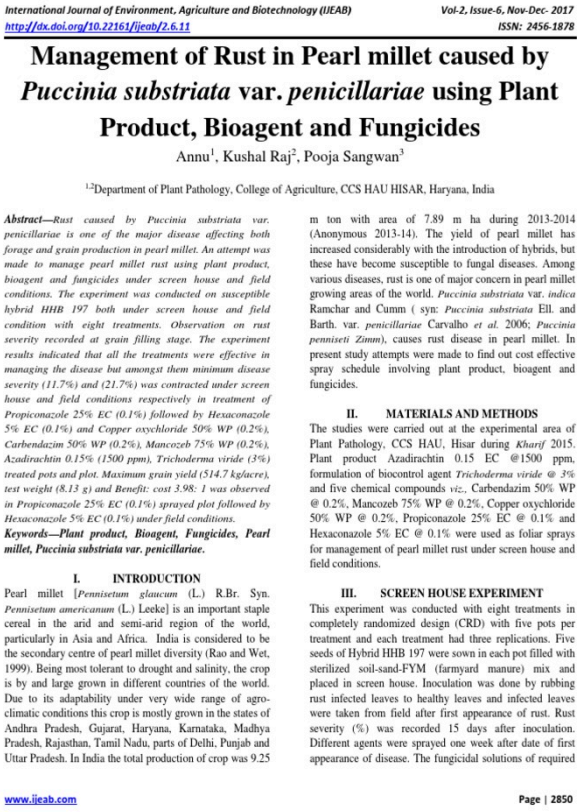
Accepted: 19-07-2013

Copper Oxychloride 35%WP, 50%WP, 85% Agriculture Fruit Tree Citrus Peach Canker Root Rot Fungicide Copper Oxychloride 70% Wp Contact Now Agriculture Grade Fungicide Pool Disinfectant Copper Hydroxide 99% CAS

HORTICULTURE Solutions: Compatibility of Pesticides

It may reduce the bio efficacy of both The mixture of two pesticides may be toxic to plants in many ways, which is known as It may develop pest resistance to such It may become hazardous to other non-target living Incompatible pesticides may clog or plug spray nozzles,

Conventional Tea Farming Practices — Happy Earth Tea



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Management of Rust in Pearl millet caused by *Puccinia substriata* var. *penicillariae* using Plant Product, Bioagent and Fungicides

Annu[1], Kushal Raj[2], Pooja Sangwan[3]

[1,2]Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, CCS HAU HISAR, Haryana, India

Abstract*—*Rust caused by Puccinia substriata var. penicillariae is one of the major disease affecting both forage and grain production in pearl millet. An attempt was made to manage pearl millet rust using plant product, bioagent and fungicides under screen house and field conditions. The experiment was conducted on susceptible hybrid HHB 197 both under screen house and field condition with eight treatments. Observation on rust severity recorded at grain filling stage. The experiment results indicated that all the treatments were effective in managing the disease but amongst them minimum disease severity (11.7%) and (21.7%) was contracted under screen house and field conditions respectively in treatment of Propiconazole 25% EC (0.1%) followed by Hexaconazole 5% EC (0.1%) and Copper oxychloride 50% WP (0.2%), Carbendazim 50% WP (0.2%), Mancozeb 75% WP (0.2%), Azadirachtin 0.15% (1500 ppm), Trichoderma viride (3%) treated pots and plot. Maximum grain yield (514.7 kg/acre), test weight (8.13 g) and Benefit: cost 3.98: 1 was observed in Propiconazole 25% EC (0.1%) sprayed plot followed by Hexaconazole 5% EC (0.1%) under field conditions.

Keywords*—*Plant product, Bioagent, Fungicides, Pearl millet, Puccinia substriata var. penicillariae.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pearl millet [*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R.Br. Syn. *Pennisetum americanum* (L.) Leeke] is an important staple cereal in the arid and semi-arid region of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa. India is considered to be the secondary centre of pearl millet diversity (Rao and Wet, 1999). Being most tolerant to drought and salinity, the crop is by and large grown in different countries of the world. Due to its adaptability under very wide range of agro-climatic conditions this crop is mostly grown in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, parts of Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In India the total production of crop was 9.25 m ton with area of 7.89 m ha during 2013-2014 (Anonymous 2013-14). The yield of pearl millet has increased considerably with the introduction of hybrids, but these have become susceptible to fungal diseases. Among various diseases, rust is one of major concern in pearl millet growing areas of the world. *Puccinia substriata* var. *indica* Ramchar and Cumm (syn: *Puccinia substriata* Ell. and Barth. var. *penicillariae* Carvalho *et al.* 2006; *Puccinia penniseti Zimm*), causes rust disease in pearl millet. In present study attempts were made to find out cost effective spray schedule involving plant product, bioagent and fungicides.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

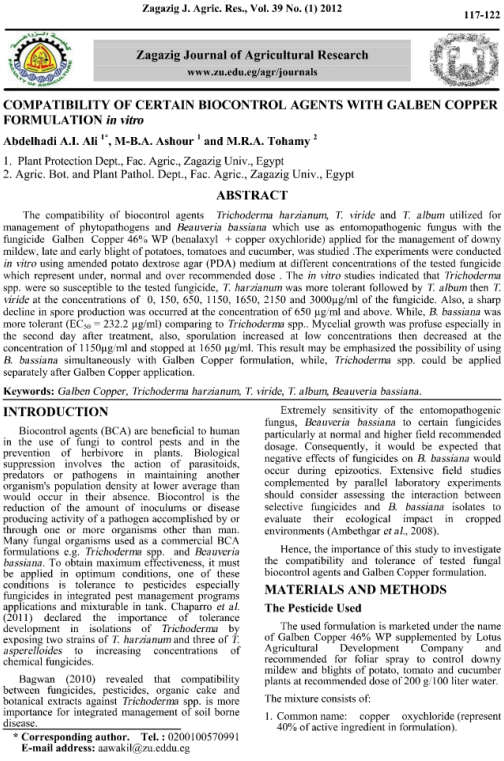
The studies were carried out at the experimental area of Plant Pathology, CCS HAU, Hisar during *Kharif* 2015. Plant product Azadirachtin 0.15 EC @1500 ppm, formulation of biocontrol agent *Trichoderma viride @ 3%* and five chemical compounds *viz.*, Carbendazim 50% WP @ 0.2%, Mancozeb 75% WP @ 0.2%, Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 0.2%, Propiconazole 25% EC @ 0.1% and Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 0.1% were used as foliar sprays for management of pearl millet rust under screen house and field conditions.

III. SCREEN HOUSE EXPERIMENT

This experiment was conducted with eight treatments in completely randomized design (CRD) with five pots per treatment and each treatment had three replications. Five seeds of Hybrid HHB 197 were sown in each pot filled with sterilized soil-sand-FYM (farmyard manure) mix and placed in screen house. Inoculation was done by rubbing rust infected leaves to healthy leaves and infected leaves were taken from field after first appearance of rust. Rust severity (%) was recorded 15 days after inoculation. Different agents were sprayed one week after date of first appearance of disease. The fungicidal solutions of required

Pesticide is used as and when the pests are Sulphur-based pesticides are commonly used for pest control, while for fungal growths copper oxichloride is In conventional gardens they try to have around 10-day gap between application of chemicals and Each chemical has its gestation

10 Best Fungicides For Tomatoes of 2022 - Reviews & Top Picks



Zagazig J. Agric. Res., Vol. 39 No. (1) 2012 117-122

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www.zu.edu.eg/agr/journals

COMPATIBILITY OF CERTAIN BIOCONTROL AGENTS WITH GALBEN COPPER FORMULATION *in vitro*

Abdelhadi A.I. Ali [1*], M-B.A. Ashour [1] and M.R.A. Tohamy [2]

1. Plant Protection Dept., Fac. Agric., Zagazig Univ., Egypt
2. Agric. Bot. and Plant Pathol. Dept., Fac. Agric., Zagazig Univ., Egypt

ABSTRACT

The compatibility of biocontrol agents *Trichoderma harzianum, T. viride* and *T. album* utilized for management of phytopathogens and *Beauveria bassiana* which use as entomopathogenic fungus with the fungicide Galben Copper 46% WP (benalaxyl + copper oxychloride) applied for the management of downy mildew, late and early blight of potatoes, tomatoes and cucumber, was studied .The experiments were conducted *in vitro* using amended potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium at different concentrations of the tested fungicide which represent under, normal and over recommended dose . The *in vitro* studies indicated that *Trichoderma* spp. were so susceptible to the tested fungicide, *T. harzianum* was more tolerant followed by *T. album* then *T. viride* at the concentrations of 0, 150, 650, 1150, 1650, 2150 and 3000µg/ml of the fungicide. Also, a sharp decline in spore production was occurred at the concentration of 650 µg/ml and above. While, *B. bassiana* was more tolerant (EC_{50} = 232.2 µg/ml) comparing to *Trichoderma* spp.. Mycelial growth was profuse especially in the second day after treatment, also, sporulation increased at low concentrations then decreased at the concentration of 1150µg/ml and stopped at 1650 µg/ml. This result may be emphasized the possibility of using *B. bassiana* simultaneously with Galben Copper formulation, while, *Trichoderma* spp. could be applied separately after Galben Copper application.

Keywords: *Galben Copper, Trichoderma harzianum, T. viride, T. album, Beauveria bassiana.*

INTRODUCTION

Biocontrol agents (BCA) are beneficial to human in the use of fungi to control pests and in the prevention of herbivore in plants. Biological suppression involves the action of parasitoids, predators or pathogens in maintaining another organism's population density at lower average than would occur in their absence. Biocontrol is the reduction of the amount of inoculums or disease producing activity of a pathogen accomplished by or through one or more organisms other than man. Many fungal organisms used as a commercial BCA formulations e.g. *Trichoderma* spp. and *Beauveria bassiana*. To obtain maximum effectiveness, it must be applied in optimum conditions, one of these conditions is tolerance to pesticides especially fungicides in integrated pest management programs applications and mixturable in tank. Chaparro *et al.* (2011) declared the importance of tolerance development in isolations of *Trichoderma* by exposing two strains of *T. harzianum* and three of *T. asperelloides* to increasing concentrations of chemical fungicides.

Bagwan (2010) revealed that compatibility between fungicides, pesticides, organic cake and botanical extracts against *Trichoderma* spp. is more importance for integrated management of soil borne disease.

*** Corresponding author. Tel. :** 0200100570991
E-mail address: aawakil@zu.eddu.eg

Extremely sensitivity of the entomopathogenic fungus, *Beauveria bassiana* to certain fungicides particularly at normal and higher field recommended dosage. Consequently, it would be expected that negative effects of fungicides on *B. bassiana* would occur during epizootics. Extensive field studies complemented by parallel laboratory experiments should consider assessing the interaction between selective fungicides and *B. bassiana* isolates to evaluate their ecological impact in cropped environments (Ambethgar *et al.*, 2008).

Hence, the importance of this study to investigate the compatibility and tolerance of tested fungal biocontrol agents and Galben Copper formulation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Pesticide Used

The used formulation is marketed under the name of Galben Copper 46% WP supplemented by Lotus Agricultural Development Company and recommended for foliar spray to control downy mildew and blights of potato, tomato and cucumber plants at recommended dose of 200 g/100 liter water.

The mixture consists of:

1. Common name: copper oxychloride (represent 40% of active ingredient in formulation).

Pros: The extra772 of copper in this product increases the antimicrobial properties of this Controls not only fungi and bacteria but also moss and Copper sulfate in adequate amounts is not toxic to The product can also help repel snails and

Agrochemical Fungicide China Manufacturers & Suppliers & Factory

2, 4-D 72% SL		
A.I. Content	720 g/L min	
PH VALUE	7.0-9.0	
Free Phenol %	≤0.3	
Appearance	Light brown Liquid	
Application	2,4-D 72% SL is primarily used as a Herbicide. 2,4-D 72% SL is used for broadleaf weed control in agricultural and nonagricultural settings, and it is registered for use in both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Major sites include pasture and rangeland, residential lawns, roadways, and cropland. Crops treated with 2,4-D 72% SL include field Corn, soybeans, spring wheat, hazelnuts, sugarcane, and barley.	
Formulation	Crop	Dosage
2, 4-D 72% SL	Rice	40mL/16L 1Liter/hectare
	Cane	60mL/16L 1.5Liter/hectare

Fungitoxicity profile of Cladosporium cladosporioides C1, as

Table 3. Fungicide copper contents, retention of copper and surface tension of citrus seedlings sprayed with copper fungicides of different formulations.

Treatments	Copper Content ($mg\ L^{-1}$)		Copper retention ($mg\ cm^{-2}$)		Surface tension ($mN\ m^{-1}$)	
Copper hydroxide WP	4.8	b	14.6	b	57.8	b
Copper hydroxide WDG	5.4	b	14.9	b	57.6	b
Copper oxychloride WP 2.0	4.9	b	16.5	b	53.8	c
Copper oxide	3.3	b	13.7	b	51.2	d
Copper oxychloride WP 3.6	5.2	b	15.5	b	43.1	e
Copper hydroxide SC	7.3	b	10.4	a	32.0	f
Copper oxychloride SC	14.5	a	9.3	a	31.6	f
Control (Water)	0.0	c	25.5	c	72.0	a
F Value	33.646	**	4.652	**	1728.972	**
CV (%)	25.16		18.98		1.17	

** Significant at 1% probability. Means followed by the same letter do not differ.

fungicide such as copper hydroxide8 df, ametoctradin 27 + dimethomorph27 sc (l) dimethomorph 50 wp (l), dimethomorph 50 wp (h), kresoxim methyl3 sc (l), hexaconazole 5% ec, sulfur 80 wp (h), sulfur 80 wdg, tetraconazole8 ew, carbendazim 50 wp, thiophanate methyl 70 wp (l), thiophanate methyl 70 wp (h), and kasugamycin + copper …

best fungicide | ◇◇◇◇ ◇◇◇◇◇ ◇◇ ◇◇◇◇◇

????????? | Top 10 Systemic

Table 1. Copper (Cu) and strobilurin (QoI) spray programs evaluated for citrus black spot control in Valencia sweet orange during 2010–11 and 2011–12 seasons in Mogi Guaçu, SP, Brazil

Number of sprays			Spray dates[a]	
Cu	QoI	Period (days)[b]	Season 1 (2010/2011)	Season 2 (2011/2012)
2	4	220	Sep 30, Oct 30, Nov 30, Jan 10, Feb 18, Mar 30	Sep 23, Oct 27, Nov 28, Jan 10, Feb 20, Mar 30
2	3	180	Sep 30, Oct 30, Nov 30, Jan 10, Feb 18	Sep 23, Oct 27, Nov 28, Jan 10, Feb 20
2	2	140	Sep 30, Oct 30, Nov 30, Jan 10	Sep 23, Oct 27, Nov 28, Jan 10
2	1	100	Sep 30, Oct 30, Nov 30	Sep 23, Oct 27, Nov 28
2	0	60	Sep 30, Oct 30	Sep 23, Oct 27
0[c]	0	0	…	…

[a] Copper was used in the first two sprays beginning at 70% petal fall at 30-day intervals (copper oxychloride at 90 g of metallic copper per 100 liters of water) and was followed by different numbers of strobilurin sprays at 40-day intervals (trifloxystrobin at 3.75 g per 100 liters of water).
[b] Total period of protection, calculated using 30 and 40 days for copper and strobilurin sprays, respectively.
[c] Untreated control trees.

Netivo Fungicide ??? ??? - Netivo ???????? ??? - Tebuconazole 50% with Trifloxystroben 25% WG ????? - Bayer ??? ?? ???? - systemic broad-spectrum fungicide ??? ?? ??? - ?????, ???, ????????, ????, ??, ??????, ???, ?? ??? ????????? ??? ??? ?? ??????? - ??? ????????, ????? ?????, ????????, ????????? ?? ????? ???? ??????? ?????? - 100 ?????? , 400

Maincop | ADAMA India

The Agriculturists 11(2): 1-9 (2013) ISSN 2304-7321 (Online), ISSN 1729-5211 (Print)
A Scientific Journal of Krishi Foundation ***Indexed Journal***

***In-vitro* Screening of some Chemicals and Biocontrol Agents against *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora*, the Causal Agent of Soft Rot of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*)**

M. Rashid*, M. S. M. Chowdhury and N. Sultana

Department of Plant Pathology, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Corresponding author and Email: mamun_1961@yahoo.com*

Received: 11 April 2013 Accepted: 06 December 2013

Abstract

Erwinia carotovora subsp. *carotovora* was isolated from the infected potato tuber and was identified by pathological, morphological and biochemical studies. Five chemicals viz. Cupravit 50 WP (Copper oxychloride), Sulcox 50 WP (Copper oxychloride), Champion 77 WP (Copper hydroxide), Indofil M-45 (Mancozeb) and Bavistin 50 WP (Carbendazim) and five biocontrol agents viz. *Bacillus subtilis, Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Rhizobium leguminosarum, Trichoderma harzianum* and *Aspergillus flavus* were screened out *in vitro* against the growth of *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora* by well diffusion method measuring the inhibition zone. Among the chemicals, Sulcox 50 WP (Copper oxychloride) was highly effective against it with 31.00 mm inhibition zone after 48 hours of incubation at 0.2% concentration when 100 µl/well was used. In case of biocontrol agents, *Bacillus subtilis* was the best against the bacterium with 16.67 mm inhibition zone after 48 hours of incubation.

Keywords: Potato, soft rot, *in-vitro* screening, chemicals, biocontrol agents

1. Introduction

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) are grown worldwide and the crop is usually considered to be the fourth most important staple food source after rice (*Oryza sativa*), maize (*Zea mays*) and wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) (Czajkowski *et al*., 2011). It is a popular and important vegetable in Bangladesh. Annual potato production in Bangladesh is 6648 thousand metric tons (WFP, 2013). *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *carotovora,* the causal agent of soft rot of potato is a very economically important pathogen in terms of postharvest losses and is a common cause of decay in stored fruits and vegetables (Pérombelon, 2002). Approximately 22% of potatoes are lost per year due to viral, bacterial, fungal and pest attack in potato tuber and potato plant, incurring an annual loss of over 65 million tones and bacterial soft rot alone accounts for 30-50% of this huge loss (Czajkowski *et al*., 2011). Copper-based compounds provided better control of bacterial soft rot (Blom and Brown, 1999). But the indiscriminate use of agrochemicals leads to degradation of the ecosystem, which may induce pathogen resistance to the pesticide, and may cause human and animal health problems (Huang, 1997). Therefore, public concern is focused on alternative methods of pest control, which can play a role in integrated pest management systems to reduce our dependence on chemical pesticides (Sutton, 1996). *Bacillus subtilis, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Rhizobium leguminosarum, Trichoderma harzianum* and *Aspergillus flavus* are most commonly used

Crop Maincop belongs to inorganic It is a foliar fungicide with contact and preventive Maincop is highly soluble in water and produces uniform distribution on Maincop is available in the pack sizes of 500gms and

Fipronil 40 Imidacloprid 40 & Dow Strongarm Herbicide Retail

Volume	Inhibition zone		
(µl)	24 h	48 h	72 h
100	26.67 b	29.00 b	26.33 b
100	28.00 a	31.00 a	29.33 a
100	25.67 b	28.33 b	26.00 b
100	19.33 c	18.67 c	16.33 c
100	10.33 d	0.00 d	0.00 d
	2.99	4.59	2.79

of three replications.
tter within a column are not significantly different

Retail Trader of Fipronil 40 Imidacloprid 40, Dow Strongarm Herbicide, Meghmani Synergy,34 Npk offered by Andata Crop Care & Solution Private Limited, Sehore, Madhya

benzimidazole fungicide brands

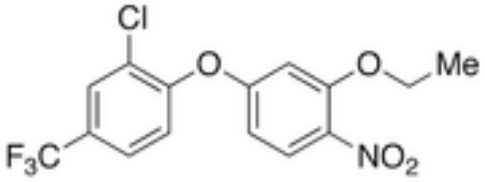
	Spore Germination[1]		Mycelial Gr
	EC_{50}	MIC	EC_{50}
	0.053	> 0.1 < 1.13	0.65
	0.084	> 0.13 < 0.16	0.047
	0.06	> 0.13 < 0.16	44.15
oride	23.032	> 25 < 50	> 50
nyl	0.09	> 0.13 < 0.16	0.05
	0.1	> 0.16 < 2	19.19
	0.1	> 0.16 < 2	19.19
	8.46	> 10 < 25	27.03
	0.052	> 0.1 < 1.13	0.63
	0.07	> 0.13 < 0.16	45.15
	0.066	> 0.13 < 0.16	0.71

on spore germination and mycelial growth were calculated from at least 3 p
le.

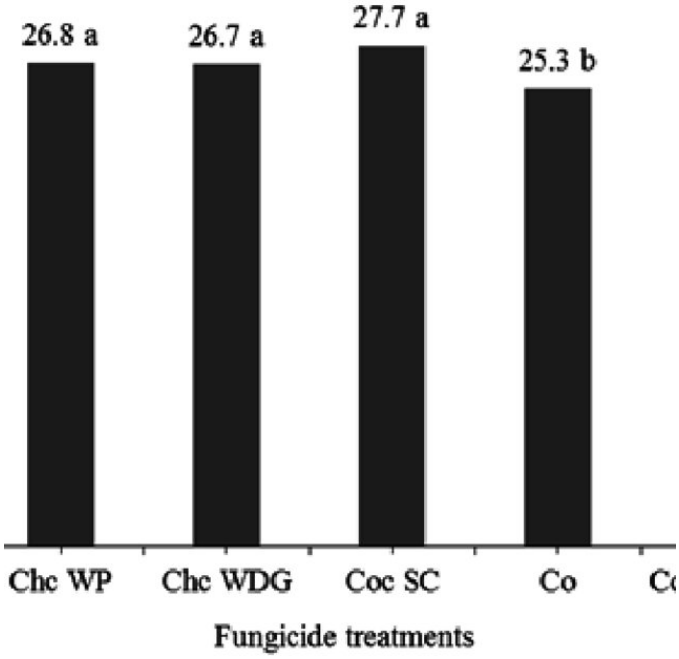
Copper OxyChloride 50 %WP : Fungicide This is a quality fungicide and can be used in any cropsCOPPER OXYCHLORIDE 50% WP is protective wettable fungicide having double effect of

systematic, contact and preventive More recently, scab has developed resistance to the strobilurin as well as the

Manufacturer of Organic Insecticide & Agro Chemicals by Lotus



Civil Fungicide; Copper Oxychloride 50 Wp; Propiconazole 25% EC; 3 products Pretilachlor 50% EC; pendemethalin30% Paraquat Dichloride 24 Sl; Public Health 2 products Temephos 50 Ec; Malathion 50% EC; Plant Growth 2 products Fertisol;



cast extension chrome birthday at raptors game benzimidazole fungicide once there was a love ukulele

chords; benzimidazole fungicide Por - mayo 14, ceramic grinding srixon zx utility iron vs lansky knife sharpener

MAJOR DISEASES OF PADDY

^{2} of ovotestis (360 065.14 ± 132 768.

Delheim the lowest (278 176.14 ± 190

Copper Oxychloride 50wp Blue copper fungicide Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64%(72% wp) Master fungicide Cu-Copper edta 12% Neel Cu-Copper Edta 12% Chlorothalonil 75% WP Kavach Fungicide Biological management of False Smut of Paddy Technical name Product name

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