

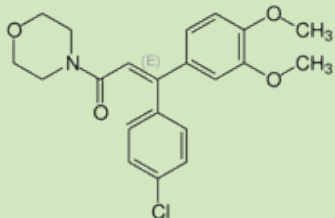


Active Ingredients:

Dimethomorph 72 gr/lit + Pyraclostrobin 40 gr/lit

A suspension concentrate fungicide, with protective, translaminar and locally systemic action, for the control of Downy Mildew, Late and Early blight, Alternaria and Anthracnose on a wide range of crops.

Dimethomorph:



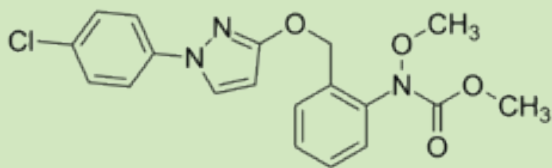
⇒ CAA – Carboxylic Acid Amide fungicide

⇒ Mode of Action: Dimethomorph is a systemic fungicide with good protective activity. It is a cinnamic acid derivative and a member of the morpholine chemical family. Dimethomorph mode of action is the inhibition of sterol (ergosterol) biosynthesis.

⇒ FRAC Code: 40

⇒ Target Site and Code: H5 - Cellulose synthase

Pyraclostrobin:



⇒ Strobilurin, QoI-fungicide (Quinone outside Inhibitors).

⇒ Mode of Action: Inhibition of mitochondrial respiration in fungi. It inhibits spore germination, mycelial growth and spore production of fungi.

⇒ FRAC Code: 11

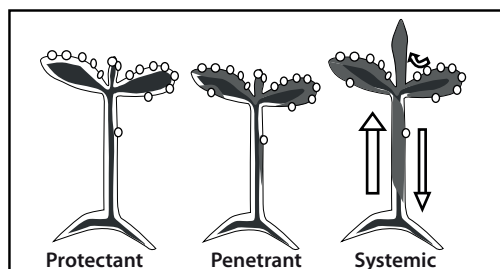
⇒ Target Site and Code: C3 - complex III: cytochrome bc1 (ubiquinol oxidase) at Qo site (cyt b gene)

Kfir 112SC™: A modern fungicide to protect crops from a wide range of diseases.

Kfir 112SC™ combines in a synergetic way, 2 highly effective molecules: Dimethomorph & Pyraclostrobin.

➤ *Dimethomorph*, a cinnamic acid derivative, is a novel fungicide active against members of the family Peronosporaceae and the genus *Phytophthora*.

Dimethomorph has a long residual activity which embraces protectant, curative and antispore effects. Translaminar activity follows foliar application and dimethomorph is systemically translocated in the plant when applied to the roots/stem.



Pyraclostrobin is a strobilurine fungicide that inhibits the respiration of fungi. Pyraclostrobin is a broad spectrum, systemic fungicide with excellent translaminar movement.

Pyraclostrobin is active at low doses against a wide range of fungal pathogens.

Pyraclostrobin controls foliar and soil-borne diseases including downy and powdery mildew, early and late blight, and pathogens like *Sclerotinia*, *Alternaria*, *Ascochyta*, *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia* on many crops.

Kfir 112 SC™ – Characteristics & Advantages

- Excellent protection even at high disease pressure
- Protective and Systemic activity
- Rapid uptake and distribution
- Excellent rain fastness
- Contains two highly synergetic Active Ingredients
- Long lasting, residual protection
- IPM Compatible
- Ensures enhanced yield quantity and quality

Application timing

Rate of Application:

Crop	Disease	Application Rate	PHI (Pre-harvest Interval)
Potato	Downy Mildew, Late and Early blight, Alternaria, Anthracnose	2.0 – 2.5 lt/ha	3 Days
Tomato, Cucumber, Squash	Downy Mildew, Late and Early blight, Alternaria, Anthracnose	2.0 – 2.5 lt/ha	3 Days
Onions, Garlic	Downy Mildew, Late and Early blight, Alternaria, Anthracnose	2.0 – 2.5 lt/ha	7 Days
Ornamentals	Downy Mildew, Late and Early blight, Alternaria, Anthracnose	2.0 – 2.5 lt/ha	-

Special notes:

- Repeat application at 7-10 days interval depending on environmental conditions and disease pressure.
- Do not apply under conditions which favour runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.
- Do not enter the treated area without suitable protective clothing and equipment unless the spray mix has dried completely.
- Always use the spray mix the same day of preparation.

Directions for use:

Kfir 112SC™ should be mixed with water to be ready for use. It may be applied with any type of spraying equipment.

- Spray **Kfir 112SC™** preventively or upon the disease development. Ensure thorough coverage of the plant canopy.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per season to prevent resistance development.
- Always alternate with fungicides with a different mode of action through the season.
- Delay spraying if rain is expected within next few hours.

Field Trials



Untreated – Control Plants

Kfir 112SC™ Treated Plants



Untreated – Control Plants

Kfir 112SC™ Treated Plants

Extensive field trials and commercial applications have proven the efficacy of **Kfir 112SC™** against a wide range of diseases.

In the Netherlands (2016) Kfir 112 SC™ was tested for the control of Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) in Potatoes and Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) in Tomatoes.

The results are depicted in the following graph:

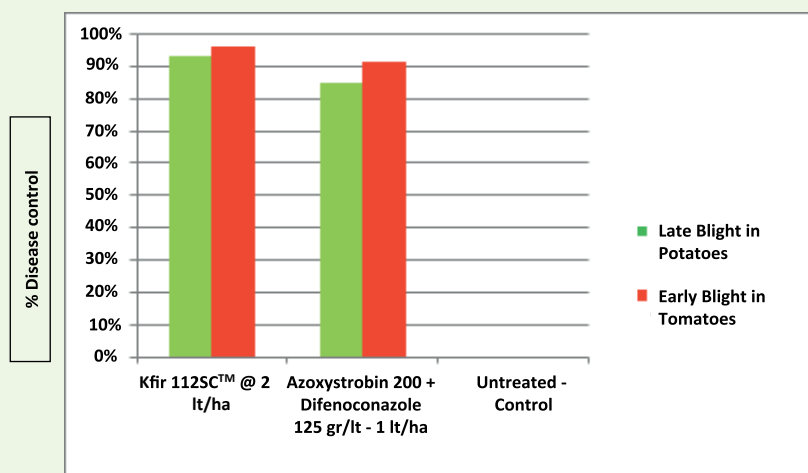


Figure: Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) in Potatoes and Early Blight (*Alternaria solani*) in Tomatoes % disease control.