

MEVAXIL OH 22% SC

COPPER HYDROXIDE 185G/L + METALAXYL 35G/L



**FRAC (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee) code: Copper hydroxide 185g/L: M01
Metalaxyl 35g/L: 4**

Description: MEVAXIL OH 22% SC (Copper hydroxide 185g/L + Metalaxyl 35g/L) is a fungicide for the control of Basal stem rot on Roses

Mixing instructions: Half fill the knapsack sprayer with water. Add the required amount of **MEVAXIL OH 22% SC** then fill the knapsack with water up to the required level. Mix thoroughly to ensure uniformity. Spray immediately after mixing.



ADVANTAGES OF MEVAXIL OH 22% SC

- 1. Broad-spectrum protection** combining copper's multi-site activity with metalaxyl's systemic action.
- 2. Strong control of both fungal and oomycete diseases**, including downy mildews, late blight, and bacterial spots.
- 3. Contact + systemic combination** provides immediate protection plus deep internal movement in the plant.
- 4. Reduced risk of resistance** because copper (multi-site) supports metalaxyl (single-site), improving durability.
- 5. Effective under high disease pressure**, especially in wet and humid conditions.

AVAILABLE PACKS

50 ml, 100 ml, 250 ml, 500 ml, 1 L, 5 L & 20 L

COPPER HYDROXIDE 185G/L

| Category | Information |
|------------------------------|---|
| Site of Action | Copper ions chemically react, non-specifically, with thiols, hydroxyls, amines, etc. on proteins, thus disrupting the function of proteins and enzymes causing cell damage. |
| Spectrum and Route of Action | Non-systemic, foliar fungicide and bactericide with protective activity. Deposits must be on the crop before fungal spores begin to germinate. |
| Uses (Crops & Diseases) | Control of fungal and bacterial diseases in numerous crops. |

METALAXYL 35G/L

| Category | Information |
|------------------------------|--|
| Site of Action | Inhibition of polymerase complex I resulting in interference with rRNA biosynthesis and protein synthesis. |
| Spectrum and Route of Action | Systemic fungicide with protective and curative activity, absorbed by roots, stalk and leaves, translocated acropetally in the xylem. |
| Uses (Crops & Diseases) | <p>Hops: Pseudoperonospora humuli (downy mildew)</p> <p>Potatoes: Phytophthora infestans (late blight)</p> <p>Tomatoes: Phytophthora infestans (late blight)</p> <p>Tobacco: Peronospora tabacina (blue mold)</p> <p>Vines (grapes): Plasmopara viticola (downy mildew)</p> <p>Lettuce: Bremia lactucae (downy mildew)</p> <p>Various Vegetables: downy mildews caused by Peronosporaceae</p> <p>Avocados: Root and lower stem rots (Phytophthora spp.)</p> <p>Citrus: Root and lower stem rots (Phytophthora spp.)</p> <p>Maize: Peronosporaceae (downy mildew pathogens)</p> <p>Peas: Peronosporaceae (downy mildew pathogens)</p> <p>Sorghum: Peronosporaceae (downy mildew pathogens)</p> <p>Sunflowers: Peronosporaceae (downy mildew pathogens)</p> <p>Various Crops (seed treatment): Pythium spp. (damping-off, seedling diseases)</p> |

For complete directions and safety information, please refer to the product label.