

ANC ENZYME SOLUTIONS PTE LTD

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Bactmycin +

(Di-Bromo Di-nitro propane 1-3 diol)

A broad-spectrum Immunomodulator cum plant defense activator based on Dibromo dinitro propane 1-3-diol, with prophylactic, preventive and curative properties in controlling the bacterial diseases among crops.

Mode of action

- It induces host plant resistance through activating respective centers plants for protection against a variety of bacterial pathogens; it has no direct against target pathogens.
- Bactmycin exhibits a unique mode of action, which mimics the natural systemic activated resistance (SAR) response found in most plant species.

Crops Recommended

Type	CROP	DISEASE	PATHOGEN
Vegetables, fruits, and cole crops	Apples/Pears	Fire blight	Erwinia amylovora
	Citrus	Citrus canker	Xanthomonas citri
	Grapes	Bacterial leaf spot	Xanthomonas campestris
	Potato & Chilies	Soft rot	Erwinia carotovora
	Sweet potato	Soil rot or pox	Streptomyces ipomoea
	Tomato	Leaf spot	X.vesicatoria
	Beans	Halo blight	Pseudomonas syringae
	Soya bean	Bacterial blight	Pseudomonas syringae
	Maize	Bacterial leaf blight	Erwinia stewartii
	Sweet corn	Bacterial wilt	Erwinia sp.
	Banana		
Ornamentals	Wide range of plants in the greenhouse	Stem rot	Erwinia chrysanthemi
		Soft rot	Erwinia carotovora
		Leaf spots ad blights	Pseudomonas cichorii
	Chrysanthemum, Geranium, impatiens	Bacterial blight	Xanthomonas campestris pv. Pelargoni
	Dieffenbachia, Philodendron, Syngonium, Aglaonema Geranium	Vascular wilting	<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i>

Dosage & Method of application

140 gm/400 lit of water per hectare in hand operated sprayer
140 gm in 266.66 lit of water per hectare in power or mist sprayer

Method and time of application

Bactmycin should be applied to plant foliage preventatively, before disease is observed in the field.

Although it moves systemically within the plant, uniform spray coverage is essential for best performance. Apply in sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Maximum disease control is normally obtained four days after an application.

Frequency of application

The frequency of applications also depends on the percentage of disease infestation. In the case of high infestation multiple applications are recommended. Applications during early stages of plants growth protect the plant during critical stages of development, translating into better performance and yield.

Disclaimer-All suggestions and data presented are based on information and tests that are believed to be accurate and reliable, but are not to be taken as a guarantee, expressed or implied, for which seller assumes legal responsibility. It is recommended that the user carry out their own tests to determine the suitability of the product to his/her process before incorporating the product on a commercial scale. ANC Enzyme Solutions Pte Ltd

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Residue and Resistance

Since Bactmycin leaves no detectable residue it does not contaminate the ground of surface water and requires no special disposal treatment; it can be discarded with normal refuse. Other environmental benefits of Bactmycin are that it does not directly kill the pathogens, thus reducing the possibility that pathogens will develop resistance.

Salient feature

Bactmycin works much like a vaccination. If it is used at the right time, it activates the plant's natural defenses against bacterial disease in many crops against many bacterial pathogens.

Shelf Life

One year if stored at 20-28°C and if unopened.

Packing

20 gm

Benefits

- Rain fastness-faster translaminar translocation
- Easily miscible with water
- Non-toxic – No residue no resistance
- Compatible with commonly available fungicides and insecticides

Health Hazard

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin contact : After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Gently and thoroughly wash the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Toxicology

Acute oral LD50 in rats	: Male 2754.23mg/kg/B.Wt Female 2770.39mg/kg/B.Wt
Acute oral LD50 in mice	: Male 3198.89mg/kg/B.Wt Female 3090.29mg/kg/B.Wt
Acute Dermal LD50 Rabbit	: Male >2000mg/kg/B.Wt Female >2000mg/kg/B.Wt
Primary skin irritation	: Moderate irritant
Irritation to Mucous membrane	: Moderate irritant
Acute inhalation LC50 Rat	: Male >3.67mg a.i./litre Female >3.67mg a.i./litre
Sub acute oral toxicity study in rat	: N.O.E.L 20mg/kg/B.wt
Sub acute dermal toxicity in rabbit	: N.O.E.L 20mg/kg/B.wt
Sub acute inhalation in rat	: N.O.E.L 105.6 a.i./m ³
Neurotoxicity in Hens	: No Neuro-toxic effect at the recommend dosage
Reproductive Toxicity in rats	: N.O.E.L 20mg/kg/B.wt
Teratogenicity in Rats	: N.O.E.L 20mg/kg/B.wt
Effect on suckling and lactating dams	: N.O.E.L 20mg/kg/B.wt
Mutagenic to Rats	: Non mutagenic
Carcinogenicity in Rats, Mice	: it is carcinogenic at the recommended dosage