Collis SC® 30%





**BASF**The Chemical Company

# Active ingredients (1)



Common name:

boscalid

**Chemical group:** 

anilide - carboxamide

**Structural formula:** 

**Molecular formula:** 

 $C_{18}H_{12}CI_2N_2O$ 



### Active ingredients (1)



#### **NOMENCLATURE**

Common name: boscalid (BSI, pa ISO)

IUPAC name: 2-chloro-*N*-(4'-chlorobiphenyl- -

2-yl)nicotinamide

**Chemical Abstracts name:** 

2-chloro-*N*-(4'-chloro[1,1'-

biphenyl]-2-yl)-3-pyridine

carboxamide

Other names: nicobifen (former provisional

ISO name)CAS RN [188425-85-6]

BAS N° codes: BAS 510 F (BASF)



## Active ingredients (2)



**Common name:** 

kresoxim-methyl

**Chemical group:** 

strobilurins

**Structural formula:** 

$$CH_3$$
 $CH_3O$ 
 $N$ 
 $OCH_3$ 

### Active ingredients (2) - strobilurine



#### **NOMENCLATURE**

Common name: kresoxim-methyl (BSI, pa ISO)

IUPAC name: methyl (E)-methoxyimino[2-(o-

tolyloxymethyl)phenyl]acetate

**Chemical Abstracts name:** 

methyl ( $\alpha E$ )- $\alpha$ -(methoxyimino)-

2-[(2-methylphenoxy)methyl]

benzeneacetate

BAS N° codes: BAS 490F (BASF)



### **Formulation**

Suspension concentrate

(30% SC):

200 g/l boscalid +

100 g/l kresoxym-methyl



#### Mode of action



It blocks electron transport at complex citocrome - bc<sub>1</sub>

Avoids electron transport in the mitocondrias

Inhibts fungal respiration

#### Mode of action

- Double action by strobilurin and anilide, blocking the cellular energy supply.
   Consequently, risk of risistance is strongly reduced.
- Uptake and transport in the plant.



#### Mode of action

 Quasi-systemic, translaminar redistribution and acropetal translocation of both active ingredients



### Effect on pathogens

Both active ingredients inhibit germination of fungal spores and interfere with germ tube development. Furthermore, fungal mycelium and sporulation is inhibited by these compounds.

### **Duration of efficacy**

Long lasting protection, due to leaf uptake of both a.i. and deposit formation on leaves.



#### **Collis SC use recommendations**

Crop	Disease	Dose rate	Nº treat	Interval	PHI days
Grape	Uncinula necator	0.3 - 0.4 l/ha	3	12-14	7-28
Cucurbits	phe cichoracearum erotheca fuliginea naria cucumerina	0.3 - 0.5 l/ha	3	7-10	3
Stonefruit	erotheca pannosa	0.5 l/ha	2-4	7-14	7
Roses Carnations	erotheca pannosa carpon roseum myces dianthi	0.6 - 2.0 l/ha	50% of max. applications per growing cycle	7-10	



### Collis SC prevents:

- spore germination
- inhibits germ tube growth
- appressoria- and
- mycelium development,
- reduces sporulation



#### Collis SC

- inhibits fungal respiration,
- disrupting fungal growth by
- blocking the energy supply in the pathogen at mitocondria



#### Collis SC has:

- translaminar action
- local- and upward systemicity
- providing outside and inside protection



Collis SC has double action:

- one from boscalid and
- one from kresoxim-methyl,

consequently, reliable resistance management!



### Advantages:

- •Collis SC has excellent rainfastness within 1 hour of drying down
- •Collis SC protects crops from diseases, it secures maximum yield and quality of harvest.



### Advantages:

- Excellent plant compatibility
- •Fungicide performance is independent of temperature and climatic conditions
- Can be used in IPM spray programmes

