MITIMAX

HOW DOES IT WORK?

After application of **MITIMAX**, penetrates leaf tissue where its translaminar activity provides extended residual control biotic stress caused by mites feeding on both the upper and lower surfaces of leaves. It quickly moves into leaves where it remains for several weeks and where it is taken up by sucking mites. Mitimax is not systemic so making good coverage essential. Mitimax that is not absorbed into plants is quickly degraded and also a notable feature that surface residues dissipate rapidly, reducing the impact on beneficial insects.

BENEFITS

- **Wide Spectrum Control: One shot control there is pest – complex**
- **Higher Longitivity: Lesser no. of sprays; more pest free duration**
- **Translaminar: Control's pest on both sides in single spray**
- **Phyto-tonic effect: More food synthesis through photosynthesis**

COMPOSITION

Cineol	02%
Polysorbate	03%
Vegetable Oil	95%

Foliage-feeding mites ingest the Mitimax, stimulating the release of gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA) which binds to receptor sites in the muscle cells. This binding results in an increased flow of chloride ions into nerve cells, blocking nerve signals. Shortly after exposure, the pest stops feeding, becomes irreversibly paralyzed and no further damage to the plant occurs.

Mitimax has very limited contact activity. It has excellent neurotoxicity and stomach activity and is most active by ingestion. It also exhibits anti-feeding activity hence insect stops damaging plant within few hours of spraying.

Mode of action – Contact, neurotoxin & translaminar

DOSAGE & APPLICATION

250–300 ml/acre; repeat after 10–15 days

CROP MONITORING

Effective control of biotic stress caused by motes depends upon regular monitoring of crops. Check crops regularly (every 3 to 5 days) during the season

COVERAGE

Thorough coverage is essential as Mitimax is not systemic. Mitimax exhibits excellent translaminar activity, although it is not systemic. After a droplet lands on the upper surface of the leaf, the active ingredient is rapidly taken up into leaf cells, but subsequent movement to the lower side of the leaf and lateral movement within the leaf are slow and restricted.