

Pesticide Catalogue



ARMAN SABZ ADINEH

The secret of prolific farms



Insecticides



● Acetamiprid SP 20%

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Apple	Leucoptera scitella Codling moth	0.5 L/ 1000 L of water in the mountains in order to cope with the first generation
Pistachio	Psylla	200 – 250 ML/ 1000 L

Descriptions

Group: Neonicotinoid
 Active Substance: 200 g/ kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 217mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a systemic insecticide with translaminar, contact and gastrointestinal actions.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this pesticide does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: avoid using this pesticide for the 4th and 5th generation of Pistachio psylla.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): There should be 28 - 42 - day interval between the last spraying to harvest. . This number for codling moth is 14 days.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Codling moth



Pistachio psylla



leucoptera scitella



● **Ethion EC 47%**



Chrysomphalus



Lepidosaphes beckii



Lepidosaphes beckii

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Cold Tolerant Fruit Trees and Citrus	Scale insect and Lepidosaphes beckii	1.5 - 2 L/ 1000 L of water along with oil in order to spray resting trees.

Descriptions

Group: Organophosphate
 Active Substance: 470 g/ kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 208 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a non-systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact actions.
 Cautions: this pesticide drops acetylcholinesterase. Avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: atropine is the antidote of this pesticide. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: This poison is used together with oil for spraying in winter in order to kill insect eggs, ticks and scale insects; in addition, it has no plant burning side effects except in some apple species.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Abamectin EC 1/8%**

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Vegetables	Leafminer	0.6L / Hectare
Citrus	Phyllocoptrota oleivora	20 cc + 250 cc of oil/ 100 L of water



Phyllocoptrota oleivora



Leafminer

Descriptions

Group: Avermectin
 Active Substance: 18 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 10 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: IB (highly hazardous)
 Mode of Effect: it is partially- systematic insecticide and acaricide with contact and gastrointestinal actions. Stimulating the release of acid Aminobutyric, this pesticide causes insects to be paralyzed.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this pesticide does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: it is so dangerous for the aquatic and honeybee.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): The interval between the last spraying to harvest is 3 days. This number for citrus is 14 days.

How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Pistachio psylla



Aphis gossypii Glover



Citrus leafminer



Citrus leafminer

● Imidacloprid SC 35%

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Pistachio	Psylla	0.4 L/ 1000 L of Water
Tobacco	Aphid	0.25 L/ Hectare
Cotton	Aphis gossypii Glover	0.25 L/ Hectare
Citrus	Citrus leafminer	35 ml of pesticide with 300 ml of oil/ 1000 L of water The pesticide is to be sprayed twice in 10-day interval.

Descriptions

Group: Neonicotinoid/Chloronicotinyl
 Active Substance: 350 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 450 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a systematic insecticide with contact and gastrointestinal actions against main herbal pests, especially sucking pests.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this pesticide does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: this pesticide is used in IPM (Integrated Pest Management) plans.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): concerning cotton, tobacco and cotton; the interval between the last spraying to harvest is 3 days. This number for citrus is 21 days.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Trichlorfon SP 80%**

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Wheat and Barley	Eurygaster integriceps	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Rice	Ephydra afghanica Dahl	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Sunflower and Soy	Homoeosoma nebulella	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Onion and Melon	Fly	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Cabbage	Cabbage white	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Vegetables	Bollworm	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Chickpeas	Heliothis	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare
Elm tree	Scolytus	1 – 2 kg/ Hectare

A mixture including 250 – 300 g of Trichlorfon + 2.5 Liters of oil + 250 g of Soil mixed in 100 liters of water is exposed to the hurt area.

Descriptions

Group: Organophosphate
 Active Substance: 800 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 250 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: non-systematic insecticide with contact and gastrointestinal actions.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: the antidotes include Atropine Sulfate, 2PAM & Toxogonin, Toxogonin together with Atropine. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): the interval between the last spraying to harvest is 7 days.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Heliothis



Cabbage white



Homoeosoma nebulella



Leucoptera scitella



Spodoptera littoralis



Citrus leafminer

● Fenvalerate EC 20%

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Beet	Spodoptera littoralis	1 Liter/ Hectare (spraying)
Fruit Trees	Leucoptera scitella	0.5 Liter/ 1000 Liters of Water (spraying)

Descriptions

Group: Pyrethroids
 Active Substance: 200 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 451 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: non-systematic insecticide with contact and gastrointestinal actions and a bit acaricide property.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this pesticide does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Application Management: it is highly hazardous for bees and the aquatic. Avoid polluting water sources with this pesticide.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): There should be a -14day interval between the last spraying and harvest.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Lepidosaphes beckii



Mealybug



Psylla Pistachio

●Chlorpyrifos – ethyl EC 40.8%

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Cold Tolerant Fruit Trees and Citrus	Lepidosaphes ulmi, Diaspidiotus perniciosus	1- 1.5 Liters/ 1000 Liters of water
Citrus	Scale insects and Lepidosaphes beckii	1.5 - 2 Liters/ 1000 Liters of water
Soy	Leafminer	2- 2.5 Liters/ Hectare

Descriptions

Group: Organophosphate
 Active Substance: 470 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 163-135 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: non-systematic insecticide with contact and gastrointestinal actions as well as fumigation and acaricidal property.
 Cautions: this pesticide drops acetylcholinesterase. Avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: the antidote of this pesticide is Atropin together with Oxime.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea, impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention:
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Emulsifiable oil L 80%**

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Cold Tolerant Fruit Trees	<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> , <i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i> , Scale insect, <i>Diaspididae</i>	٪1.5 solution is to be sprayed in the winter, before sprout inflation (according to specialists' opinion)
Citrus	<i>Panonychus</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> , <i>Coccus hesperidum</i> , <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	٪1.5-٪1 solution is to be sprayed in the spring and pre-spring (according to specialists' opinion)
Pistachio	<i>Lepidosaphes pistaciae</i> , <i>Melanaspis inopinata</i> ,	٪1.5-٪1 solution is to be sprayed in the winter, before sprout inflation (according to specialists' opinion)
Date	<i>Palmaspis phoenicis</i>	٪1.5-٪1 solution is to be sprayed in the early-spring (according to specialists' opinion)
Tea	<i>Brevipalpus obovatus</i> , <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>	٪0.5 - ٪1 solution is to be mixed with a phosphorous fertilizer (according to specialists' opinion)
Olive	<i>Saissetia oleae</i> , <i>Parlatoria oleae</i>	٪1.5 solution is to be sprayed in the pre-spring (according to specialists' opinion)
Fruitless Forest Trees and Ornamental plant	<i>Acanthococcus abail</i>	٪1 solution is to be sprayed (according to specialists' opinion)

Descriptions

Group: Aliphatic hydrocarbon

Active Substance: mineral paraffin (with 92% sulfonation degree), 800 g/ Kg

Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 15,000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50

Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (Slightly toxic and irritating)

Mode of Effect: it is an insecticide and acaricides with contact and gastrointestinal actions, which has egg-killing property

Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.

Antidote: this pesticide does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.

Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea and impaired vision.

First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.

Application Management: avoid applying this oil without water; in addition, don't spray it with oil in hot weather (32 – 35 °C) and cold weather. Volck oil is not to be mixed with sulfur pesticide; furthermore, there should be a one-month interval between applying volck oil and sulfur pesticide. Note that it is prohibited to be used after the application of captan pesticide.

Pre-harvest interval (PHI): there should be a 3-to-4-week interval between the last spraying to the harvest.

How to Use

Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the pesticide to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.

Attention

It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this pesticide with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Lepidosaphes beckii



Chrysomphalus dictyospermi

A close-up photograph of a red, oval-shaped acaricide product, possibly a mite or tick, resting on a green leaf. The product has a textured, slightly wrinkled surface and is positioned centrally on the leaf. The leaf's veins are visible, and the background is a soft-focus green. In the top right corner, there is a faint green graphic element consisting of two curved lines.

Acaricides

●Propargite EC 57%



Tetranychus urticae



Panonychus ulmi



Brevipalpus obovatus

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Cotton and Soy	Spider Mite	1.5 Liter/ Hectare
Beat	Spider Mite	1 Liter/ Hectare
Fruit Trees except Pear and Quince	Panonychus ulmi	1 Liter/ 1000 Liters
Pistachio	Tick	1 Liter/ 1000 Liters
Legume	Tick	2 Liters/ 1000 Liters
Bean	Tetranychus urticae	1 Liter/ 1000 Liters
Forest Fruitless Trees	Tetranychus urticae	1 Liter/ 1000 Liters
Tea	Brevipalpus obovatus	1 / 2 Liters/ 1000 Liters

Descriptions

Group: Sulfito
 Active Substance: 570 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 2800 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: III (Caution)
 Mode of Effect: it is a non-systematic acaricides with contact long-term actions. It also affects the tick via breath.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this toxin does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): there should be a 15-day interval between the last spraying to the harvest.
How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

Herbicides



● **Acetochlor EC 50%**



Amaranthus

Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Corn	One-year weeds, especially broadleaf weeds	4 – 5 Liters depending on the soil type.

Descriptions

Group: Chloroacetamide
 Active Substance: 500 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 2148 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: III (Caution)
 Mode of Effect: it is selective and deterrent of protein synthesis & cell division. This herbicide is mainly absorbed by sprouts and root of germinated plant.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this toxin does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.

How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Avoid using this toxin in sensitive varieties of corn. In addition, pay attention not to use it in unregistered and non-recommended cases.

Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

● Paraquat Dichloride SL 20%



couch grass

Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Stone and Seeded Fruit Trees	Perennial sow thistle, Crowngrass, Couch grass, White goosefoot, reed, Gundelia, Bindweeds, Cactus,	3 – 5 Liters/ Hectare (in cases the weed height reaches 10 to 15 cm.)
Potato	a variety of Chenopodioidae, a variety of Wild-proso Millet, a variety of Amaranth, a variety of Viscum	3 Liters/ Hectare (after growth of weeds and before growth of potato.)
clover, alfalfa, sainfoin	Dodders, Cockspur grass	
Citrus	Bindweeds, Common couch, Nut grass, White goosefoot, Crowngrass, Cogon grass, Sedges,	3 – 5 Liters/ Hectare (after growth of Dodders)
Sugarcane	Perennial sow thistle, Cogon grass, Common couch, Cyndon dactylon, Mouse-ears, Nut grass, Cockspur grass, hairy crabgrass, Witch- grass, nodding bristle-grass, Mallow, Tournefort's gundelia, Sinapis arvensis, Lactuca orientalis, Khella	3 – 5 Liters/ Hectare (in cases the weed height reaches 10 to 15 cm.)

Descriptions

Group: Bipirydylum
 Active Substance: 200 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 157 - 129 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it features non-elective contact actions and hurts cell membrane and Cytoplasm by transferring in the plant. This herbicide is absorbed by leaves and transfer in xylem.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: Gastric lavage with mineral absorbents like Kaolinite, Bentonite and activated carbon, or laxatives.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Application Management: Don't spray it on trees branches and body.
 Environmental-friendliness: Paraquat is quickly neutralized in the soil.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



●2-4-D + MCPA SL 67.5%



Poppy flower



Sinapis arvensis



Sorrel

Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Wheat & Barely	Broadleaf Weeds	1 – 2 Liter/ Hectare from tilling to the formation of wheat stem.

Descriptions

Group: Phenoxy Carboxylic Acid
 Active Substance: 675 g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 700 -1160 mg/ kg Oral LD 50 (MCPA) - 949 mg/ kg Oral LD 50 (24--D)
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a hormonal systemic and selective herbicide with growth deterrence property.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: Gastric lavage - Coal Treatment
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Velvetleaf



Amaranthus



Cockspur grass



Rough cocklebur

● **Trifluralin EC 48%**

Product	Pest Type	How Much to Use
Cotton, Beat, Sunflower and Soy	Broadleaf and thin-leave Weeds	Regarding Cotton, 2 - 3 Liter is to be mixed with soil immediately before cultivation. (for per hectare)
		Regarding beat, 2 - 2.5 Liters/ Hectare is to be mixed with Chloridazon and used after thinning.
		Regarding sunflower and soy, 1.5 - 2.5 Liters is to be mixed with soil before cultivation. (for per hectare)

Descriptions

Group: Dinitroaniline
 Active Substance: 480g/ Liter
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 5000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (Slightly toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a selective herbicide, which is absorbed via Hypocotyl, disturb cell division and deter root growth.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this toxin does not have a specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Regarding soy, cotton and sunflower, it is to be mixed with water and to be sprayed evenly on the surface of soil before cultivation. This herbicide should be mixed with soil (to the depth of 810- cm) by light-disk rotavator in less than 4 hours.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Chlorthal-Dimethyl WP 75%**

Product	Pest Type	How Much to Use
Alfafa, Clover and Onion	One-year Weed	8 – 12 Kg per Hectare (it is to be used before or after cultivation. As well as before or early season of weed growth.)

Descriptions

Group: Benzenedicarboxylic acid
 Active Substance: 750g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: less than 10,000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (Slightly toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is a selective systemic herbicide, which deter cell division and prevent from the growth of meristem.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this toxin does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient poisoned with this pesticide
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Environmental Points: This herbicide is not dangerous for the fish. 50 or 100% of this toxin is hydrolyzed in soil. It is formed out of Chlorthal Acid in the form of Dimethyl Slat.

Attention

It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Shepherd's Purse



spurge



• **Linuron SC 45%**



Amaranth



Cockspur grass

Product	Pest Type	How Much to Use
Carrot	Weeds (stretching and broad leaves)	2.5 Liters per hectare (Pre-growth)
Rainfed Chickpeas	Weeds (stretching and broad leaves)	2 Liters is to be mixed with soil before cultivation (for Per hectare)
Rainfed Lentils	Weeds (stretching and broad leaves)	1.5 Liters is to be mixed with soil before cultivation (for Per hectare)

Descriptions

Group: Urea
 Active Substance: 450g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 1500 - 4000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: Linuron is a selective systemic herbicide with Residual effect and somehow contacting property that results the plant not to be able to photosynthesize. It is applicable on the soil and plant branches.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Antidote: this toxin does not have any specific antidote.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Application Management: this product leaves some residue, so it is to be noted to the sensitivity of next product.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): no PHI has ever been recorded for this herbicide.

Attention

It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + Mefenpyr diethyl EW 7.5%**

Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Wheat and Barely	Stretching-leave Weeds	0.8 – 1 Liter/ Hectare is to be used after growth in the tillage process of weeds.



Perennial sow thistle



Nut grass



Common wild oat

Descriptions

Group: Aryloxy phenoxy propionate
Active Substance: 75 g/ Liter

Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 3150 - 4000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50

Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: III (Caution)

Mode of Effect: it is considered as a selective, contacting and systematic herbicide, which is absorbed by the green organs of the plant and transferred to the growing parts of leaf, stem and root. It prevents the plant from producing fatty acid and deters cell membrane to be formed. Finally, it causes the plant to die.

Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.

Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.

First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.

How to Use

Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.

Regarding soy, cotton and sunflower, it is to be mixed with water and to be sprayed evenly on the surface of soil before cultivation. This herbicide should be mixed with soil (to the depth of 810- cm) by light-disk rotavator in less than 4 hours.

Attention

It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



● **Atrazine WP 80%**

Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Corn	Weeds of Corn Plantations	First Method: 1 – 1.5 Kg of this pesticide is mixed with soil before cultivation
		Second Method: 1 – 1.5 Kg of this pesticide is mixed with soil immediately after cultivation.
Sugarcane	Weeds	First Method: While cultivating and after the growth of weeds, 5 Kg of this pesticide is used
		Second Method: While cultivating and after the growth of weeds, 5 Kg of this pesticide is mixed with 4 Kg of Ametrine.

Descriptions

Group: Triazine 1, 3, 5
 Active Substance: 800 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 1869 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a selective and systematic herbicide. It deters photosynthesis and involves in enzyme reactions.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Common wild oat



Mallow

● **Glyphosate-isopropylammonium SL 41%**



Common couch



common reed

Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Fruit Trees	One-year Permanent Weeds	4 –12 Liters/ Hectar depending on the weed type. It is to be used in the maximum performance of weeds and in flowering time.
Sugarcane	One-year Permanent Weeds	1 –2% solution is to be used after growth of weeds with the method of coarse spraying.

Descriptions

Group: Glycine Derivative
 Active Substance: 410 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 5000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (slightly toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a selective and systematic herbicide and is absorbed by branches & leaves of the plant. In addition, it involves in enzyme reaction and Amino Acid Syntheses. Furthermore, it deters the syntheses of EPSPS.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: Mixing this herbicide with 0.5% of frigate or 2% of sulfate ammonium decreases the consumption rate.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

● **Bispyribacsodium SC 40%**



Product	Weed Type	How Much to Use
Rice	stretching leaves, broad leaves, sedges	65 ml/ Hectare in the third-leave or fifth-leave of weeds

Descriptions

Group: Pyrimidine oxybenzoat
 Active Substance: 400 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 5000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (slightly toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a selective and systematic herbicide.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: dizziness, nausea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

A close-up photograph of several green leaves from a plant, likely a tomato. The leaves are covered with numerous small, irregular, yellowish-brown spots, which are characteristic of a fungal disease such as septoria leaf blight. The spots are scattered across the surface of the leaves, and some larger, more irregular brown patches are also visible. The background is dark and out of focus, emphasizing the texture and color of the leaves.

Fungicides

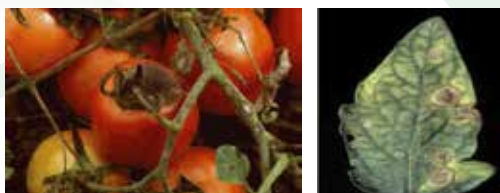


● Chlorothalonil SC %72 - WP %75

Product	Disease	How Much to Use
Tomato	Alternaria	1.56 – 2.13 Kg/ Liter per Hectare
Potato	Potato powdery mildew	2 – 2.5 Kg/ Liter per Hectare

Descriptions

Group: Chloronitrile
 Active Substance: 750 g/Kg (WP %75) / t 720 g/Kg (SC %72)
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: more than 5000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: U (slightly toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a non-systematic herbicide with protective property.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): There should be a 14-day interval between the last spraying to harvest.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



ALTERNARIA



● **Copper oxychloride WP 35%**

Product	Disease	How Much to Use
Cold Tolerant Fruit Trees	Leaf curl	3 Liters/ 1000 Liters
Citrus	Gommosis	Grout 1%
Vegetables	Pseudoperonospora cubensis	1 – 2 Kg/ Hectare
Potato and Tomato	Pseudoperonospora cubensis	3 Liters/ 1000 Liters
Palmary	Khamedj	2 Liters/ 1000 Liters

Descriptions

Group: Inorganic
 Active Substance: 350 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: more than 700 - 800 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a cupreous fungicide with protective property. It is widely used in fruit and crop plantations to control many of the fungal diseases and some of the plant bacterial diseases.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 Antidote: D-PENICILLAMINE, EDTA, Unithiol, Dimercapto-1-propanesulfonic acid.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): There should be a 14-day interval between the last spraying to harvest.
 Toxicity for the Environment: Copper oxychloride is not toxic for honey bees. Avoid washing spraying tools in the flowing water.
How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.



Pseudoperonospora cubensis (Tomato)



Pseudoperonospora cubensis (Potato)



Pseudoperonospora cubensis (Vegetables)





● **Bordeaux SC 18%**

Product	Disease	How Much to Use
Apricot	Shot hole	1% – 1.5 %

Descriptions

Group: Mineral (cupreous)
 Active Substance: 180 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: more than 4000 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: III (Caution)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a fungicide and bactericide with protective property on conidium and conidiophore by release of Cu ion.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea and impaired vision.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): There should be a 7-day interval between the last spraying to harvest.
 How to Use
 Firstly, fill half of the sprayer container with water. Then pour the toxin to a bucket having already been filled with water to half, and stir. Afterwards, pour the prepared solution to the sprayer container and fill it as much as you wish. Note that the mixer should always be rotating during the process, which results in a homogenous solution and a better spraying.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.





● **Carboxin Thiram FS 40%**

Product	Disease	How Much to Use
Wheat	Tilletia laevis	2.5 Liter / 1000 Liters (2.5 liters of the commercial type is enough to disinfect one tone of seeds.)

Descriptions

Group: Triazole
 Active Substance: 400 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: more than 2600 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: III (Caution)
 Mode of Effect: it is considered as a systemic contacting fungicide which is used widely to disinfect seeds.
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea and impaired vision.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 Pre-harvest interval (PHI): no PHI has ever been recorded for this fungicide.
 How to Use
 To disinfect seeds, pour the recommended amount of the seed and pesticide in drum and rotate for five minutes. Note that it is compulsory to wear gloves and mask during this process. Afterwards, plant the disinfected seeds after two or four days in maximum. Avoid putting the soaked seeds outdoors or in the access of animals at this interval.
 Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

A close-up photograph of a dark brown slug with two eye stalks, crawling on a vibrant green leaf. The slug is positioned vertically, facing upwards. The leaf has a prominent vein structure and serrated edges. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting.

Molluscicides

● **Metaldehyde B 6%**



Product	Pest	How Much to Use
Tobacco, Vegetables, Forest Trees	Snails; Agriotes Lineatus, Lehmannia valentine, Mole cricket	20 – 25 Kg/ Hectare
Citrus	Snails	20 – 25 Kg/ Hectare

Descriptions

Group: Molluscicide
 Active Substance: 60 g/ Kg
 Toxicity Rate for Mammals and Rats: 283 mg/ kg Oral LD 50
 Toxicity Rate Based on WHO Classification: II (toxic and irritating)
 Cautions: avoid eating, drinking and smoking while spraying.
 Poisoning Symptoms: headache, dizziness, nausea.
 First Aids: In case of poisoning, refer to a doctor with pesticide label.
 Antidote: this herbicide does not have any specific antidote. Avoid feeding the unconscious patient having been poisoned with this pesticide.
 Application Management: the prepared baits are to be spread by hand, or fertilizer spreader together with a mixture of seeds. The best result is achieved when the weather is humid, and snails have the highest performance.

Attention
 It is to be used under provision of a plant pathologist. It is noteworthy that the recommended cases are general and depend on environment and existing facilities. Since the manufacturing company is not aware of keeping circumstances, time of using, used dosage, method of using, weather conditions and combination of this toxin with other types on the side of consumer; no responsibility is on the producer. In case of coming across with any problems, do not hesitate to contact the technical department of the company.

Pesticide Catalogue

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