

# Miravis™ Prime

## THE NEW GO-TO FUNGICIDE

**MIRAVIS PRIME is a new fungicide recently registered by the APVMA for control of botrytis in all berry crops, with additional control of powdery mildew in strawberries. It can be applied at all stages of berry production from flowering through to harvest.**

MIRAVIS PRIME combines two active ingredients (pydiflumetofen, Group 7, and fludioxonil, group 12) to provide powerful and long-lasting control, as well as delay the onset of resistance. These active ingredients attack fungi at multiple stages of development to offer optimum protection for superior fruit quality.

MIRAVIS PRIME can be used in open field or protected cropping, has 1-hour rainfastness and 1-day withholding period.

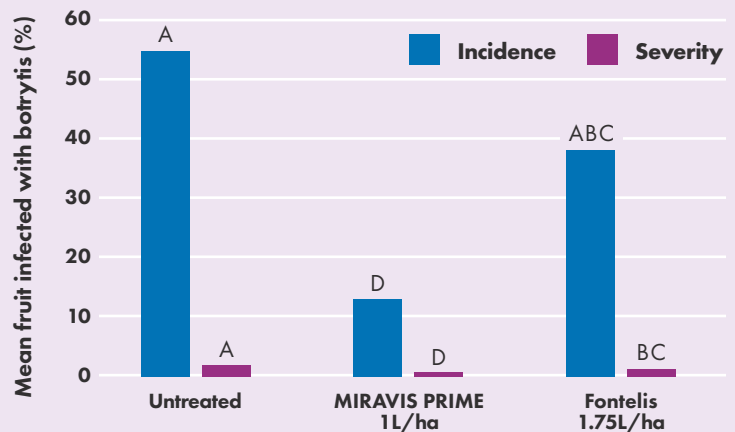
In a trial in strawberries in South Australia, MIRAVIS PRIME significantly reduced the incidence of botrytis from 55% (untreated) to 13.1% (Figure 1). This resulted in increased yield and more marketable fruit, even under high disease pressure.

A similar trial in blueberries saw a reduction from 100% infection in an untreated area to 10% following use of MIRAVIS PRIME (Figure 2).

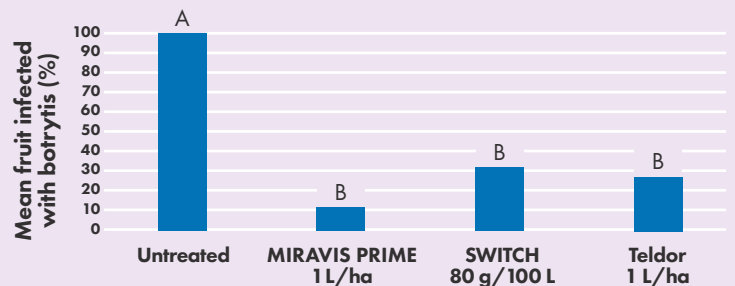
“In addition to improved disease control, built-in resistance management and excellent post-harvest quality will see MIRAVIS PRIME be the go-to product for berry growers” stated Portfolio Lead Scott Mathew. “This has been demonstrated around the world in various berry crops, from strawberries in Canada to raspberries in Spain, and is supported by our own local trials.” (Refer to Figure 3)

“MIRAVIS PRIME offers berry growers outstanding value” said Scott, “We are really excited to be able to offer this unique solution that provides great return on investment.”

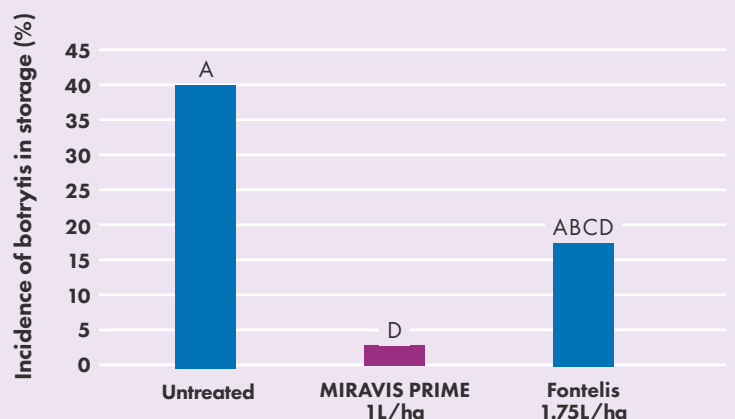
**For further information, please speak with your local advisor or visit [www.syngenta.com.au/miravis-prime](http://www.syngenta.com.au/miravis-prime)**



**Figure 1.** Incidence of botrytis assessed on fruit 10 days after the last application in strawberries, cv. Albion, Woodside, SA (2016). Fungicides applied at 7-8 day intervals at the recommended label rates. Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, LSD).



**Figure 2.** Incidence of botrytis assessed on fruit 45 days after the last application on blueberries, Chile (2018). Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, LSD).



**Figure 3.** Incidence of botrytis on strawberries in storage cv. Albion, assessed 2 days after harvest, 12 days after application in the field, Bundaberg, Qld (2016). Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, LSD).