Vertmax Duo™

An advanced pigment with plant health benefits





Vertmax Duo™ - Agenda

- Summary of Vertmax Duo™
- Modes of action
- Features
- Areas of use
- Trials
- Key selling points
- Summary

Vertmax Duo™ - Summary

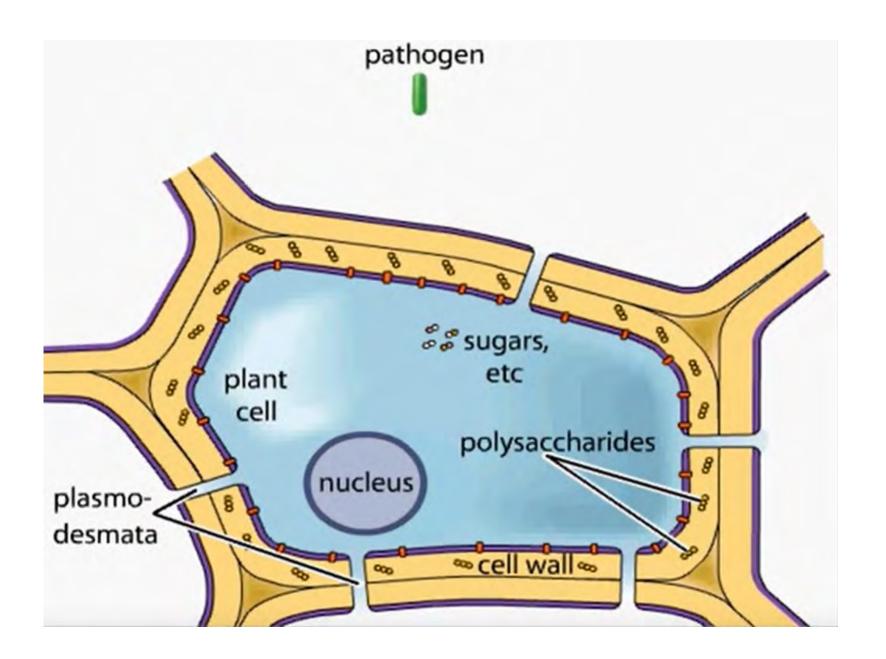
- Vertmax Duo™ is a leap forward as a visual spraying aid and plant health additive
- Vertmax Duo™ is not just a pigment. Trials have been ongoing for over 5 years in its development.
- Vertmax Duo™ is manufactured in Australia being resistant to the effects of prolonged UV light exposure
- As the following trial data shows it also improves turf quality, increases root growth, increases the speed of seed germination and improves overall turf health.

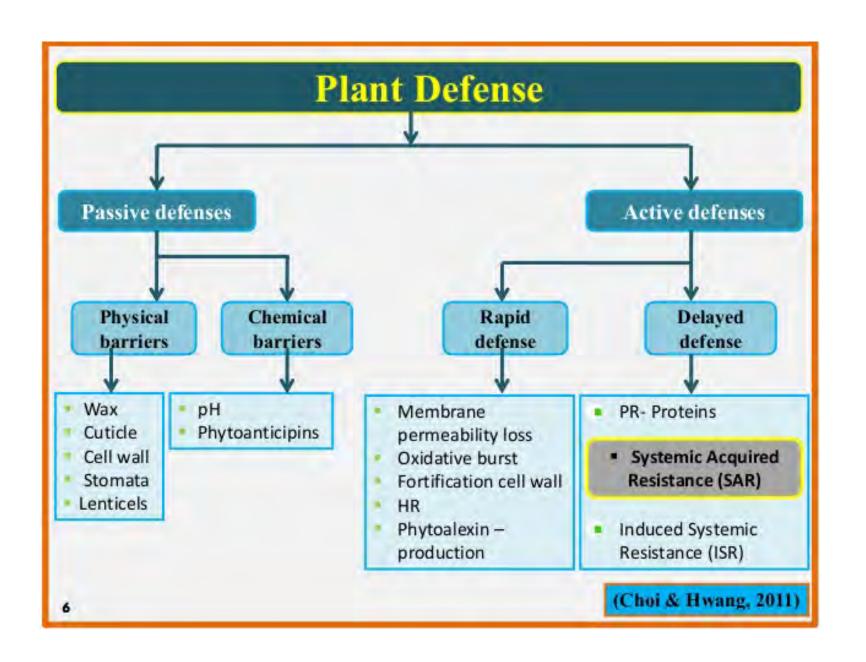
Vertmax Duo™ - Summary

- As well as being a pigment Vertmax Duo™ also comprises a root stimulant and salicylic acid.
- Salicylic acid helps in systemic acquired resistance (SAR) for turf in helping defend against pathogen attacks.
- Salicylic acid plays a role during the plant response to abiotic stresses such as drought, chilling, heavy metal toxicity, heat, and osmotic stress.

An aspirin tablet contains 325 mg of acetylsalicylic acid.

so 250g/L would require you to dissolve 770 aspirin/L





Induced defences

Short term defence response

- · Synthesis of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)
- · 02, H2O2, NO
- · Hypersensitive response (HR)
- · Programmed cell death

Long-term resistance - Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR)

- · Phenois
- Phytoalexins
- · Salicylic acid

· Elicitors

- · Hypersensitive response
- · Programmed Cell Death
- · ROS
- · Pathogenesis Related Proteins
- · Phenolics
- Phytoalexins
- · Systemic Acquired Resistance
- · Induced Systemic Resistance
- · Salicylic Acid

Events involved in the coordination of defence responses in plants to challenge by Pathogen

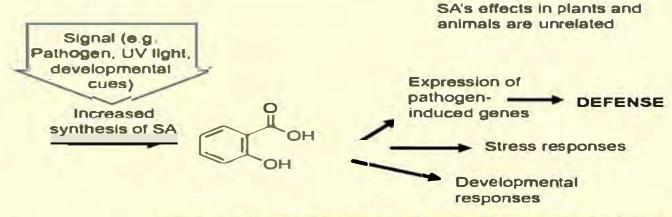
Time	Event
Minutes	Membrane depolarisation and electrolyte leakage Reactive oxygen generation Expression of genes involved in phytoalexin biosynthesis
Hours	Oxidative burst Membrane lipid peroxidation Rise in salicylic acid levels Cytoplasmic aggregation, cell collapse and hypersensitive cell death Phytoalexin accumulation Cell wall reinforcements
Days	Accumulation of pathogenesis-related proteins Systemic acquired resistance





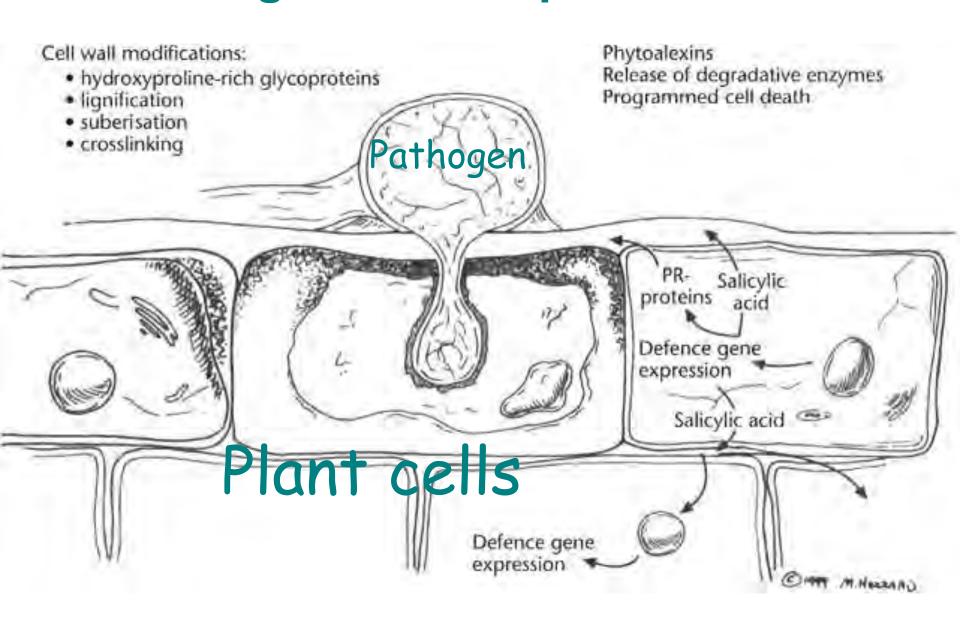


How do salicylates work in plants?



In plants SA's main effect is to alter patterns of gene expression

Plant recognizes & responds to attacker



Resistance activators

Phosphites

SAR ISR

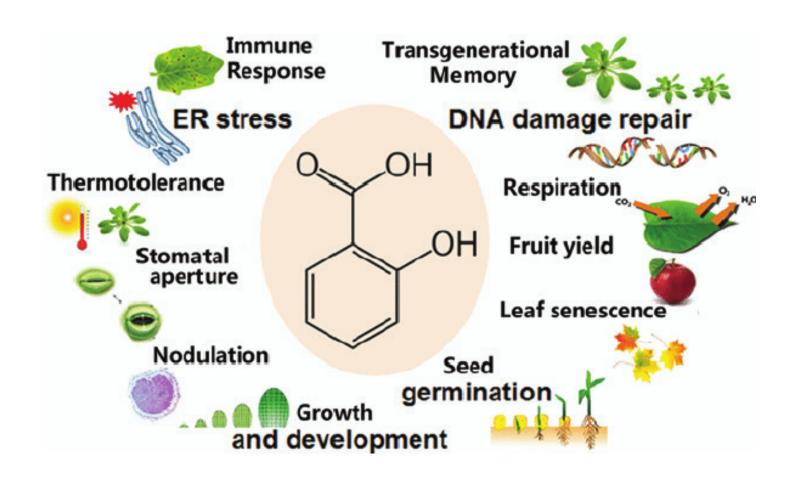
Grenadier/Aliette/phosphite

Benzothiadiazole/Acibenzolar

Actigard/salicylic acid

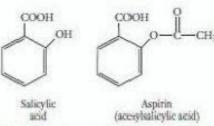
Civitas (mineral oil) + Harmonizer (chelated copper)

Silicon/butanediol/ humic acid

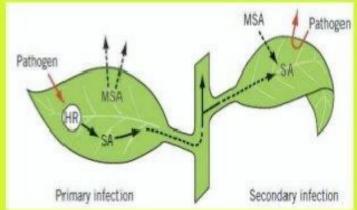


SYSTEMIC ACQUIRED RESISTANCE REPRESENTS A PLANT IMMUNE RESPONSE

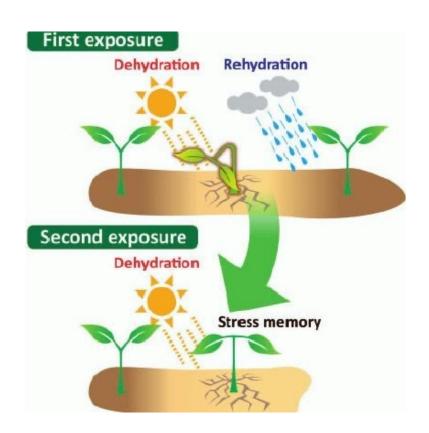




First 22 13.14 The chemical structure of salicylic acid and its commercial derivative acetylsalicylic acid. Salicylic acid has been implicated in the immune strategies of plants.



The first pathogens to infect the plant (primary infection) stimulate a localized hypersensiti ve reaction(HR) and the synthesis of salicylic acid(SA). Salicylic acid is translocated through the phloem to other regions of the plant where it prevents secondary infection by other pathogens. Alternatively, salicylic acid may be converted to methylsalicylicacid (MSA). MSA is moderately volatile and may function as an airborne signal.

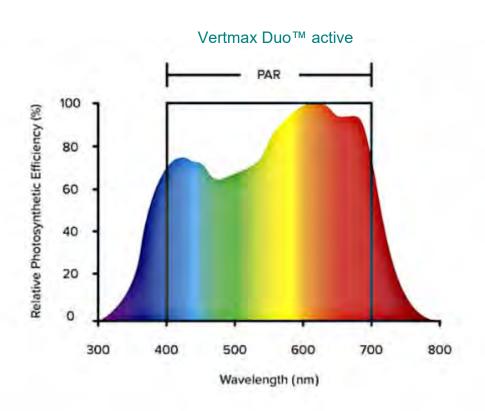


- Increases soil and surface temperatures, creating a more desirable microclimate for growth and product uptake
- Increases the plants photosynthetic rate
- Increases the plants metabolism in slow periods of growth
- Salicylic acid helps counter negative impacts of stress such as heat and improves root growth and overall plant health.

- Light coming into contact with objects
 (including grass) can either be reflected, transmitted, or absorbed.
- Not all energy emitted by the sun is useful for turfgrass growth and much like sunburn it can actually be harmful to the plant.

Photosynthetically Active Radiation

- Radiation in the 400 to 700 nm range is most useful for photosynthesis
- Wavelengths below 400 nm are filtered out in the ozone (Which is a good thing because they can be very damaging to cells and tissue.)
- Wavelengths much above 700 nm don't carry enough energy for photosynthesis.



Turf can only absorb so much light. High levels of light can be stressful to plants and result in photo-inhibition – decreasing the plant's photosynthetic capability.

UV rays and excessive light causes the formulation of free radicals in the plant. Resulting in:

- Compact growth with short internodes and small, thick leaves.
- Negative effects on DNA and plant membranes.
- Photosynthesis can be hampered by too much UV light.
 Research shows that this happens at UV-values higher than 4kJ/m2/day.

When plants are stressed they evolved Mechanisms to Control what are termed Reactive Oxygen Species.

Production of ROS always occurs

Different sources of stress generate damaging ROS

Antioxidants counter these

pigments

vitamins

proteins

When Vertmax Duo™ is applied?

- Radiation absorbance increases
- Reflectance decreases
- supplementary anti-oxidants become available to counter these free radicals
 - = leading to an Increase photosynthesis.

Vertmax Duo™ - Features

- Long lasting formulation, up to 6 8 weeks.
- Tank mixable with all plant protection products
- Independently evaluated
- Formulated in Australia for the high levels of UV light found here.
- Proven plant health benefits.
- Rainfast in 1 hour
- Can be used all year round

Vertmax Duo™ - Benefits

- Increases turf quality and aesthetics during stress/ dormancy periods
- Increases turf colour immediately following application
- Creates a instant natural look to the turf
- Improves root health and growth

Vertmax Duo™ Untreated Recommended rate Vertmax Duo™ 2014/11/19





Vertmax[™] 4L/Ha - high load means low rate!



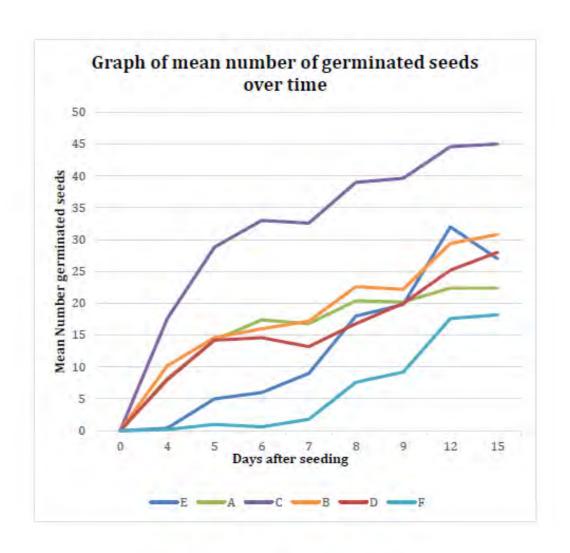
Vertmax Duo™ - Application

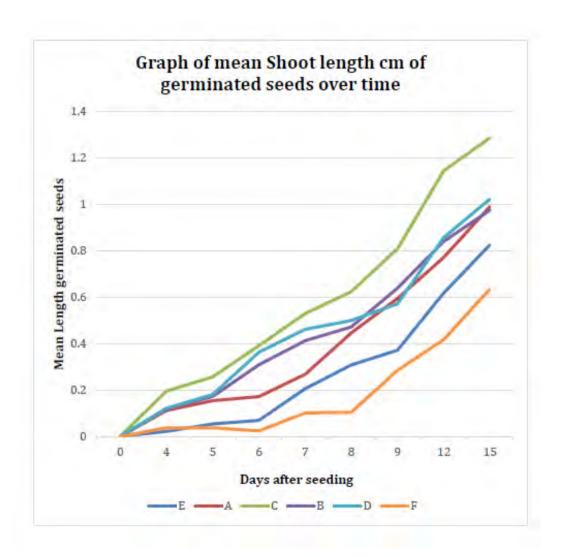
- Apply at 1.0 Litre per Ha
- Minimum 300 600 Litres of water per Ha
- Fill the sprayer tank 1/2 to 2/3 the total volume of water and begin agitation.
- Allow Vertmax Duo[™] to fully disperse into mix solution before adding additional products.
- Fill remainder of the sprayer tank with water to the desired volume.

Vertmax Duo™

Trial Data 2014-2020





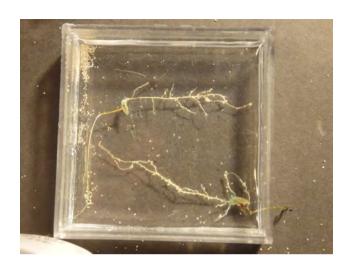














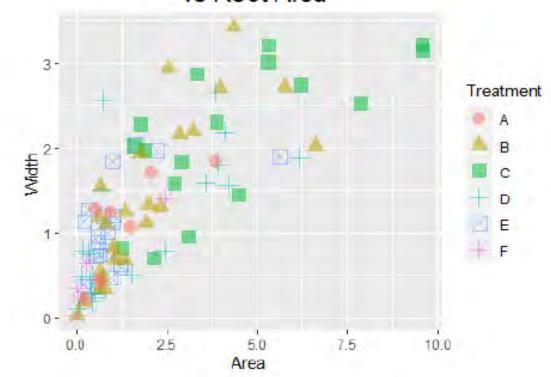


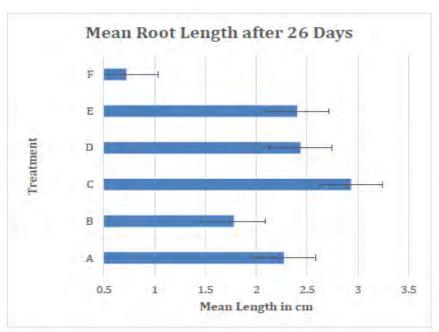


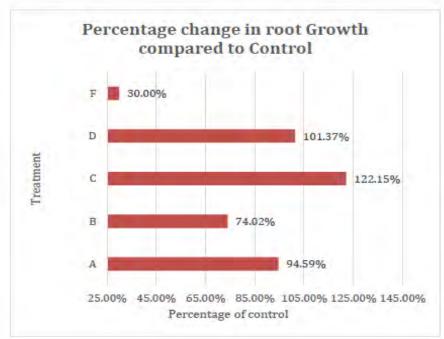
Scatterplot showing Root Depth vs Root Width



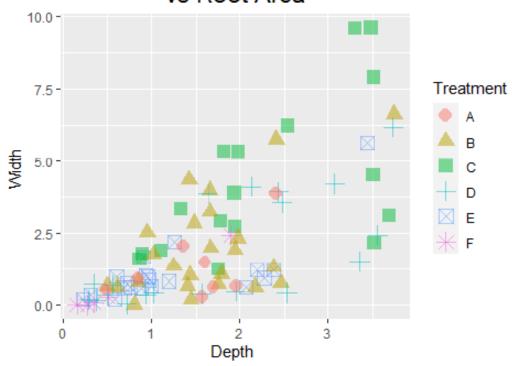
Scatterplot showing Root Width vs Root Area







Scatterplot showing Root Depth vs Root Area



Vertmax Duo™ - Field Trials

Field Site: Bonnie Doon Golf Club, Sydney. The rootzone was sandy loam, pH 6.6

Layout: Replicated block with four replicates

Timing: Initial treatments were applied on Tuesday 19th May 2020

Duration of Trial: Assessments were made at regular intervals for a period of 4 weeks following initial application. Repeat applications were made at two weekly intervals.

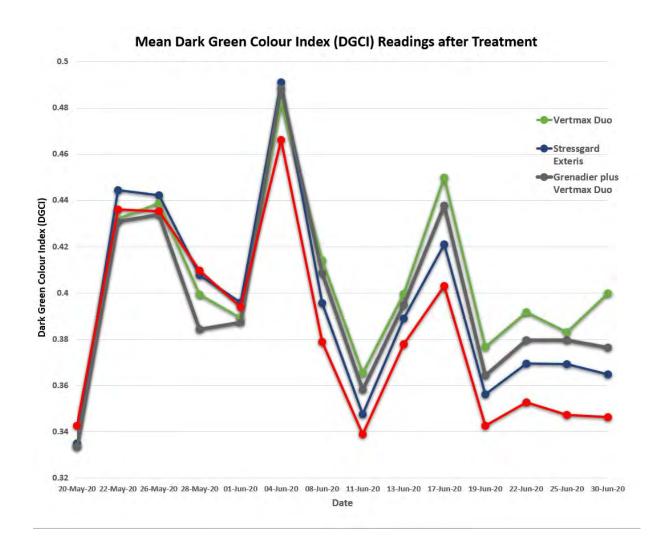
Vertmax Duo™ - Products tested

Product	Active Ingredient	Application Rate/Ha
Signature® XTRA Stressgard	fosetyl aluminium	10 kg
Grenadier™ + Vertmax Duo™	fosetyl aluminium	12.5kg + 1L
Vertmax Duo™	Pigment plus beneficials	1 L
Salicylic acid	Salicylic acid	1L
Salicylic acid +	Salicylic acid plus BAP	0.5Kg
Exteris Stressgard™	Chlorothalonil	10L
Granular gypsum	calcium sulphate	1000kg
TX10	N/A	400kg

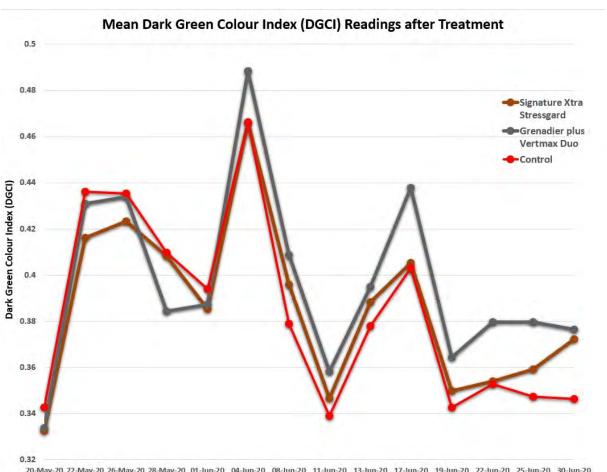
Vertmax Duo™ - Assessment

Treatment	Plot
Untreated	14
Yeast Extract 1	2
Yeast Extract 2	3
Gel Fertiliser - Amber	4
Gravital Force- liquid calcium	5
Vertmax Duo	6
Exteris Stressgard	8
Signature EXTRA Stressgard	9
Grenadier® plus Vertmax® Duo	10
TX 10	11
Granular Gypsum	6

Vertmax Duo™ – Exteris® Stressgard™



Vertmax Duo™ - Grenadier™



20-May-20 22-May-20 26-May-20 28-May-20 01-Jun-20 04-Jun-20 08-Jun-20 11-Jun-20 13-Jun-20 17-Jun-20 19-Jun-20 22-Jun-20 25-Jun-20 30-Jun-20

Date