

Safety

- The plant virus in *SolviNix*[®] LC is not known or expected to infect and cause disease in humans, animals, and other fauna.
- When *SolviNix*[®] LC is used as directed, the virus will not spread by itself from treated plants.
- The virus is not known or expected to be spread by insects, nematodes, or other vectors of plant viruses.
- It occurs naturally in many parts of the United States and around the world.
- It is not known to cause significant disease losses in susceptible crops.
- It can be inactivated by dishwashing detergents and antiviral disinfectants.

Potential risks

- Direct exposure to *SolviNix*[®] LC may cause skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation.
- The virus may be spread by application equipment that is used in a manner inconsistent with the label directions.
- It may be spread by workers if the sanitary precautions and cleaning directions in the label are not followed.
- **Direct exposure** to *SolviNix*[®] LC spray can result in a mosaic disease in some nontarget susceptible plants, mainly in the Solanaceae family.
- Some varieties of pepper, tobacco, and tomatillo may be killed if **directly exposed** to the *SolviNix*[®] LC spray.

For Technical and Sales Information Contact:

R. "Charu" Charudattan

Cell: 352-278-1572

FAX: 352-872-5035

Email: info@bioprodex.com

Website: www.bioprodex.com

Hotlines:

Telephone: 352-278-1572

E-mail: rcharudattan@bioprodex.com

BioProdex, Inc.

3131 NW 13th Street, Suite 54, Gainesville, FL 32609

SolviNix[®] LC

A Biological Herbicide
to Control Tropical Soda Apple
(*Solanum viarum*)*

Product Brochure



*EPA Registered - Reg. No. 81179-3

CAUTION

Stop!

Read the entire label before using *SolviNix*[®] LC and use only as directed in the label

What is *SolviNix*[®] LC?

- It is a biological herbicide containing a plant virus as its active ingredient.
- It is a biological alternative to chemical herbicides and mowing for the control of tropical soda apple (TSA).
- The virus in *SolviNix*[®] LC is called the Tobacco mild green mosaic virus strain U2 (scientific name: *Tobacco mild green mosaic tobamovirus* strain U2; TMGMV U2).
- It is a pathogen of several plant species, mainly in the Solanaceae family.
- A naturally occurring strain of the virus is used in *SolviNix*[®] LC; it has not been genetically altered in any manner.
- When properly applied, *SolviNix*[®] LC will kill TSA plants completely, consistently, and predictably.
- Based on extensive laboratory and field trials, *SolviNix*[®] LC has been determined a **safe and effective** option to control TSA.
- *SolviNix*[®] LC can be used in pastures without affecting intercropped legumes such as clovers and perennial peanut.
- *SolviNix*[®] LC is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance.

How does *SolviNix*[®] LC work?

- The virus in *SolviNix*[®] LC infects and elicits a **severe hypersensitive response** in the TSA plant and the plant dies as a result within a few weeks.
- As shown in the pictures on the right, about a week after *SolviNix*[®] LC is applied, the infected leaves on the treated TSA plant develop brown spots or lesions and yellow coloration.
- After about 2 to 3 more weeks, the plant stops growing, appears pale and droopy, and starts to wilt.
- In about 2 or 3 more weeks, the wilted plant dies completely.
- TSA plants of all ages -- from the seedling stage to full maturity -- die when properly treated with *SolviNix*[®] LC.
- When properly treated, nearly 100% of the treated TSA plants can be expected to be killed in about 6 weeks after treatment.
- TSA plants killed by *SolviNix*[®] LC will not regrow from the roots.
- Depending on the level of maturity, the fruit present when *SolviNix*[®] LC is applied may rot or continue to ripen and produce viable seeds.
- *SolviNix*[®] LC has no residual activity; hence repeat applications will be necessary to control plants that were missed during the application and new plants that emerge after a prior application.

Reaction of TSA to *SolviNix*[®] LC



A *SolviNix*[®] LC treated TSA leaf showing brown lesions, spots, and yellowing caused by the virus infection.



Reaction of TSA to *SolviNix*[®] LC treatment. Left to right: An untreated TSA plant and a *SolviNix*[®] LC treated plant on days 13, 23, and 33 after treatment.

How to apply *SolviNix*[®] LC?

- Read the label for use restrictions, safety precautions, application directions, equipment cleaning, disposal, and other details.
- *SolviNix*[®] LC should be applied with a high-pressure backpack sprayer or a hand-held applicator as described in the label.
- Apply to actively growing TSA plants; plants under stress from drought, cold temperature, or waterlogging may not respond to the virus infection.
- For best results *SolviNix*[®] LC should be applied before the plants set fruit to prevent further seed buildup in the field.
- Applications can be made from spring to late summer in the southeastern USA.
- Store and handle *SolviNix*[®] LC as directed in the label.