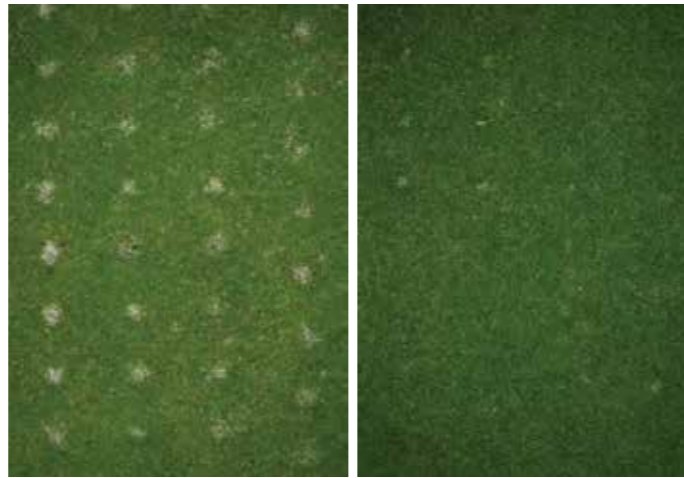


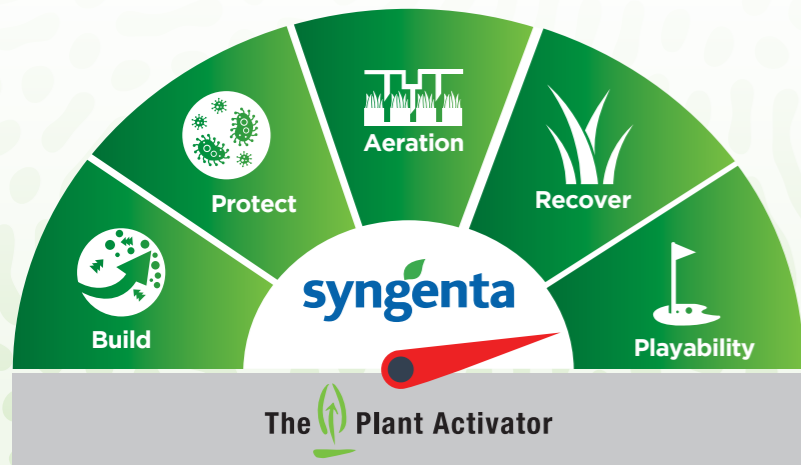
Plant Activators enhance Turf Resilience

Utilize an integrated turf management approach to effectively address abiotic stress in your turf. By incorporating Syngenta's innovative solutions like HeritageAction™, Primo Maxx®, and Hicure®, you can enhance the health, protection, and recovery of your turf. These products work synergistically to strengthen your turf and ensure its resilience. Additionally, by integrating a plant activator like HeritageAction™, you can further boost your turf's defense mechanisms, enabling it to combat abiotic stress factors.




With this comprehensive approach, you can maintain exceptional playing surfaces even in the face of challenging environmental conditions. Don't let abiotic stress limit your turf's potential; leverage the power of integrated turf management and plant activators to maximize its health and vitality

Give your Turf with the BOOST EFFECT with Syngenta Solutions



- BUILD** plant energy to sustain growth
- PROTECT** and strengthen cells to fight stress
- RECOVER** faster from turf damage

Key Diseases Controlled	Application Rate
Large patch, Leaf and Sheath Spot, Bermudagrass decline, Take-All root rot, Fairy Ring, Spring Dead Spot, Pink Patch, Powdery Mildew, Rust, Dollar Spot (Suppression)	 0.6 kg - 1.2 kg/ha



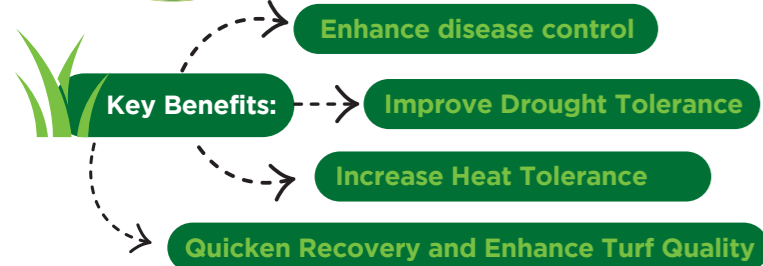
The turf is the real athlete.

Like training a successful athlete, you condition turf to perform and recover quickly. A season-long regimen with Heritage® Action™ fungicide delivers exactly that. Two active ingredients work together to deliver enhanced disease control, and prepare your turf to perform and recover from abiotic stressors like maintenance, traffic and drought.





The Plant Activator

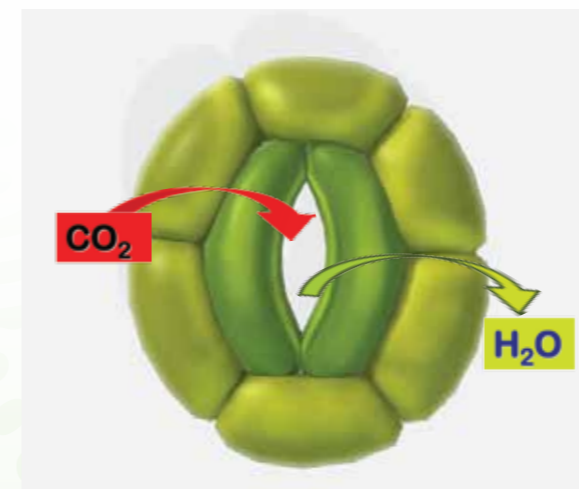


Heritage Action™ fungicide delivers hybrid technology that couples the proven disease control of Heritage™ fungicide with a boost of acibenzolar-S-methyl (ASM) to help plants better manage biotic and abiotic stress.

Heritage Action Enhance Abiotic Stress Management



ASM Increases water use Efficiency



The stomata is the gateway by which carbon dioxide enters and water leaves the plant. When there is no water, the stomate closes, CO₂ cannot be assimilated for growth and yield. ASM regulate stomata preventing high rates of water loss when high Vapor Pressure Deficit occur.

- ASM enhances turf's ability to manage water through stomatal regulation
- The extend of water saving depends on level of environmental stress
- ASM helps prevent mid day wilting and less dry spots

The Plant Activator

What is the role of Acibenzolar-S-methyl (ASM) in Heritage Action?

Plant activators, such as ASM, are chemicals that activate the self-defense mechanisms of plants, enabling them to respond to abiotic and biotic stresses. When applied to turfgrasses, ASM triggers the production of five pathogenesis-related proteins that play a crucial role in plant defense responses. These proteins enhance the plant's resilience and induce the plant defense mechanisms against a range of abiotic and biotic stress conditions.

Five Pathogenesis-Related Proteins

- Energy production** - ATP-synthase essential for energy production
- Protect from Dehydration** - Dehydrin an important dehydration-protective protein
- Heat Tolerance** - HSP-20 Stress induced protein which maintains protein activity. Highly correlated with heat tolerance
- Pathogen defense** - PR-3 A chitinase protein involved in pathogen defense
- Enhanced Photosynthesis** - Rubisco one of the key enzymes for photosynthesis, is often degraded during stress event

Increase drought tolerance in Turf

Heritage Action vs Insignia Intrinsic SC
Treatment were applied 16 and 2 days prior to initiation of drought stress.

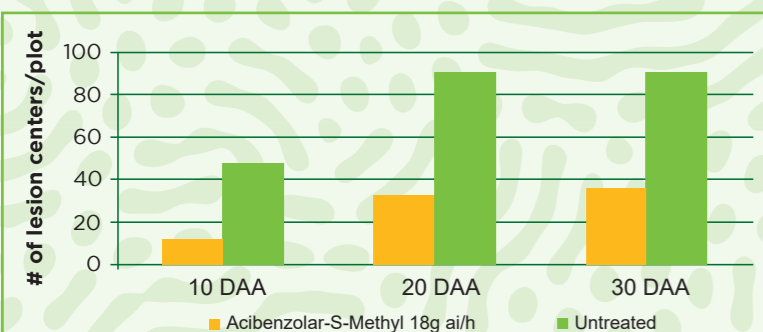


Turf Species: Transcontinental Bermuda

Location: Stein

Enhance Disease Suppression

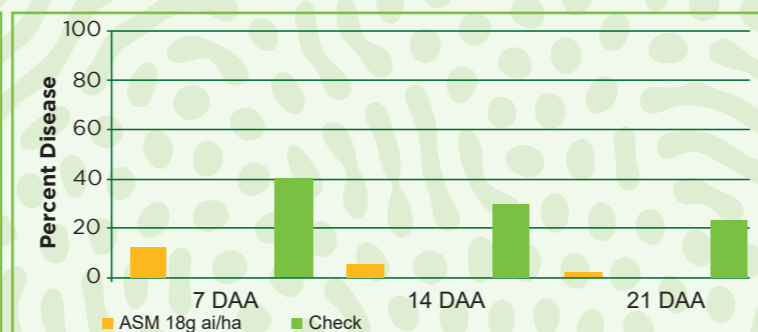
Dollar Spot Trial with Acibenzolar-S-Methyl (ASM)



Trial Conducted by Dr. Bruce Clarke Rutgers, 2006

Application Interval: 14 days

Pythium Blight Trial with Acibenzolar-S-Methyl (ASM)



Trial Conducted by Dr. Mike Fidanza, Penn State University, 2006