

Technical Information



Xemium[®]: Leading performance for growing success



Growers worldwide depend on safe and reliable tools for controlling diseases. Highly efficient, innovative fungicides are key for sustainably managing fungal diseases while also ensuring good quality and yields.

For many years, BASF has offered its customers a broad portfolio of dependable fungicides. A team of BASF researchers, who steadily put science to work for the benefit of agriculture, has now developed a new, powerful active ingredient belonging to the important chemical class of carboxamides: Xemium.

Xemium exhibits strong, long-lasting activity against a very wide spectrum of fungi, and its unique distribution properties within the plant result in pronounced preventative performance. This not only allows disease control in a broad range of crops but also helps to consistently achieve high yields with high quality.

For growers, Xemium-containing products will become important partners for reliably driving agricultural and business success.

Xemium[®]: Tailor-made molecular structure

To control diseases efficiently, the active ingredient must reach its target in the fungi as quickly as possible. This presents a challenge to any chemistry for two main reasons: the target location lies deep in the interior of the fungal mitochondria but the cells of the fungus are surrounded by a firm exterior shell.

Xemium, an innovative fungicide, has an optimized molecular structure that allows it pass through membranes in both plants and fungi very quickly. By this, Xemium can reach and block the target in the fungi more quickly and efficiently than other comparable molecules.



Xemium: strong performance paired with highest mobility

BASF – leading competence in carboxamide chemistry

High activity for strong preventative action



2003 - Boscalid



2011/12 - Xemium





Treated





Xemium[®]









Trellis rust Gymnosporangium spp. . . . Black spot Alternaria spp. Stone fruits Powdery mildew Sphaerotheca pannosa Brown rot Monilinia spp. Powdery mildew Erysiphe necator Grey mold Botrytis cinerea Black rot Guignardia bidwellii ... ••



	Powdery mildew	Podosphaera leucotricha	••••
	Sooty blotch	Diplocarpon mali	ha •••• •••• madae •••
	Alternaria blotch	Alternaria spp.	• • • •
	Japanese rust	Gymnosporangium yamadae	•••

Beans	White mold Angular leaf spot Grey mold	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum Isariopsis griseola Botrytis cinerea	•••	
Peas	White mold	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	•••	
	Leaf blight	Mycosphaerella pinodes	• • •	
	Grey mold	Botrytis cinerea		
	Brown spot	Ascochyta pisi		
	White mold	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum		
Lettuce	Sclerotinia	Sclerotinia minor		Contraction of the second
	Grev mold	Botrvtis cinerea		Sta St
				2
Squash	Powdery mildew	Podosphaera xanthii	••••	
	Powdery mildew	Golovinomyces cichoracearum	• • • •	
				65
Bananas	Black sigatoka	Mycosphaerella fijiensis	••••	
Carrots	Leaf blight	Alternaria dauci	••••	
	Powdery mildew	Erysiphe heraclei		

• • • •	Beans	White mold	S

Xemium[®] Controls a wide range of fungi

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Scab Venturia spp. Stemphylium spp. Brown spot

Venturia inaequalis

Apples

Pears

Scab

	Grapes
Charles I	

Rod	Gra

Carrots	Leaf blight	Alterna
	Powdery mildew	Erysip

Xemium[®]

Xemium[®] Controls a wide range of fungi

	Wheat	Speckled leaf blotch	Septoria tritici	• • • •				
Se de	Wileat	Brown rust	Puccinia triticina	••••				
S. A.		Powdery mildew	Blumeria graminis		Mangos	Powdery mildew	Oidium manoifera	
E Stand		Evespot	Oculimacula spp		mangee			
the second		Stripe rust	Puccinia striiformis					
		K 1, (1, 1, 1, 1, 1,						
	Barley	Netblotch	Pyrenopnora teres	••••				
		Scald	Rhynchosporium secalis	• • • •	Citrus fruits	Melanose	Diaporthe citri	• • •
2711		Brown rust	Puccinia hordeli	• • • •		Black spot	Guignardia citricarpa	
		Ramularia leaf spot	Ramularia collo-cygni	• • • •		Alternaria	Alternaria sp.	• • •
13		Spot blotch	Cochliobolus sativus	• • • •				
		Sunburn injury		• • • •				
	Soybeans	Soybean rust	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	• • • •	Dies	Shooth blight	Corticium coochii	
		Powdery mildew	Microsphaera diffusa	• • • •	Rice	Sheath blight		••••
Di la		Frogeye leaf spot	Cercospora sojina	• • • •		Giume spot	Cercospora oryzae	••••
		Brown spot	Septoria glycines	• • • •		Brown spot	Cochliobolus miyabeanus	••••
		Target spot	Corynespora cassiicola	• • • •		Snow mold	Monographella nivalis	
- 11	Corn	Grey leaf spot	Cercospora zeae-maydis	• • •				
		Phaeosphaeria leaf spot	Phaeosphaeria maydis	• • • •	Roses	Powdery mildew	Sphaerotheca pannosa	• • •
		Eye spot	Kabatiella zeae	• • • •				
25	Oil rapeseed	Stem rot	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	• • • •	Turf	Dollar spot	Sclerotinia homoeocarpa	• • • •
V-		Black leg	Leptosphaeria maculans	• • •		Brown spot	Rhizoctonia solani	• • • •
The Late		Grey leaf spot	Alternaria brassicae	• • • •		Curvularia leaf spot	Curvularia spp.	
V. P								
3010					Peanuts	Late leaf spot	Mycosphaerella berkelevii	•••
I DA LES						Brown leaf spot	Mycosphaerella arachidis	
Sugar beets Leaf spot Cercospora beticola • • •		Southern stem rot	Sclerotium rolfsii					
		Powdery mildew	Erysiphe betae	• • • •		Stem rot	Rhizoctonia solani	
						L eaf blotch	Phoma arachidicola	
Contraction of the second								
						Learrust	Fuccinia arachiuis	

•••• Excellent ••• Good

Application of **Xemium** to further crops is under evaluation.

The performance of **Xemium** depends on the dose rate used. Please refer to the local label recommendations.

Xemium[®]: Physical and chemical properties



Trade name:	Xemium
Proposed common name:	Fluxapyroxad
Molecular weight:	381.31 g/mol
Formula:	$C_{18}H_{12}F_5N_3O$
Water solubility:	3.4 mg/L (20 °C)
log P _{ow} (measured)	3.1 (mean value)
(calculated)	2.6 - 4.3
Odor:	odorless
Melting point:	157 °C
Density:	1.42 g/cm ³





Harmful to daphnia and algae, $EC_{50} > 10 \text{ mg/L}^{(1), 2)}$

Xemium: Toxicological and Ecotoxicological Data

Acute oral toxicity	LD ₅₀ rat > 2000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	LD ₅₀ rat > 2000 mg/kg
Irritation of skin	Nonirritating
Irritation of eyes	Nonirritating
Sensitization	Nonsensitizing
Mutagenicity	Nonmutagenic
Birds	Nontoxic, LD ₅₀ > 2000 mg/kg
Earthworms	Nontoxic, LD ₅₀ > 1000 mg/kg soil ¹⁾
Beneficial organisms (6 types) according to current results	Nontoxic with realistic exposure ¹⁾
Bees	Nontoxic (LD ₅₀ > 100 µg/bee)
Aquatic organisms	Moderately toxic to fish, $LC_{-1} < 10 \text{ mg/L}^{(1), 2)}$

Xemium[®]: Use recommendations

- Xemium based products shall be used preventively.
- Xemium based products shall be applied at effective dose rates and intervals according to BASF recommendations.
- The number of Xemium applications within a total disease management program is limited to 3 applications per year over all diseases.
- Xemium based products can be applied solo or in mixture with effective mixture partners from different cross-resistance groups.
- If used solo, Xemium based products shall be applied in strict alternation with fungicides from a different cross-resistance group.
- When used in mixtures, Xemium based products can be applied with a maximum of 2 consecutive applications.

All products within the carboxamide class (SDHI) must follow the same use recommendations.

Xemium: Global MRLs and import tolerances

Xemium is currently being introduced to specialty crop growers world-wide. First registrations were obtained in the U.S. for fruits, grapes and vegetables. North American and European applied for codex MRLs.

By this, Xemium will particularly appeal to growers who produce for export markets. Please check with your local contacts for detailed information.



¹⁾ Formulation used in tests

²⁾When used as instructed with good agricultural practices,

there is no concern of permanent damage to aquatic organisms.

Xemium[®]

Xemium[®]: Strong against powdery mildew in grapes

Xemium[®]: Efficient control of powdery mildew in stone fruits

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Field trials in Europe in 2010/2011 in 6 varieties (n=9). Reference: Quinoxyfen + Myclobutanil.

Xemium: Strong against Rhizoctonia solani on potato tubers

Field trials in Europe in 2010/2011 in 2 varieties (n=3). Reference: Quinoxyfen + Myclobutanil.

Xemium: Combating scab and powdery mildew on apples



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Field trials in Europe in 2011/2012 in 7 varieties (n=7). Reference: Dithianon (DTI).

Field trials in Europe in 2011 in 4 varieties (n=16). Reference: Penconazol.

Field trials in Europe in 2010/2011 in 10 varieties (n=14). Reference: Pencycuron.

Field trials in Europe in 2010/2011 in 7 varieties (n=13). Reference: Pencvcuron.







Powdery mildew attack on leaves (%)

Field trials in Europe in 2011 (n=4).





Xemium[®]

The Value of Xemium® for Growers



Disclaimer

This flyer provides general information about **Xemium®**. The information presented here is based on study results and reflects the current state of our knowledge.

The product discussed in this leaflet is neither registered nor available for sale.

This educational material is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to promote sales of the product.

Any sale of this product after registration has been granted shall be solely on the basis of approved product labels, and any claims regarding product safety and efficacy shall be addressed solely by the label.

The Chemical Company