

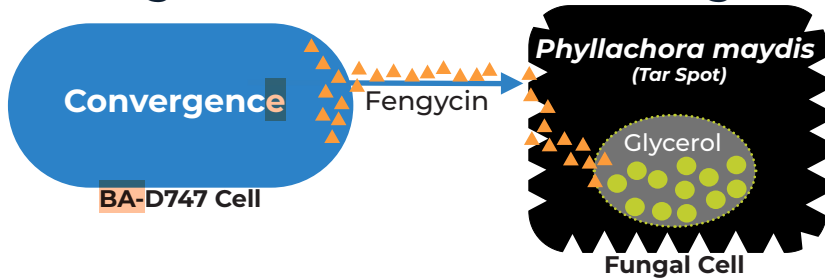
Take Control of Tar Spot* with Convergence™

When used in an integrated program

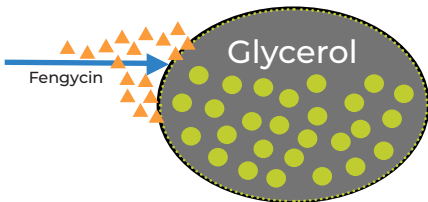
The causal agent of tar spot in maize is *Phyllachora maydis*, an ascomycete foliar fungal pathogen with an obligatory trophic lifestyle. There are limited studies on the functional role of lipopeptides (Fengycin) on tar spot. This is due to the challenges with handling tar spot. **Tar spot only feeds on chlorophyll**, making it difficult to grow in the lab.

Certis Biologicals has worked to understand this disease based on its similarity to **Fusarium** and the analysis of **BaD747** genome, the active ingredient in Convergence. The Mode of Action...

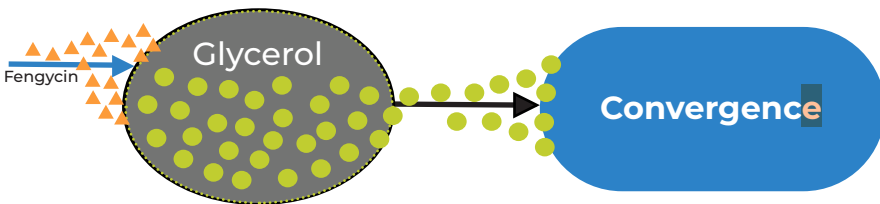
Convergence™ Mode of Action Against Tar Spot



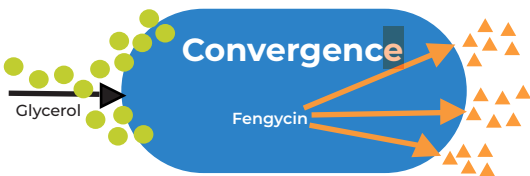
When Convergence™ is applied foliarly, **BA-D747** produces Fengycin that attacks and breaks down the fungal pathogen's cell membrane.



As Fengycin enters the pathogen, it immediately targets the glycerol storage vacuole, weakening the membrane and allowing the release of glycerol.



As glycerol is released, Convergence™ recognizes its Fengycin production is creating an available food source.



Convergence™ reacts by increasing Fengycin production to acquire more glycerol, therefore attacking more fungal pathogens. The cycle repeats.

