

## FAQ's - ECOPEL

### 1. What is ECOPEL?

ECOPEL is a unique product, which act as a antifeedant against Brown Plant Hoppers in paddy crop.

### 2. What is the composition of ECOPEL?

Ingredient	Liquid
Thymol	06.00% w/v (min.)
Salt of fatty acids	94.00% v/v (max.)
Total	100.00%

### 3. Is this product available in powder form or liquid form?

ECOPEL is available only in liquid form.

### 4. What is the dosage of ECOPEL?

2-3ml per litre of water

### 5. How should I mix or apply this product?

Mix the recommended quantity (2-3ml per litre of water) thoroughly in sufficient amount of water & spray on both sides of the leaves / affected areas of Paddy crop.

### 6. What is the application method of ECOPEL?

Foliar spray; As a preventive you can spray it. As it is organic input, there will not be any side effect.

### 7. What is the mode of action of ECOPEL?

Upon spraying ECOPEL, the Brown Plant Hoppers do not feed on the paddy crop due to its antifeedant properties and hence they leave the plants quickly.

### 8. Does ECOPEL have any solubility issues?

Having processed from natural ingredients and emulsified with high quality thymol and salt of fatty acids, the products do not have any solubility issues. Only in case the water quality is not good – too hard water or highly alkaline water, there might be problem with complete solubility. In such cases use of a high-quality surfactant (like Wespa 80 at the dosage of 0.25-0.50 ml per liter of spray solution) will make the solution completely soluble.

### 9. Is ECOPEL registered with CIB and can you provide Principal Certificate or O Form for selling this product?

The ingredients used in our formulation are nature-derived and not listed in the Schedule of the Insecticide Act, 1968. The actives are not listed under the schedule to the Insecticide Act and therefore, are not be registered with CIB. As a result, Principal Certificate is not provided by the State. These ingredients are listed by OMRI as organic, considering non-toxicity and biodegradability. The ingredients in our formulations have been internationally approved and recommended by various bodies propagating organic agriculture. Based on the same, this

product have been approved for use in Organic Production under the NPOP norms by IMO Control.

**10. Does ECOPEL work as contact or systemic?**

Ecopel is a contact pesticide with its antifeedant activity, which is used to repel the Brown Plant Hoppers in paddy crop.

**11. When should ECOPEL be applied?**

As a preventive you can spray it. As it is organic input, there will not be any side effects.

**12. Does ECOPEL spray work in high temperatures?**

Temperatures exceeding 40°C could delay the activity of the spray. Therefore the spraying operation is always recommended to be carried out in the early morning.

**13. After spraying of ECOPEL, if it rains after two hours will the product sprayed remain on the plant or wash out?**

Post rains, any spray will have the tendency to wash out. In such conditions, it is advisable to use a high quality wetting and spreading agent (like Wespa 80) to maintain the longer contact of spray on the leaves,

**14. How long will the result of product sprayed on plants last?**

The spray will remain active for nearly a week as the ingredients are biodegradable in nature.

**15. Do ECOPEL have phytotoxic effect?**

ECOPEL is made from purely natural ingredients and the dosage at which these are recommended have no phytotoxic effect. While the recommended dosage is 2-3ml per litre of water, even at 10-12 ml per litre of water ECOPEL will not exhibit any phytotoxicity.

**16. Can ECOPEL mixed with other products before spraying?**

Compatibility of our formulations with other pesticides / agri-inputs depends on several factors like

- Alkalinity of water used for preparation of the spray
- Amount of time the “mixture” is held before spraying

While mixing of our products with following “ad-mixture” should be avoided:

- Sulphur-based, Copper-based, Zinc-based formulations
- Organism-based formulations
- Soluble fertilizers

It is always advisable to try a small sample for mixing any two formulations before farm-level application to ensure the physical stability and tolerance by plants.