



**SOIL FUMIGANT**

A SOIL FUMIGANT FOR ALL CROPS

**K-PAM<sup>®</sup> HL**



## CONTROLLING PESTS. INCREASING YIELDS. IMPROVING MARKETABILITY.

VAPAM<sup>®</sup> HL<sup>™</sup> and K-PAM<sup>®</sup> HL<sup>™</sup> soil fumigants provide broad-spectrum control of yield-robbing pests. Both are formulated as water-soluble liquids, and after a sufficient interval, the fumigant degrades and dissipates, leaving the soil ready for planting.

The difference between VAPAM and K-PAM is in how they are produced: VAPAM is produced with sodium and K-PAM is produced with potassium. Choosing between VAPAM and K-PAM allows growers a choice when dealing with issues relating to excess sodium that can sometimes be a problem in high-sodium soils, or with salt-sensitive crops or cultivars.

With decades of research and in-field use behind the label, both VAPAM and K-PAM offer essential control, or suppression, of pests, pathogens and competitive weeds that prevent maximum economic potato yields.

### FLEXIBILITY TO FIT THE SOIL

Regardless of soil type, soil-borne pests and diseases may result in tuber damage that reduces the potato's value and serves as a pathway for pathogens. The use of either VAPAM or K-PAM soil fumigants will reduce populations of plant parasitic nematodes; the amount, incidence and severity of disease pressure; and competition from weeds. This leads to healthier plants, less competition for water and nutrients and generally stronger growth responses from young potatoes.

Due to the natural breakdown process of K-PAM after application, it is a natural choice when the addition of potassium to the soil

is desired. Sandy and other soils inherently low in potassium, sodic soils (high in sodium) and planting of salt-sensitive crops or cultivars are conditions that may favor an application with K-PAM.

The bottom-line is that both VAPAM and K-PAM reduce pest populations and enable the crop to flourish, from emergence through the entire season. At harvest, this can result in increased yields and improved marketability — two factors that are critical to every potato grower. However, it's nice to know that when soil conditions pose challenges, growers have a choice.

### THE AMVAC DIFFERENCE

Combine the benefits of VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants with the AMVAC team — the most knowledgeable, experienced and committed team in the industry — and growers can't go wrong. From product knowledge to stewardship training and regulatory support, the AMVAC team is there to ensure that potato growers get the most from their fumigant application.

For additional information on VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants, application guidelines and how they can benefit your potato program, contact your retailer, PCA or local AMVAC representative. More information on VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants, and the entire line of potato solutions from AMVAC, can be found online at [www.amvac-chemical.com](http://www.amvac-chemical.com).





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## ADVANTAGES OF VAPAM HL AND K-PAM HL

### AGRONOMIC FIT

Both VAPAM<sup>®</sup> HL™ and K-PAM<sup>®</sup> HL™ soil fumigants, are very effective. Since K-PAM is formulated with potassium instead of sodium, it may be a better fit for sandy soils and those low in potassium, or sodic soils. VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants provide superior control or suppression of weeds, diseases and nematodes.

### BROAD SPECTRUM CONTROL

VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants, when applied properly, control or suppress a wide variety of pests that are present in the fumigation zone at time of treatment. Proper use of VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants enables potato growers to start the season with reduced populations of yield-robbing pests — resulting in better yields at harvest.

### PROVEN SUPPORT

Both VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants offer unparalleled performance backed by the most knowledgeable, experienced and committed team in the industry.

### CONTROLS MULTIPLE PESTS

VAPAM and K-PAM soil fumigants control and/or suppress:

- **Nematodes:** Free-living (ectoparasitic or generally found outside of the plant) nematodes are most vulnerable to the effects of the fumigant. Endoparasitic (found within the plant tissue) nematodes are protected by plant tissue and crop debris, and are much more difficult to control. Additionally, migratory stages of both ecto- and endoparasitic nematodes may burrow deep in the soil where the fumigant doesn't reach.
- **Diseases:** Control and/or suppress a variety of tough-to-manage diseases.
- **Weeds:** Weed seeds must be respiring and in contact with the product in order to be controlled. Actively growing weeds must have contact with the fumigant at the foliage or roots for control.

Consult your AMVAC representative to determine the best approach for your field. Please consult the full label for crop- and pest-specific recommendations and follow all label recommendations.