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Fertilizer and Pesticide Industries in the
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Bucharest, Romania, 10 - 14 July 1972

STATUS OF THE FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE INDUSTRIES
IN CYPRUS ^{1/}

by

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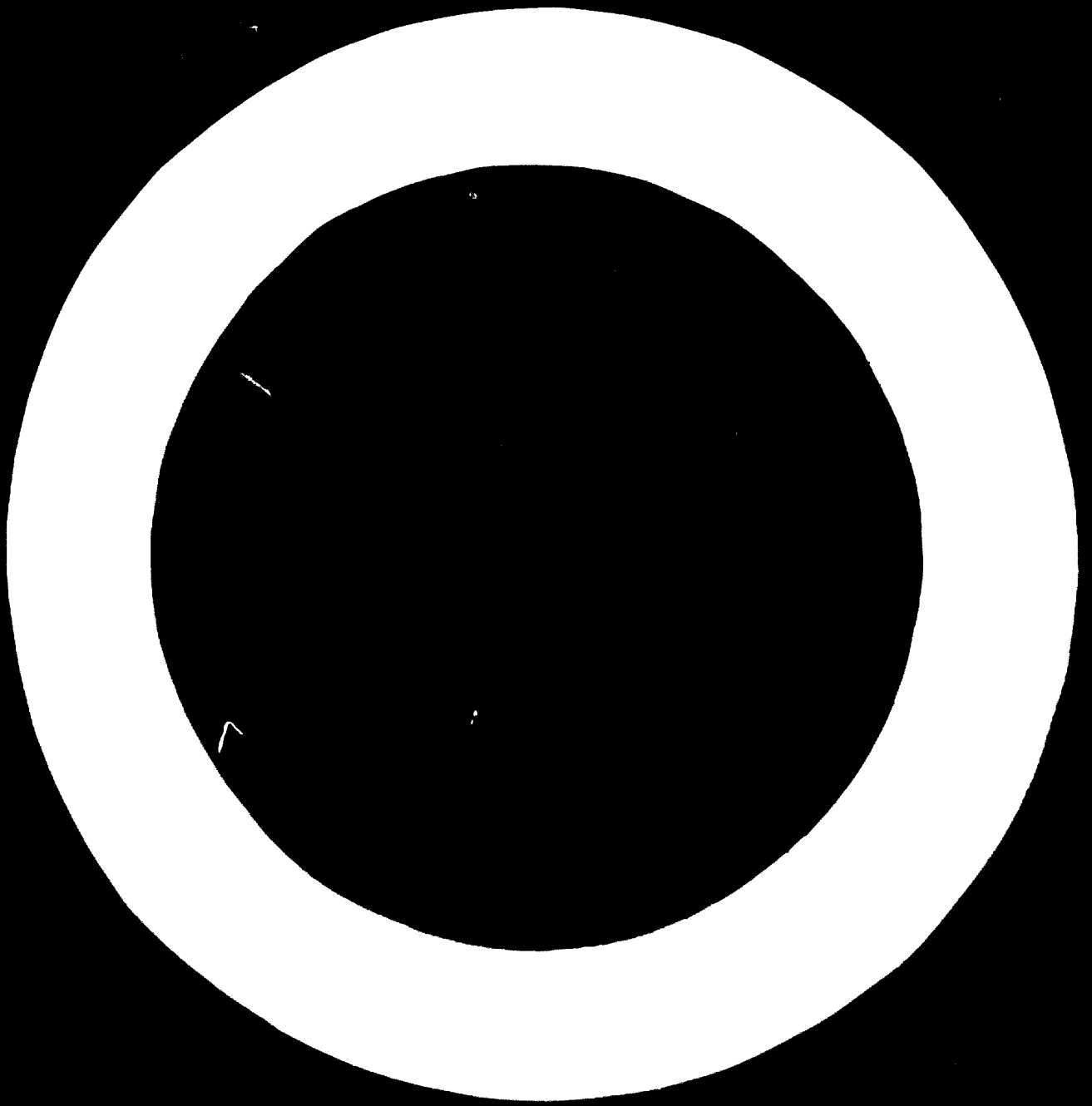
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CYPRUS

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FERTILIZERS IN CYPRUS

Introduction

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean with a population of about 650,000. Agriculture is still the backbone of the economy and consequently fertilizers contribute substantially to the improvement of agricultural production.

Cyprus has not, as yet, established its own fertilizer industry. All fertilizers used by the Cyprus farmers are being imported from overseas countries by the Co-operative Central Bank and various private commercial firms. The sale and distribution of fertilizers is done either directly to farmers or through their local Co-operative Credit Societies. Practically no mixing of fertilizers is practised by the Cypriot farmers and the vast majority of mixed or compound fertilizers used in Cyprus is imported as such.

Fertilizers are sold in sealed bags of 50 and 100 kilograms each, and Government exercises a strict control against adulteration by having samples of all imported fertilizers analysed. The cost of fertilizer imports amounts to approximately two million pounds annually.

Leaf and soil analyses data form the basis of fertilization programs for various crops. This is a service provided to the farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in order that fertilizers in the right amounts and types may be used by Cyprus farmers.

Market:

Accurate records of fertilizer consumption in Cyprus are not available as there are no records of stocks left over at the end of each year. Table I shows the fertilizer imports for the period 1952 - 1970.

Table II shows fertilizer consumption on a nutrient basis compiled from the sales of the three major importers/distributors. It can be seen that approximately 14,000 tons of Nitrogen (N) were used in Cyprus during 1971. Out of these approximately 40 per cent was in the form of Ammonium Sulphate 40 per cent in the form of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Urea, and 20 per cent in the form of mixed or compound fertilizers such as 7-11-0, 14-22-0, 14-22-9, 6-8-8 and others (Drawings Nos 16, 17 and 18/72). In spite of the increasing quantities of Nitrogen that are being used every year, and the fact that for some crops too much nitrogen is applied, it is estimated that over-all there is an underuse of nitrogenous fertilizers as compared to the total Nitrogen tonnage needed for Cyprus agriculture.

Urea was introduced into Cyprus agriculture about five years ago and at present it accounts for only a small percentage (approximately 15 per cent) of the total Nitrogen consumption. However, it is expected that the consumption of urea will rise due to its low per nutrient unit cost, high concentration of Nitrogen (46 %) and consequently its low handling and storage costs. (Drawing No. 19/72).

With regard to phosphatic fertilizers, consumption amounted to about 11,000 tons P_2O_5 during 1971. About 15 per cent of this was in the form of single superphosphate (0-16/18-0); 17 per cent in the form of triple superphosphate (0-44/48-0) and the remaining 70 per cent in the form of mixed or compound fertilizers. Simple superphosphate consumption which about ten years ago accounted for approximately 75 per cent of the total Phosphorus consumption, is being constantly replaced by the more concentrated type 0-44/48-0. (Drawings Nos. 21+22/72). As in the case of Nitrogen, Phosphorus consumption is estimated to be below the recommended phosphorus requirements of Cyprus crops.

Potassic fertilizers constitute but a small fraction of the total fertilizer consumption in Cyprus because the soils of Cyprus- generally speaking - were (many still are) abundantly supplied with this element. However, it should be emphasized that in many cases the use of potassium appears to be necessary for better yields. Potassium sulphate is the main simple potassic fertilizer imported (fig. 20/72) but during the last two years Potassium Nitrate is being imported as well but on a smaller scale.

The anticipated recommended consumption for Phosphorus (P_2O_5) and Nitrogen (N) is 18,000 tons and 19,000 tons respectively in 1976 and 19,000 tons and 20,500 tons respectively in 1986. In the case of Nitrogen the NO_3^- nitrogen used as top dressing for cereals and vegetables and amounting to approximately 5,000 tons in 1976 and 4,300 tons in 1986 is not included in the above figures for Nitrogen. It is also estimated that actual consumption will be approximately 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the anticipated recommended consumption in 1976 and 1986, respectively.

Feasibility Studies:

Two studies were carried out- one by UNIDO and the other by an overseas firm. Both studies concluded that a fertilizer plant in Cyprus under certain conditions was technically and economically viable. An appraisal study carried out by a Government Committee concluded that the plant capacity should be based on the projected agronomic needs of fertilizer consumption around 1985. On the basis of this assumption the following recommendations relating to plant capacities were made:

	Capacity (metric tons)	
	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Daily (330 days)</u>
Ammonium Sulphate (21-0-0)	115,000 (equivalent to 24,000 of N)	348
Superphosphate (Single or triple)	(equivalent to 20,000 of P ₂ O ₅)	-
Mixing and Granulation (assuming low analysis mixed fertilizer)	170,000 (initial 120,000)	515 363
or		
Mixing and Granulation (assuming high analysis mixed fertilizer)	120,000 (initial 70,000)	363 212
<u>Sulphuric Acid Unit, 100% Acid</u>		
Initial	100,000	300
Final	150,000	450
<u>Phosphoric Acid</u> (if triple super phosphate is to be manufactured) 18,000		55

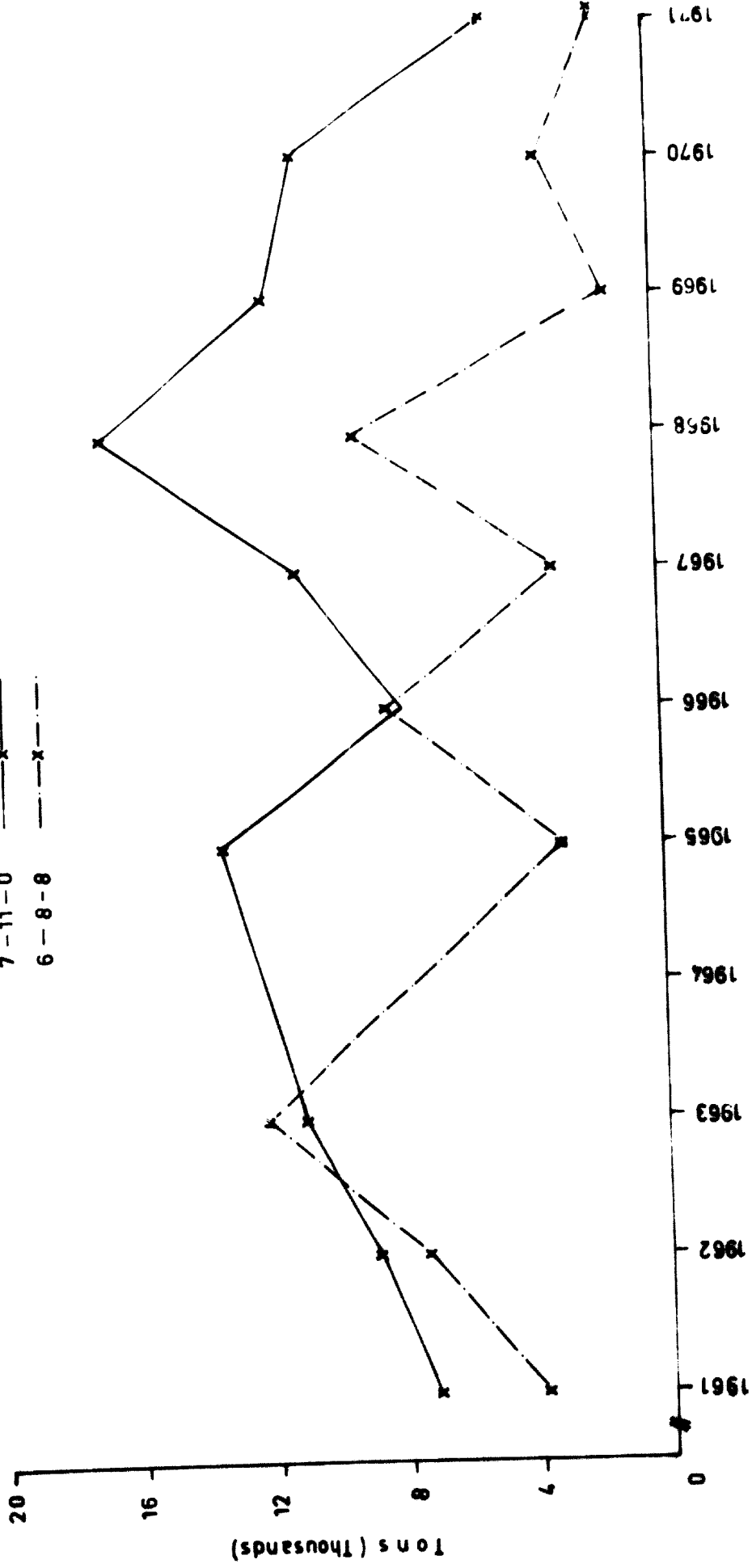
A private firm is at present seriously considering the possibility of setting up an integrated sulphuric acid-fertilizers- steel (re-inforcing iron bars) complex. The basic raw material in this and all previous feasibility studies is the local iron pyrites to be used for the manufacture of Sulphuric acid.

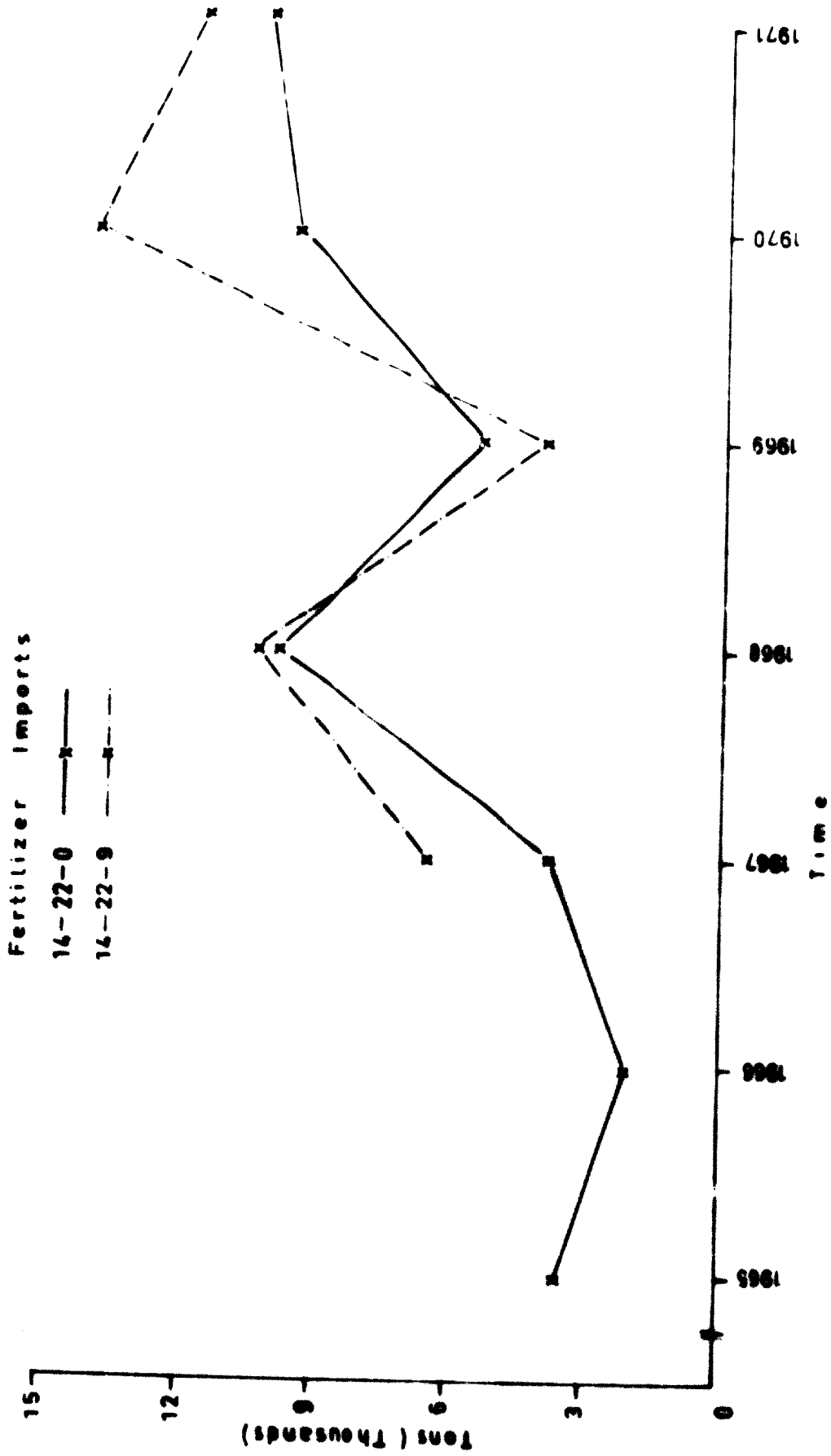
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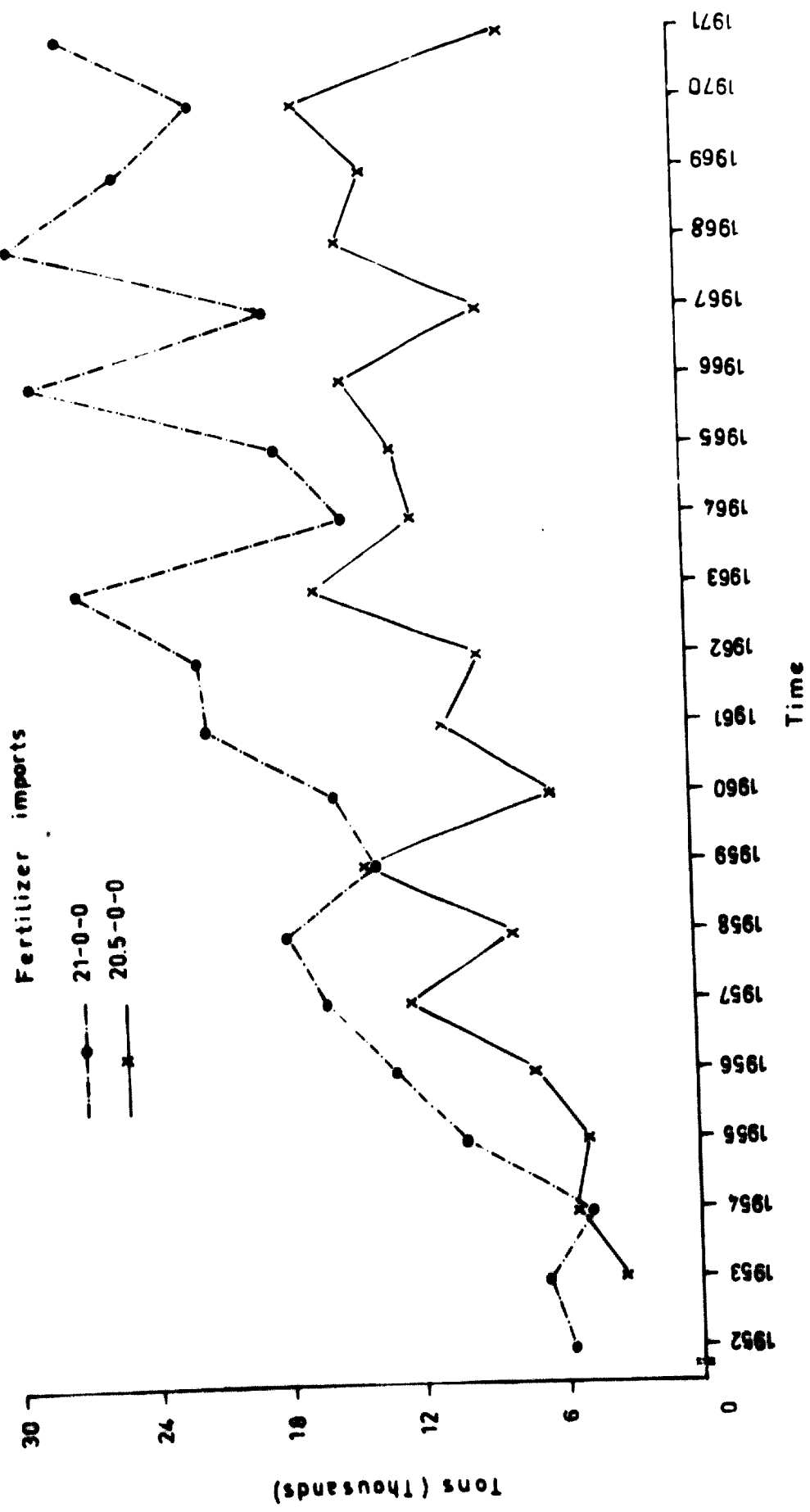
- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has been recommending the use of high analysis fertilizers to the farmers. This is also evident in the figures referred to earlier where the use of concentrated types of fertilizers is increasing rapidly at the expense of low analysis fertilizers. This, in fact, has been one of the major issues encountered by all feasibility studies whether low or high analysis fertilizers should be manufactured.
- (ii) In the economic evaluation of the fertilizer project CIF prices of fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials such as ammonia and Rock phosphate were taken as the basis for calculations. An indication as to future CIF prices of fertilizers and raw materials would be highly helpful in deciding as to the economic viability of the project.
- (iii) Finally, it should be mentioned that since sulphate of Ammonia is the main simple Nitrogenous fertilizer used by the Cypriot farmers, future price trends concerning this fertilizer would be most helpful in assessing the whole project.

Fertilizer Imports

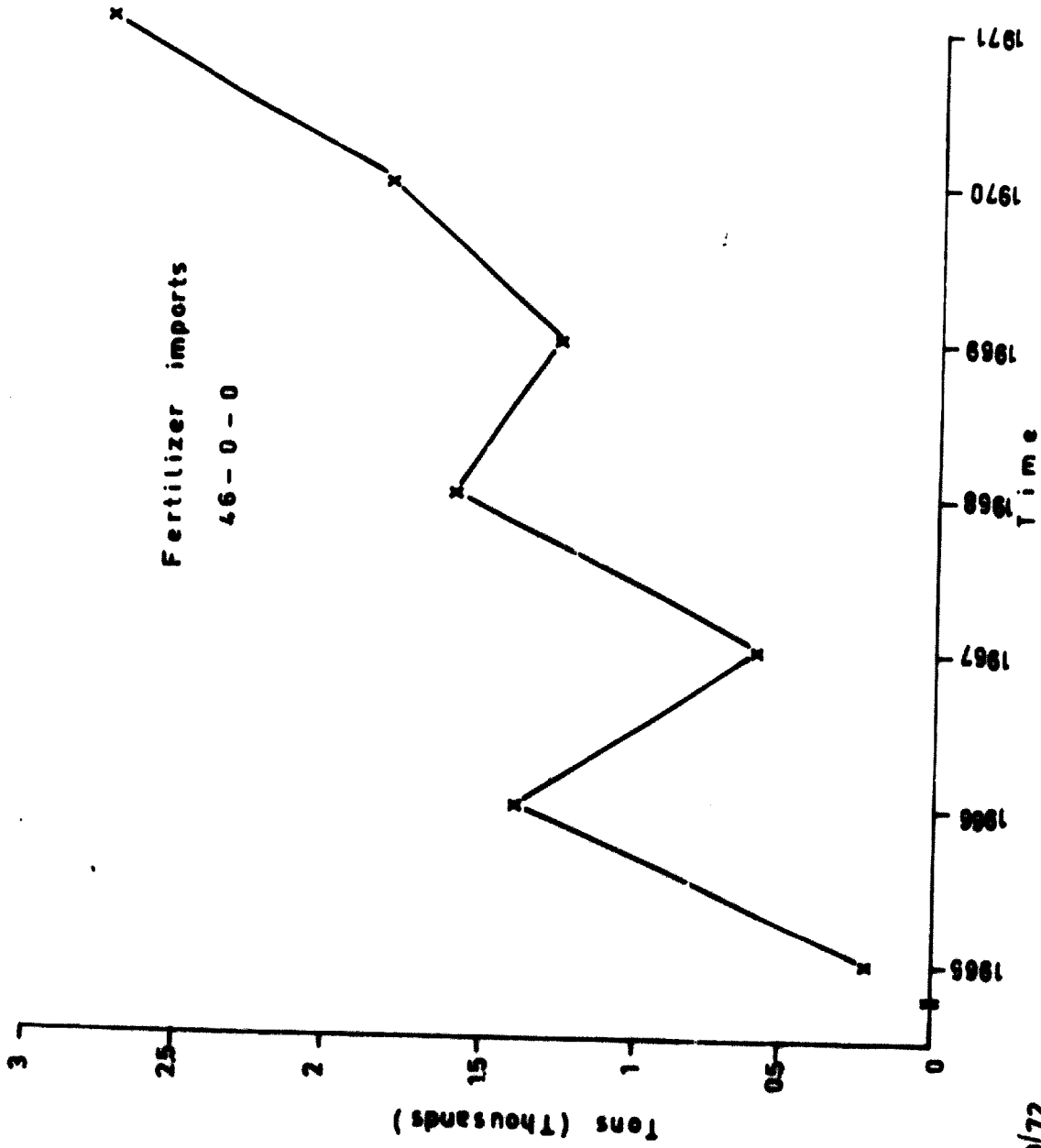
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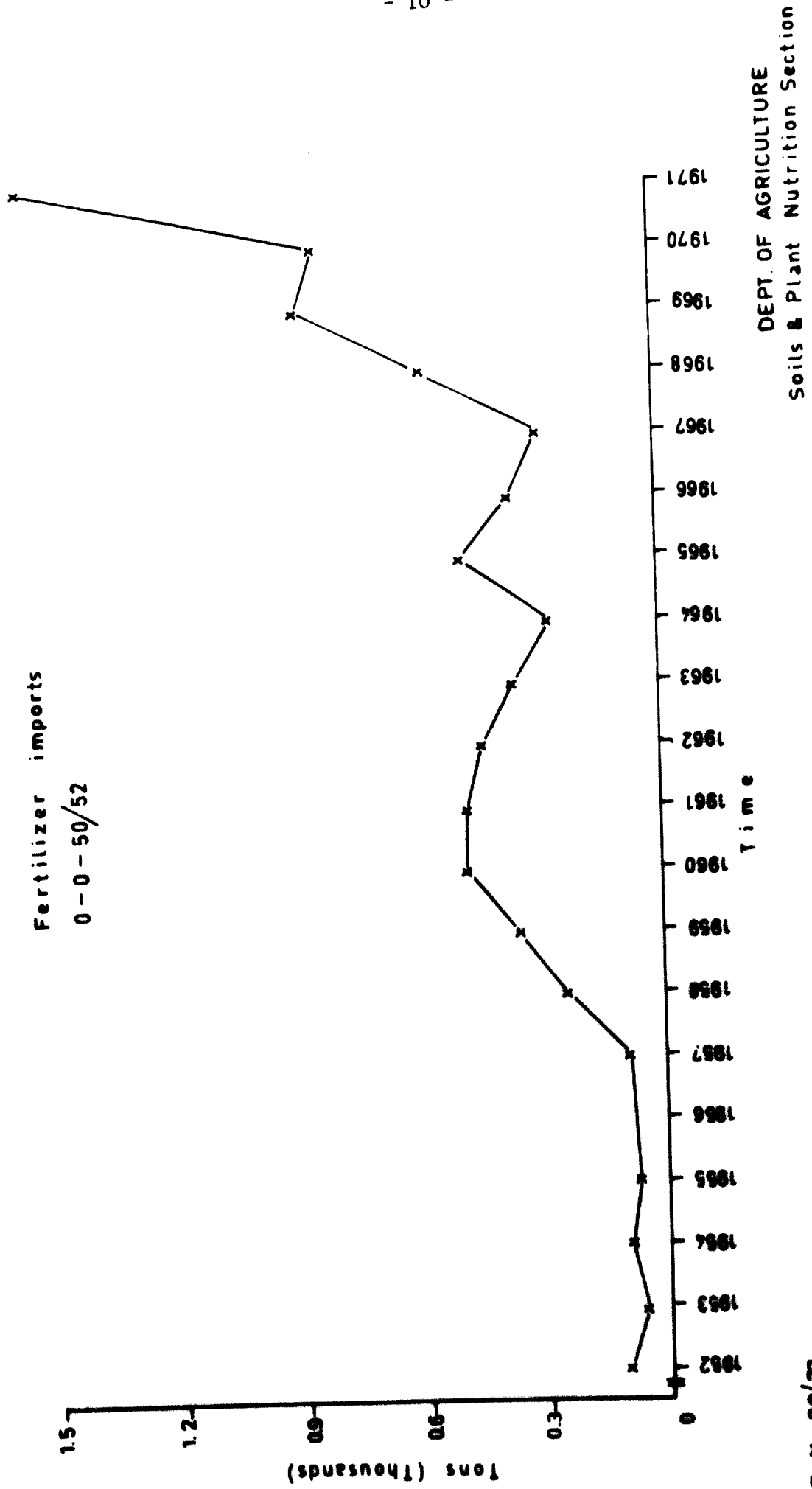






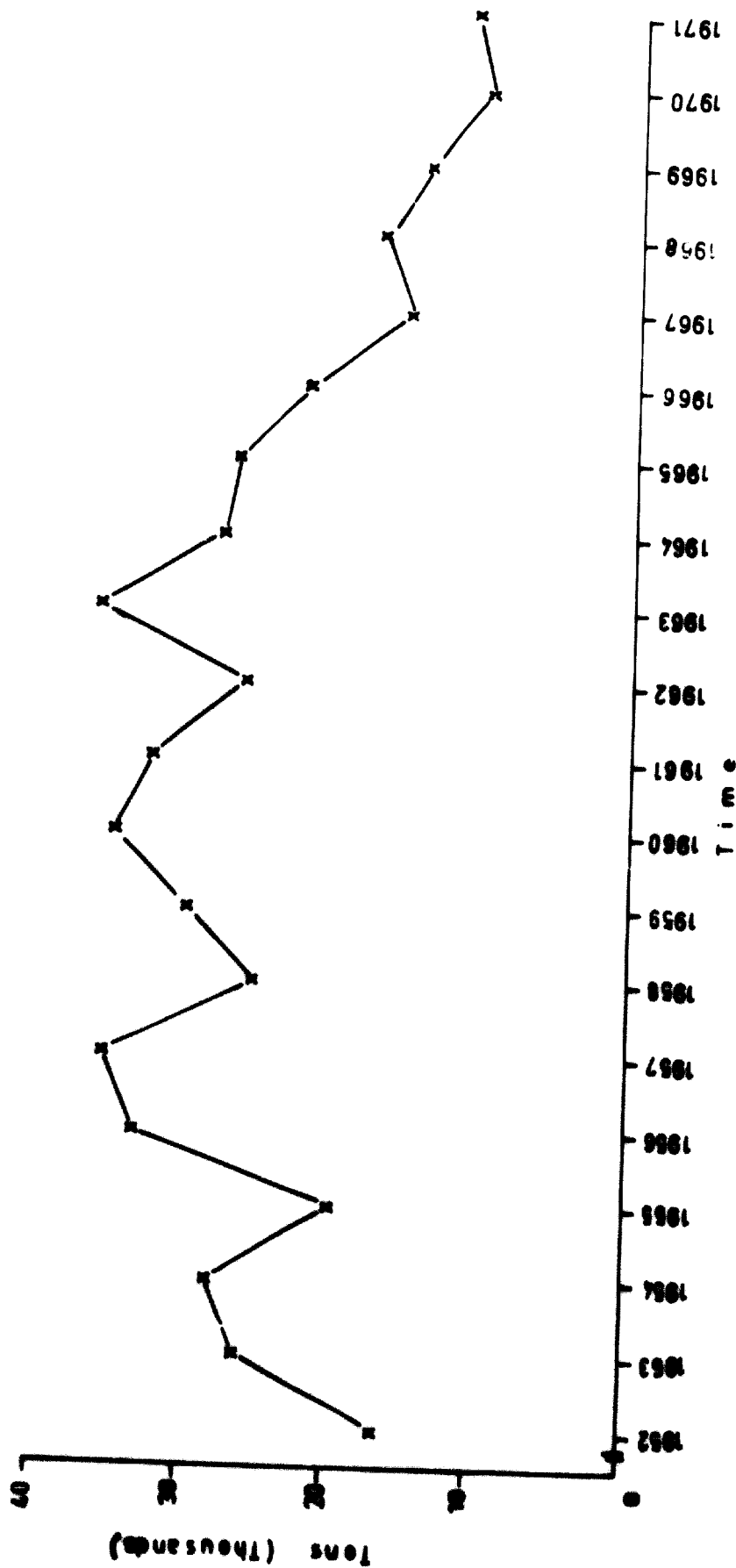
DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
Soils & Plant Nutrition Section





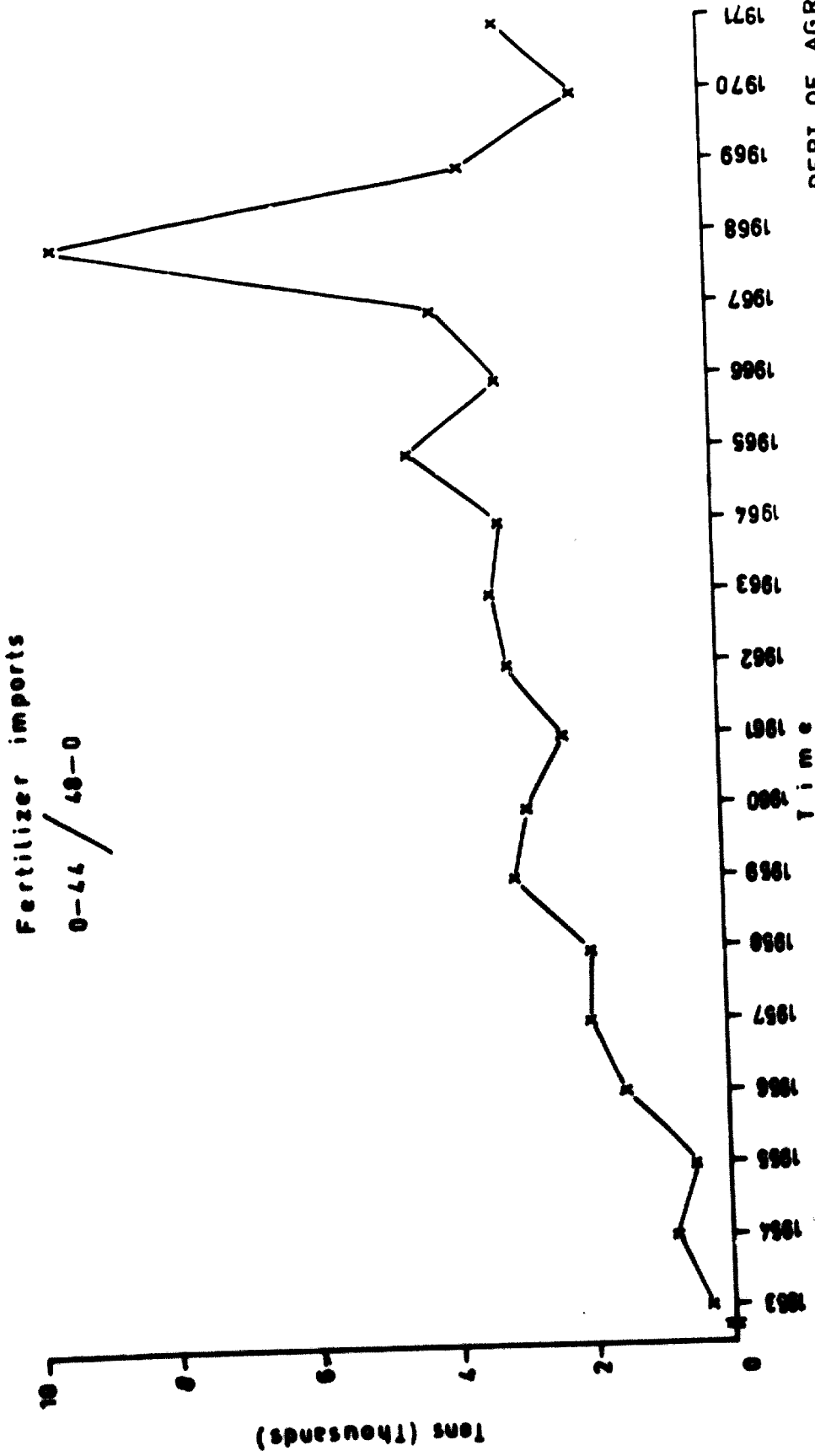
Fertilizers imports

0-16 / 18-0



DRG No. 21/72

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Soils & Plant Nutrition Section



DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Soils & Plant Nutrition Section

TABLE I.

Fertilizer Imports
(All units in long tons)

Year	Inorganic Fertilizers		Phosphatic Fertilizers		Potassic		Mixed Fertilizers				Other Fertilizers (incl. mixed fertil.)			
	21-0-0	20.5-0-0	16-0-0	Others	0-16/18-0	0-44/48-0	Others	0-0-50/52	7-11-0	14-22-0		14-22-9	6-8-8	Others
1952	5,913	n.a.	nil	nil	16,334	n.a.	nil	135	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,279
1953	6,750	3,108	nil	nil	26,106	300	nil	53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,861
1954	4,679	5,526	nil	nil	28,300	900	nil	98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,341
1955	10,035	5,040	nil	nil	19,820	550	nil	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,402
1956	13,014	6,924	nil	nil	33,797	1,589	nil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,746
1957	16,049	12,391	nil	nil	35,755	1,974	nil	109	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,045
1958	17,529	8,076	nil	nil	25,354	1,949	nil	265	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,998
1959	13,798	14,627	nil	nil	31,123	3,080	nil	389	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,917
1960	15,586	6,217	nil	nil	35,140	2,610	nil	512	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,295
1961	21,256	10,819	nil	nil	32,840	2,210	nil	507	7,325	n.a.	n.a.	3,950	226	n.a.
1962	21,798	9,293	nil	nil	26,234	3,050	nil	468	8,768	n.a.	n.a.	7,334	1,146	n.a.
1963	26,660	15,945	n.a.	n.a.	36,465	3,300	nil	365	11,186	n.a.	n.a.	12,023	515	n.a.
1964	14,671	11,543	n.a.	n.a.	28,155	3,105	nil	273	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,299
1965	17,419	12,506	211	706	27,371	4,461	975	494	13,200	3,470	n.a.	3,050	1,200	n.a.
1966	28,528	14,604	1,405	478	22,609	3,129	10	370	7,927	1,923	n.a.	8,255	5,431*	21
1967	17,950	8,382	589	322	15,894	1,019	nil	292	10,917	3,796	6,566	3,267	195	71
1968	29,108	14,450	1,613	2,104	17,716	9,435	2	583	16,647	9,988	10,353	9,015	555	11
1969	24,611	13,852	1,261	1,630	14,525	3,565	nil	696	11,330	5,561	3,998	1,791	n.a.	2,746
1970	21,157	16,700	1,831	4,274**	9,496	1,872	nil	840	10,721	9,309	13,705	3,330	n.a.	1,350
1971	27,125	7,808	2,755	3,511***	11,468	2,924	nil	1,572	5,090	10,135	11,315	1,638	n.a.	7,237

Sources: For the period 1952 - 1964 data obtained from Statistics Section, Dept. of Agriculture and the Statistics Department.

For the period 1965 - 1971 Statistics of Imports and Exports, Dept. of Statistics.

* Includes 1,375 tons $33/34-0-0$ (Ammonium Nitrate)
 ** Includes 1,250 tons $33/34-0-0$ (Ammonium Nitrate)

† Includes 14 - 22 - 9 tonnage. Exact figure not available
 ‡ Includes 335 tons $33/34-0-0$ (Ammonium Nitrate)
 ††† Includes 493 tons $33/34-0-0$ (Ammonium Nitrate)

PESTICIDES IN CYPRUS

By: Dr. John Ph. Zyngas*

INTRODUCTION

Cyprus is the longest island in the Eastern Mediterranean but only the third largest in the Mediterranean sea. Its area is 3,572 square miles; the extreme length is 140 miles and its greatest width is 60 miles. The highest mountain is Troodos at 6,400 ft. above sea level. The climate is mild of mediterranean type. Summers are hot, especially on the plain with maximum at about 36° - 38° C., while the winters are relative mild.

A percentage of 23% of the cultivated area is irrigated.

The main crops are citrus (oranges, grapefruit, lemons, etc), potatoes, grapes (wines), carobs, vegetables, (carrots, tomato, cucumbers etc), olives, etc.

TABLE I. Area production and exports of the main crops (1970).

	Area (donums)	Production m. tons	Exports	
			m. tons	£
Cereals	12,000	922 (dry year)	-	-
Legumes	125,500	10,291	-	-
Potatoes	80,000	208,280	161,919	6,517,241
Tobacco	11,000	700	1,474 (included stock)	515,705
Vegetables	52,000	72,000	-	-
Grapes	-	182,880	10,360	1,217,384
Raisins	-	5,000	6,484	423,223
Wines } Spirits }	-	-	-	400,000
Olives	-	7,620	-	-
Carobs	48,768	-	34,560	864,000
Citrus				
Oranges	-	-	-	3,683,496
Lemons	-	-	-	1,630,392
Grapefruit	-	-	-	1,792,573

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Plant Protection in Cyprus.

One of the main factors for the increase of production and the improvement of the quality of the Agricultural products is the Protection of the crops from pest and diseases.

A major Plant Protection Program has been initiated in 1965 by Government in order to encourage the farmers to use the proper control measures for the control of the pests and diseases. This program has included amongst others the issue of subsidized sprayers and dusters (1965 - 1968), the issue of pesticides for collective sprayers, demonstrations, etc, educational campaigns, publicity through press and radio and T.V., issue of leaflets and bulletins, implementation of biological control, the use of aeroplanes etc. The Plant Protection Service has been strengthened by appointment of University graduates at the Headquarters and the Districts.

The results were very satisfactory.

The chemical methods have been expanded very considerably for the control of pests and diseases.

It may be stated that one of the main factors for the increase of the production is due to the use of pesticides. The Plant Protection Section of the ^{Dept. of Agriculture of the} Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, is responsible for the implementation of the Plant Protection projects and specifically with the plant quarantine, (implementation of the importation of Produce (Control) Orders 1957 - 1965 under the Plant Prevention Law), General Pests and Diseases Campaigns (Locust, rats, stink bug, hornets etc), demonstrations, collective sprayings, Plant Protection Publicity (leaflets, bulletins, press, radio, T.V.), biological control, potato seed certification, control of insects of stored products, Agricultural chemicals, Agric. Aviation, beekeeping, etc.,

The role of Pesticides.

The pesticides have been used ^{in Cyprus} extensively for the last 8-9 years for the control of pests and diseases. The whole quantity of pesticides ^{used} is imported in Cyprus. Most of them are used in the same formulation in which they are imported. Certain pesticides especially the dusts, wettable powders, and the cereal weedkillers are imported in

concentrated form and are formulated and packed in lower concentrate in Cyprus.

The tables II and III show the quantities of pesticides imported for the last four years.

The main pesticides producing companies of Europe and U.S.A. are represented in Cyprus. The recently new developed pesticides are also imported. The pesticide importers have contacts with the Plant Protection Service. All available technical data, such as toxicity, residue, efficacy, tests, etc., are submitted to the Plant Protection Section. The countries from which the pesticides are imported, are indicated in the table IV.

There are about seven (7) major importers. As from 1964, the Co-operative Central Bank plays an important role in importing, re-packing and sale through well organized teams all over the island of all main pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, weedicides, etc.,).

The table V shows this trend.

There are also six (6) small industrial units for re-packing of pesticides in small size bags of lower concentrate such as the concentrated technical Parathion is imported and then it is mixed with fillers and new formulation of lower concentrate of 2% is packed and sold. This work is done with certain pesticides of dust or wettable powder formulation. There are also two units for liquids formulations i.e. concentrated liquid formulation is imported and then it is diluted with suitable solvents such as xylene. Tables XI and XII show the main pesticides imported as technical or concentrate and formulated to dusts or Emulsion Concentrates.

About 40% of the pesticides sold, are pesticides which are formulated and re-packed in lower concentrates. This concerns mainly the weedkillers for cereals and pesticides of dust form.

One of the major importers and distributors of pesticides as well as fertilizers is the Co-operative Central Bank. The main points of the activities are indicated here below:-

(a) Budget of the Unit

The expenses of the industrial unit of the Co-operative Central Bank which is the main importer and dealer of pesticides was about £15,000= in 1971. The value of pesticides which were formulated in the unit of the Co-operative Central Bank was £126,500=.

(b) Value of Pesticides imported.

The value of pesticides imported by the Co-operative Central Bank in 1971 was £157,000.-

a) Pesticides sold as imported	£106,930
b) " " after formulation and packing.....	£100,350

Total Sales:-£207,280=
=====

(c) Personel

Twenty three (23) persons in seven (7) shops and stores are worked in the pesticides division. Eight (8) mobile sale units are also available.

(d) Investment.

Investments for the industrial unit and	for
Equipment	£13,250=
Cars	£ 8,950=
Factory	£31,270=

(e) Sales

The sales of pesticides through the Co-operative Central Bank are indicated in Table IV.

Problems of Industry.

The main problems of the industry is the finding of suitable cheap fillers and solvents and the finding of trained laborers.

Legislation

The Pest Control Law was enacted 1967. The Regulations under this Law, have just recently approved by the Council of Ministers and in a very short time, this Law will be implemented. The main points of this law are the

registration and labelling of pesticides. A Board, which will represent the interests of all concerned will be responsible for the implementation of this Law.

Prospects for the pesticides Industry expansion.

It is expected that in the future the main importers, such as the Co-operative Central Bank and others will expand their activities by getting new machines for packing of dusts and liquids pesticides and will cover a large number of pesticides.

**TABLE II. The Annual Imported Pesticides
into Cyprus.**

(1968 - 1971)

C o m m o d i t i e s	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Quantity (CWT)	Value (£)	Quantity (CWT)	Value (£)	Quantity (CWT)	Value (£)	Quantity (CWT)	Value (£)
Insecticides	26,316	225,264	29,905	327,427	19,376	334,322	18,003	247,344
Fungicides	3,891	37,681	2,931	37,756	6,498	79,583	5,191	65,003
Herbicides	1,599	26,967	7,023	398,668	3,632	50,093	6,749	500,950
Disinfectants	1,361	10,730	2,024	14,520	2,831	15,950	2,938	21,307
Other	1,180	15,989	1,844	33,104	1,661	52,519	1,757	246,328
TOTAL:	34,347	316,631	43,727	711,475	34,596	433,259	26,405	1,116,976

CWT= 40 okes (112 lbs)

800 okes= 1 long ton (2,240 lbs).

TABLE III. SUMMARY: IMPORTS OF PESTICIDES

(Total quantities and value)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(£)</u>
1962	2,638	184,336
1963	3,194	259,558
1964	2,635	190,190
1965	2,899	188,819
1966	3,605	319,267
1967	2,969	312,182
1968	1,717	316,631
1969	2,186	711,475
1970	1,731	433,358
1971	1,820	1,116,076

TABLE IV. Quantity and Value of Pesticides by Countries of Origin, 1969 - 1970.

Commodities and Countries of Origin	Total Imports 1969		Total Imports 1970	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Disinfectants:-				
United Kingdom.....	1,748	11,325	CWT 2,123	12,152
Italy.....	27	293	-	5
Israel.....	150	1,366	40	332
United States of America.....	60	1,904	50	707
Other countries.....	39	632	618	2,754
Total:...	2,024	14,520	2,831	15,250
Insecticides:-				
United Kingdom.....	4,514	18,601	2,743	35,629
Belgium.....	79	418	101	801
Bulgaria.....	138	1,288	-	257
Czechoslovakia.....	846	3,201	80	15,935
Denmark.....	977	14,499	1,022	17,827
France.....	194	8,833	1,469	11,106
Germany Eastern.....	1,831	10,504	1,546	29,616
Germany Western.....	4,982	40,373	2,213	3,129
Greece.....	1,078	6,384	681	21,605
Italy.....	1,637	15,379	673	28,474
Netherlands.....	1,930	21,678	1,317	16,569
Switzerland.....	382	16,956	419	32,677
Israel.....	9,074	42,804	7,035	18,042
United States of America.....	2,219	25,949	432	2,655
Other countries.....	24	562	137	
Total:...	29,905	227,429	19,976	234,322

Commodities and Countries of Origin	Total Imports 1969		Total Imports 1970	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fungicides:-				
Belgium	CWT			
Bulgaria	394	4,182	-	4,476
France	196	1,788	492	21,472
Germany, Western	417	2,479	2,260	3,252
Italy	415	9,154	1,239	15,859
Netherlands	961	11,553	1,511	2,693
Switzerland	20	1,024	51	8,852
Israel	-	-	189	9,595
United States of America	93	1,126	883	9,606
Other countries	239	4,158	766	3,778
	196	2,292	107	
Total:-	2,921	37,756	6,498	79,583
Weed-killers:-				
United Kingdom	253	6,130	136	10,104
Germany Eastern	591	7,575	1,772	18,109
Germany, Western	49	3,861	60	4,270
Greece	1,042	3,070	1,213	3,702
Israel	173	2,332	78	945
United States of America	4,638	370,118	71	7,260
Other countries	277	5,582	302	6,603
Total:-	7,023	398,668	3,632	50,993
Other:-				
United Kingdom	100	2,127	588	10,085
France	-	-	20	89
Germany, Western	484	6,416	380	5,143
Italy	5	133	14	283
Switzerland	298	9,387	220	20,200
Israel	505	2,505	106	2,193
United States of America	361	11,368	254	12,173
Other countries	91	1,168	79	2,344
Total:-	1,844	33,104	1,661	52,510

TABLE V. Sales of Pesticides and Fertilizers through the Co-Operative Central Bank.

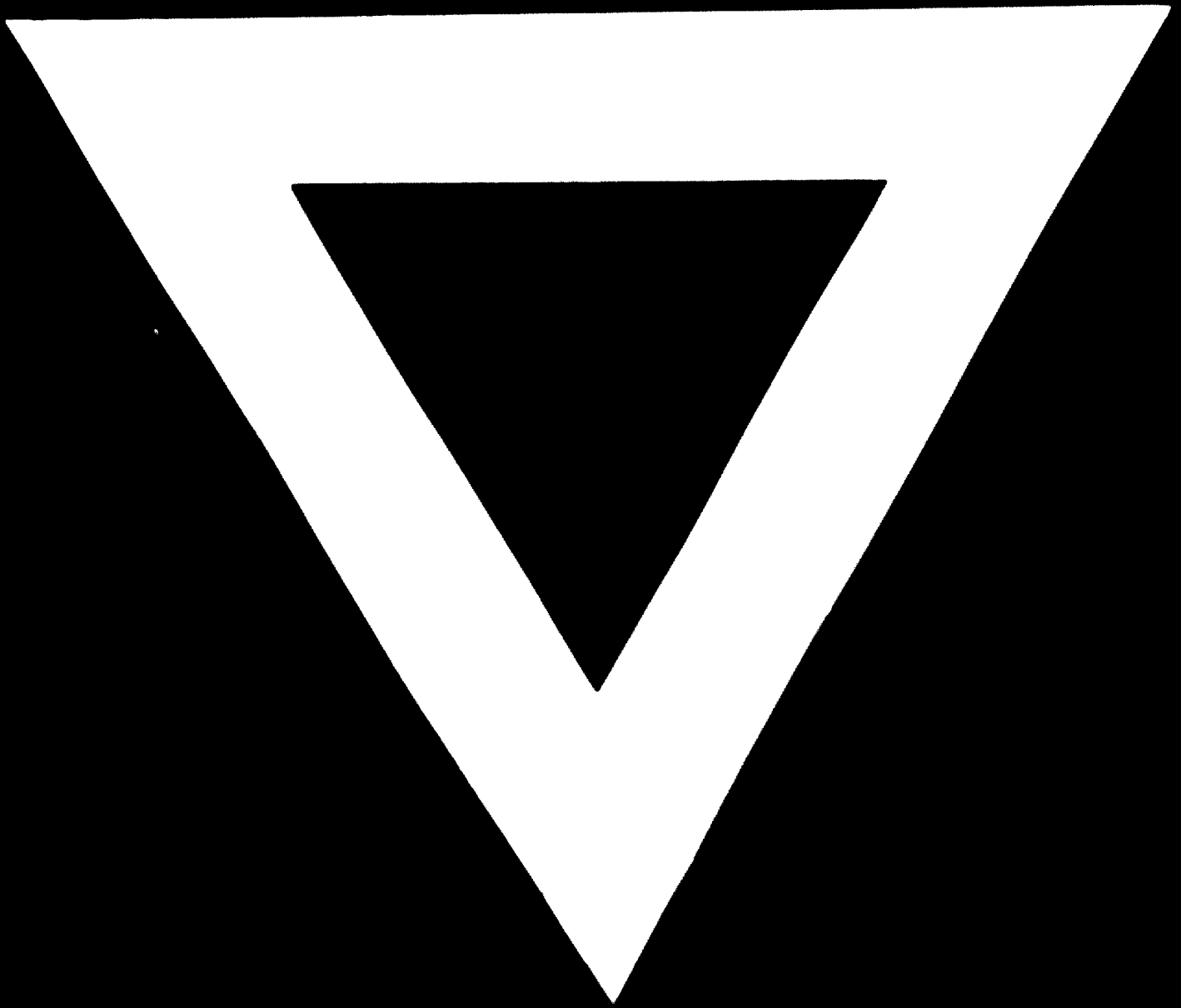
	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Fertilizers	61780	996,920	67220	1,224,571	71877	1,462,348	73999	1,569,183	78133	1,789,653
Sulphur	1012	26,505	1147	31,739	1135	40,180	1121	39,718	1267	52,865
Pesticides	-	34,795	-	63,000	-	111,194	-	109,204	-	147,945
Total:-	62792	1058,220	68367	1,319,310	73012	1,613,722	75,120	1,718,105	79400	1,994,462
	1969		1970		1971					
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value				
Fertilizers	67792	1,582,094	77363	1,851,256	71381	1,610,977				
Sulfur	1297	54,109	1347	44,489	1402	44,201				
Pesticides	-	153,325	-	176,729	-	208,277				
Total:-	69089	1,789,528	78710	2,072,474	72783	1,863,455				

Table VI. The main products which are imported as technicals or concentrates and formulated to field dusts.

- 1) Dicofol (acaricide)
- 2) Aldrin (soil insecticide)
- 3) Famid (Ciba-Geigy) (Control of cockroaches)
- 4) All-Green (Foliar fertilizer)
- 5) BHC (insecticide)
- 6) Captan (for seed dressing etc.)
- 7) Chlorobenzilate (dust formulations)
- 8) Copper oxychloride (" ")
- 9) Crotothane (dinocap) (" ")
- 10) Azinphos Ethyl (" ")
- 11) 2,4-D herbicide (" ")
- 12) DDT Insecticide (" ")
- 13) Dimethoate " (" ")
- 14) Ethion Acaricide (" ")
- 15) Fenitrothion (" ")
- 16) Fruit setting hormones (" ")
- 17) Lindane technical (" ")
- 18) Lannate Insecticide (" ")
- 19) Carbaryl Insecticide (" ")
- 20) Maneb Fungicide (" ")
- 21) Malathion Insecticide (" ")
- 22) Parathion " (" ")
- 23) Profytol } Different dust formulations
- 24) Tritox } containing the following:-
- 25) Triosait } a) Fungicide for Powdery mildew
- 26) Thiohalkini } b) Insecticide or/plus Acaricide
- 27) Thiotox } c) Fungicide for Downy mildew
- 28) Thiozinohalkini }
etc.
- 29) Sanigran - Seed dressing
Organomercury with or without Insecticide
- 30) Zineb - Fungicide - Dust formulations.

Table VII. The main products which are imported as technicals or concentrates and formulated after dilution with suitable solvents to lower emulsion concentrate.

1. Chlorobenzilate
2. Fenitrothion
3. Malathion
4. Diazinon
5. 2,4-D Butyl Ester 50 E.C.
6. Parathion (Methyl or Ethyl)
7. Summerwhite oils
(special emulcifiers added)
8. Winter oils - with DNOC - formulated in Cyprus



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