

2024-1294  
2024-09-12

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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### FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC

Broad spectrum fungicide for use in cereals, corn, edible-podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6-A), succulent shelled beans and peas (Crop Subgroup 6-B), dried shelled peas and beans (Crop Subgroup 6-C including pulses such as chickpea, lentils, dry field peas), soybeans, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, sunflower, rapeseed, canola, canola quality *Brassica juncea*, mustard (oilseed and condiment), bluegrasses, fescues and ryegrasses grown for seed and alfalfa for seed production (in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River Region of British Columbia) and Timothy

#### EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

#### COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Pyraclostrobin ..... 250 g/L

**REGISTRATION NO.** 34864

**PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT**



**DANGER**

**POISON**

**SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT**

**READ THE LABEL AND ATTACHED BROCHURE BEFORE USING  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**For Emergency Medical Assistance (Human or Animal) contact Rocky Mountain Poison Control at 1-866-767-5041.**

**For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 (North America) or 1-703-527-3887 (International).**

**NET CONTENTS:** 1 L – Bulk

Farmer's Business Network Canada, Inc.  
PO Box 5607  
High River, Alberta  
Canada T1V 1M7  
1-844-200-FARM (3276)

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This package contains **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC**, a 250 g/L emulsifiable concentrate (EC). The active ingredient in **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** belongs to the strobilurins, a class of fungicides. Strobilurins are synthetic derivatives of a natural antifungal substance.

**FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** has a protective effect because it inhibits spore germination and a curative-eradicator effect due to the inhibition of mycelial growth and sporulation of the fungus on the leaf surface. While **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** can be applied in either pre- or post-infection situations, optimum disease control is achieved when **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** is applied preventatively in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and is used in an alternation program with other fungicides.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE (See specific sections for each crop or crop group)

This product may be tank mixed with a fertilizer, a supplement, or with registered pest control products, whose labels also allow tank mixing, provided the entirety of both labels, including Directions For Use, Precautions, Restrictions, Environmental Precautions, and Spray Buffer Zones are followed for each product. In cases where these requirements differ between the tank mix partner labels, the most restrictive label must be followed. Do not tank mix products containing the same active ingredient unless specifically listed on this label.

In some cases, tank mixing pest control products can result in reduced pesticide efficacy or increased host crop injury. The user should contact Farmer's Business Network Canada, Inc. at 1-844-200-FARM (3276) for information before applying any tank mix that is not specifically recommended on this label.

Apply recommended rates of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** as instructed by the following series of Crop application rate tables. Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** with ground or aerial spray equipment. Equipment should be checked frequently for proper calibration.

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, **DO NOT** use to control aquatic pests.

**DO NOT** contaminate irrigation/drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

## Cereals Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate* (L/ha)
Wheat	Leaf rust ( <i>Puccinia recondita</i> ) Tan spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> ) Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> or <i>Leptosphaeria nodorum</i> )	0.3 - 0.6
	Spot blotch ( <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ) Stripe rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Barley	Net blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> )	0.3 - 0.6

	Spot blotch ( <i>Cochliobolus sativus</i> ) Stripe rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> ) Scald ( <i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Rye	Leaf rust ( <i>Puccinia recondita</i> )	0.3 - 0.6
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. secalis</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Oats	Crown rust ( <i>Puccinia coronata.</i> )	0.3 - 0.4

\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

## Leaf Diseases in Cereals

To maximize yield in cereals it is important to protect the flag leaf from disease. Therefore the optimum time to apply a single application of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** is immediately after flag leaf emergence (GS 37-39).

Within the stated rate range, use the higher rate to obtain extended protection with maximum yield benefits. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 10-14 days later with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress the same disease on the same crop.

**Dried and Succulent Shelled Peas and Beans (including soybean) Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)**

Crop*	Disease	Application Rate** (L/ha)
Lentils	Anthracoze ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> ) Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta spp.</i> )	0.4
Dry field peas	Mycosphaerella blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> )	0.4
	Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Dry beans <i>Phaseolus, spp.</i>	Anthracoze ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces spp.</i> )	0.4
	Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Dry beans <i>Vigna spp.</i>	Anthracoze ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> ) Mycosphaerella blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces spp.</i> )	0.4
	Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Dry beans <i>Lupinus spp.</i>	Mycosphaerella blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> )	0.4
	Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Faba beans	Mycosphaerella blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe spp.</i> )	0.4
	Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Soybeans	Frog eye leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> ) Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6
Crop Subgroup 6-A: Edible-podded legume* vegetables*	Angular Leaf Spot ( <i>Phaeoisariopsis griseola</i> )	0.4
Crop Subgroup 6-B: Succulent shelled beans and peas*	Mycosphaerella blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella spp.</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces spp.</i> ) Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta spp.</i> ) Asian soybean rust ( <i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> )	0.4 - 0.6

\*Complete list of crops:

**Crop Subgroup 6-A: Edible-podded legume vegetables.** Bean (*Phaseolus spp.*) (includes runner bean, snap bean, wax bean); bean (*Vigna spp.*) (includes asparagus bean, Chinese long bean, moth bean, yardlong bean); jack bean; pea (*Pisum spp.*) (includes dwarf pea, pea (*Pisum spp.*), edible pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon

pea; soybean (immature seed); sword bean.

**Crop Subgroup 6-B: Succulent shelled peas and beans.** Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes lima (green)); broad bean (succulent); bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes blackeyed pea, cowpea, southern pea); pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes English pea, garden pea, green pea); pigeon pea.

**Crop Subgroup 6-C: Dried shelled peas and beans (except soybean).** Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean; tepary bean; bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes field pea); pigeon pea.

\*\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at the beginning of flowering OR at the onset of symptoms for the more aggressive diseases (e.g. anthracnose in lentils). If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 10-14 days later with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress the same disease on the same crop. Anthracnose in lentils and Asian rust in soybeans all develop quickly once established so early detection is essential to the success of any fungicide program.

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**Dry Field Peas (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)**

Crop	Disease	Application Rate (L/ha)
Dry field peas	Suppression of downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> f. sp. <i>pisi</i> )	0.4 – 0.6

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at the beginning of flowering **OR** at the onset of symptoms for the more aggressive diseases (e.g., downy mildew in dry field peas). Downy mildew in dry field peas develops quickly once established so early detection is essential to the success of any fungicide program. **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** will not suppress systemic (seed- or soil-borne) downy mildew infection in dry field peas but rather will help to manage secondary foliar infections on the leaves, stems and pods to protect yield during conditions conducive to disease.

Maximum of one application per crop per year.

Pre-Harvest Interval: 30 days

### Chickpea (Ground and Aerial Application)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate*
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta rabiei</i> )	<b>FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC</b> must be tank mixed at a rate of 0.40 - 0.60 L/ha with LANCE® WDG Fungicide at 0.36 - 0.42 kg/ha. Do not apply by pivot or sprinkler irrigation.

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** and LANCE WDG Fungicide as specified above at the beginning of flowering OR at the onset of symptoms for the more aggressive diseases (e.g. ascochyta blight in chickpeas). Re-application interval 7-14 days.

Ascochyta blight in chickpeas develops quickly once established so early detection is essential to the success of any fungicide program.

**DO NOT** apply sequential applications of this tank mixture combination. Alternate with a fungicide with a mode of action other than Group 7 and 11 for at least one application. If disease conditions persist or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply another application of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** tank mixed with LANCE WDG Fungicide.

Do not apply by pivot or sprinkler irrigation.

\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

### Potato Application Rate Table (Ground and Aerial Application)

Crop	Disease	Spray Interval	Application Rate (L/ha)
Potato	Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	7 - 14 days	0.45 - 0.67
	Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	5 - 7 days	0.45 - 0.67

Applications of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** for the control of early blight (*Alternaria solani*) and late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) should begin prior to row closure or when conditions become favourable for the development of disease (whichever comes first).

Within the stated rate range, use higher rates of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** under conditions conducive to high disease pressure.

In order to reduce the selection of less sensitive strains of the target fungi, for early blight control it is recommended that no more than one (1) application of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** be made before alternating to an effective fungicide with a different mode of action for at least one application. For the control of late blight, do not make more than one application of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** before alternating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. No more than three (3) applications of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** should be made per year.

### Corn Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate* (L/ha)
Corn (field, sweet, pop, seed types)	Common rust ( <i>Puccinia sorghi</i> ) Gray leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora zea-maydis</i> )	0.4 - 0.6

\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

For optimal disease control, begin applications of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** prior to disease development. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 10-14 days later, with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress common rust or grey leaf spot disease on corn. Within the stated rate range, use the higher rate and shorter interval when conditions are conducive to high disease pressure.

### Sugar Beet Application Rate Table (Ground and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation Application)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate (L/ha)
Sugar beets	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora beticola</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe betae</i> )	0.67 - 0.9

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at the onset of disease to control cercospora leaf spot and powdery mildew. Within the stated range, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 14 days later, with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress cercospora leaf spot, powdery mildew disease on sugar beet.

### Grasses Grown for Seed Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate* (L/ha)
Bluegrasses, fescues, ryegrasses grown for seed	Leaf and stem rust ( <i>Puccinia recondita</i> and <i>Puccinia graminis</i> ), Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> ) (suppression)	0.4 - 0.67

\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

For optimal disease control, begin applications prior to disease development. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 14-21



days later with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress the same disease on the same crop. Within the stated ranges, use the higher rate and shorter interval when conditions are conducive to high disease pressure.

### Alfalfa Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)

Alfalfa grown for seed production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Peace River Region of British Columbia

Crop	Disease	Application Rate (L/ha)
Alfalfa for seed production	Common Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudopeziza medicaginis</i> )	0.4

For optimal disease control, apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at the beginning of flowering (10-30% bloom) or the onset of disease. Do not make more than 1 application per year.

### Rapeseed, canola, canola quality *Brassica juncea*, mustard (oilseed and condiment) Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)

Crop	Disease	Application Rate (L/ha)
Rapeseed, canola, canola quality <i>Brassica juncea</i> , mustard (oilseed and condiment)	Black spot ( <i>Alternaria brassicae</i> and <i>Alternaria raphani</i> ) Blackleg ( <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> )	0.3 - 0.4

Do not make more than two (2) applications per year.

#### Leaf Diseases

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** to control blackleg at the 2 to 6-leaf (rosette) stage. Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** to control alternaria black spot at 20-50% bloom to early pod stage (90% bloom) in canola. Within the stated rate range, use the higher rate to obtain extended protection with maximum yield benefits. Applications at 20-50% bloom will suppress alternaria black spot whereas applications at early pod stage will control alternaria black spot.

#### Fungicide Tank Mixes in Canola

**FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** can be tank mixed with **LANCE WDG Fungicide** at 350 g/ha at 20-50% flowering to control sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) and suppress black spot (*Alternaria brassicae* and *A. raphani*). Re-application interval of 7-14 days. This tank mix will provide multiple modes of action for disease and fungicide resistance management.

Crop	Disease	Application Rate (L/ha)
<p><b>Herbicide Tank Mixes in Canola</b>  <b>FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC</b> can be tank mixed with the following canola herbicides at registered rates and timings:</p> <p>POAST® ULTRA Liquid Emulsifiable Herbicide in canola</p> <p>Liberty® Herbicide (150 SN or 200 SN) in glufosinate ammonium tolerant canola (e.g. LibertyLink® canola)</p> <p>Registered glyphosate herbicides in glyphosate tolerant canola (e.g. Roundup® Ready)</p> <p>Do not apply by pivot or sprinkler irrigation.</p> <p>Consult the label of the tank mix partner for weed species controlled, rates, timings, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions, and directions for use and precautions.</p>		

**Sunflowers Application Rate Table (Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation)**

Crop	Disease	Application rate (L/ha)
Sunflowers	Rust ( <i>Puccinia helianthi</i> ) suppression	0.4
<p><b>Leaf Diseases in Sunflowers</b>  For optimal disease suppression, apply <b>FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC</b> prior to disease development. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 10-14 days later with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress the rust on the sunflower.</p>		

**Flax (including low linolenic acid varieties) Application Rate Table  
(Ground, Aerial and Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation Application)**

Crop	Disease	Application rate (L/ha)
Flax (including low linolenic acid varieties)	PasmO ( <i>Septoria linicola</i> )	0.3 - 0.4
<p>Apply <b>FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC</b> at the mid-flower stage (7-10 days after the initiation of flowering). If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 10-14 days later with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress the pasmo disease on flax. Use the high rate and shorter interval where conditions conducive to severe disease are expected. Do not make more than two applications of <b>FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC</b> or other strobilurin fungicides per year.</p>		

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**Timothy (Ground and Aerial)**

Crop	Disease	Application Rate* (L/ha)
Timothy	Brown stripe ( <i>Cercosporidium graminis</i> ) Leaf streak ( <i>Drechslera phlei</i> ) Purple eye spot ( <i>Cladosporium phlei</i> )	0.4 - 0.67

For optimal disease control, begin applications prior to disease development. Within the stated range, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high. If disease persists or weather conditions are favourable for disease development, apply a second time 14 days later, with a fungicide of a different mode of action and that is registered for use to control or suppress brown stripe, leaf streak and purple eye spot on timothy. In the absence of an alternative fungicide registered for the specific diseases to be treated, for resistance management purposes, the maximum number of applications is limited to one.

\*DO NOT apply more than 0.4 L/ha by aerial application.

### **Ground Application**

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at rates listed in application rate and timing table (crop specific) when conditions are favourable for the development of disease. Use a minimum water volume of 100 L/ha on cereals, soybeans, legume vegetables, pulses, corn, alfalfa, grasses grown for seed and flax and 200 L/ha on potatoes and sugar beets. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Consult nozzle manufacturer's recommendation for spray pressures for specific nozzles.

### **Field sprayer application**

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) medium classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

### **Chemigation**

**DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) medium classification. Applications **MUST** be conducted **WITHOUT** the use of end guns.

### **Aerial Application**

Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at rates listed in application rate and timing table (crop specific) when conditions are favourable for the development of disease. Use a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Consult nozzle manufacturer's recommendation for spray pressures for specific nozzles.

DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE S572.1) medium classification. Reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices. Nozzle distribution along the spray boom length **MUST NOT** exceed 65% of the wing- or rotorspan.

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment, which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

### **Use Precautions**

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the National Aerial Pesticide Application Manual, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides.

### **Product Specific Precautions**

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the manufacturer at 1-844-200-FARM (3276) or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative.

### **Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation**

**Sprayer Preparation:** Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

**Application instructions:** Apply **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** at rates and timings described above. Only products registered for application by Pivot or Sprinkler Irrigation can be tank mixed with FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC.

### **Use Precautions for Sprinkler Irrigation Applications**

- Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot and lateral move containing low pressure drop nozzles. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Add this product to the pesticide supply tank containing sufficient water to maintain a continuous flow by the injection equipment. In continuous moving systems, inject this product-water mixture continuously, applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not exceed 0.64 cm (1/4) inch (63,500 litres) per hectare. In stationary or non-continuous moving systems, inject the product-water mixture in the last 15-30 minutes of each set allowing sufficient time for all of the required pesticide to be applied by all the sprinkler heads and applying the labeled rate per acre for that crop. Do not apply when wind speed causes non-uniform distribution and/or favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- Do not apply by chemigation if the area to be treated is within 100 metres of a residential area or park.

### **Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems**

- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid- operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### Restrictions

**DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm or when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** over spray non-target terrestrial or aquatic habitats. **DO NOT** contaminate aquatic habitats when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment or containers.

### Additives

Do not use additives or adjuvants unless otherwise specified.

### SPRAY BUFFER ZONES

A spray buffer zone is not required for uses with hand-held application equipment permitted on this label.

The spray buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

Method of Application	Crop	Spray Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:			
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:		Estuarine/Marine Habitats of Depths:	
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m	Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m
Field sprayer* and chemigation	Cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats), legumes, pulses, soybean, corn, grasses for seed, sunflower, flax, alfalfa (for seed), rapeseed, canola, mustard, timothy	5	1	1	1
	Potatoes, sugar beet	10	3	1	1

Aerial	Rapeseed, canola, mustard, alfalfa (for seed production)	Fixed and rotary wing	80	10	1	1
	Cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats), legumes, pulses, soybean, corn, sunflower, flax, grasses for seed, timothy	Fixed and rotary wing	95	10	3	1
	Potatoes (early blight)	Fixed and rotary wing	275	30	10	10
	Potatoes (late blight)	Fixed and rotary wing	325	30	10	10

When tank mixes are permitted, consult the labels of the tank mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) spray buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASAE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The spray buffer zones for this product can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Spray Buffer Zone Calculator on the Pesticides portion of the Canada.ca website.

## RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### Mode of Action

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC**, belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified as Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI), or Target Site of Action Group 11 Fungicides.

### Resistance management

For resistant management, **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** contains a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** or other Group 11 fungicides with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Do not apply more than the directed maximum number of total sprays and consecutive sprays of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** or other fungicides in the same group in a year.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that is effective on the target pathogen when such use is permitted.



- Fungicide use should be based on an integrated disease management program that includes scouting, historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation and considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development. Notify Farmer's Business Network Canada, Inc if reduced sensitivity of the pathogen to **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** is suspected.
- If disease continues to progress after treatment with this product, do not increase the use rate. Discontinue use of this product, and switch to another fungicide with a different site of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

For further information and to report suspected resistance, contact Farmer's Business Network Canada, Inc at 1-844-200-FARM (3276).

## MIXING

1. Clean spray tank following sprayer clean-up recommendations on the label of the product applied previously.
2. Fill the spray tank one-half full of water and start agitation.
3. Add the required amount of the tank mix partner, if permitted.
4. Add the required amount of **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** to the tank.
5. Continue agitation while filling the remainder of the spray tank with water.
6. After use, clean the spray tank.

## RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. **Crop Rotation Restrictions:** Crops listed on the **FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC** label may be planted immediately following the last application. All other crops can be planted 14 days after last application.
2. Crop preharvest interval and application limitation:

Crop	Application to harvest interval (days)	Maximum number of applications per year	Maximum number of sequential applications
Barley, oats, rye and wheat	Apply no later than the end of flowering	2	1
Dry beans	30	2	1

Crop	Application to harvest interval (days)	Maximum number of applications per year	Maximum number of sequential applications
( <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Vigna</i> and <i>Lupinus</i> spp.), faba beans, lentils, dry field peas			
Rapeseed, canola, canola quality <i>Brassica juncea</i> , mustard (oilseed and condiment), sunflower, flax	21	2	1
Chickpeas	30	2	1
Bluegrasses, fescues and ryegrasses grown for seed	14	2	1
Corn	7	2	1
Edible-podded legume vegetables	7	2	1
Potatoes	3	3	1
Soybeans	21	2	1
Succulent shelled beans and peas	7	2	1
Sugar beets	7	4	1
Timothy	14	2	1

3. DO NOT feed alfalfa hay or forage to livestock. All other crops can be grazed or fed to livestock. DO NOT graze treated corn crops within 6 days of last application.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe spray buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

This product contains an active ingredient and aromatic petroleum distillates which are toxic to aquatic organisms.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative filter strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

## PRECAUTIONS

1. **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**
2. Fatal or poisonous if swallowed.
3. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on skin or clothing.
4. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking.
5. Wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, socks and shoes during mixing, loading, application, clean-up and repair. In addition, wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield) during mixing, loading, clean-up and repair. Gloves are not required during application within a closed cab and/or cockpit.

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label.

All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

6. During application, use a closed cab that provides both a physical barrier and respiratory protection (such as dust/mist filtering and/or vapour/gas purification system). The closed cab must have a chemical-resistant barrier that totally surrounds the occupant and prevents contact with pesticides outside the cab.
7. If clothing becomes contaminated, remove and wash separately from household laundry before reuse.
8. Clean spray equipment thoroughly after use.
9. Apply only to agricultural crops when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation and human activity, such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas, is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment, and sprayer settings.
10. If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's web site at [www.croplife.ca](http://www.croplife.ca).
11. This product contains an active ingredient and aromatic petroleum distillates which are toxic to aquatic organisms. **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or

aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

12. **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

## FIRST AID

**If swallowed:** Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

**If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

**If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

## TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. The patient should be treated symptomatically.

## STORAGE

Store this product away from food or feed.

## DISPOSAL

### For Recyclable Containers

DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
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**For Refillable Containers**

For disposal, this container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer). It must be refilled by the distributor/dealer with the same product. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

**Disposal of unused, unwanted product**

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

**NOTICE TO USER**

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

All other products mentioned are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

**FBN Pyraclostrobin 250 EC**

Broad spectrum fungicide for use in cereals, corn, edible-podded legume vegetables (Crop Subgroup 6-A), succulent shelled beans and peas (Crop Subgroup 6-B), dried shelled peas and beans (Crop Subgroup 6-C including pulses such as chickpea, lentils, dry field peas), soybeans, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, sunflower, rapeseed, canola, canola quality *Brassica juncea*, mustard (oilseed and condiment), bluegrasses, fescues and ryegrasses grown for seed and alfalfa for seed production (in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River Region of British Columbia)

**EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE**  
**COMMERCIAL (AGRICULTURAL)**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Pyraclostrobin ..... 250 g/L

**REGISTRATION NO. 34864**

**PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT**



**DANGER**                      **POISON**  
**SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT**

**READ THE LABEL AND ATTACHED BROCHURE BEFORE USING KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**For Emergency Medical Assistance (Human or Animal) contact Rocky Mountain Poison Control at 1-866-767-5041.**

**For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 (North America) or 1-703-527-3887 (International).**

**NET CONTENTS:** 1 L – Bulk

Farmer's Business Network Canada, Inc.  
PO Box 5607  
High River, Alberta  
Canada T1V 1M7  
1-844-200-FARM (3276)

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