

SWITCH® 62.5 WG Fungicide

FUNGICIDE

WETTABLE GRANULES

COMMERCIAL - AGRICULTURAL

Fungicide for control or suppression of listed diseases on listed crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Cyprodinil.....37.5%
Fludioxonil.....25.0%

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

CAUTION – EYE IRRITANT

REGISTRATION NO.: **28189**
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

NET CONTENTS: **794 g - 1kg**

Syngenta Canada Inc.
140 Research Lane, Research Park
Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Z3
Telephone: 1-877-964-3682

Label

1.0 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.

2.0 FIRST AID

IN CASE OF POISONING, call a physician or poison control centre **IMMEDIATELY**. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

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.

3.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. There is no specific antidote known. Treat symptomatically.

4.0 PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin or clothing. Avoid inhalation of dust. May cause eye irritation.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated fields during the restricted entry interval of 12 hours, except for activities for the following crops:

Crop	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Activity
Saskatoon berries	10 days	Hand harvesting, pruning and thinning
Spinach	3 days	Harvesting
CG 13-07F Small fruit vine climbing	7 days	Cane turning and girdling
	2 days	Training, tying and leaf pulling

Do not eat, drink or smoke while mixing or during application. Change and wash clothing immediately after use. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Store and wash all protective clothing separately from household laundry. Wash clothing in detergent and hot water before reuse.

Apply to agricultural crops only when there is low risk of drift to areas of human habitation or activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to other countries in the world and you require information on acceptable residue levels in these countries, please contact Syngenta Canada Inc. at 1-87-SYNGENTA / 1-877-964-3682.

5.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks, coveralls and chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton during mixing/loading, application, clean-up and repair. In addition, wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield) during application. Gloves are not required during application within a closed cab.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

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

Fludioxonil is persistent and may carryover. It is recommended this product not be used in areas treated with any products containing fludioxonil during the previous season.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid applications 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.

7.0 STORAGE

Store this product away from food or feed.

8.0 DISPOSAL

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.

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.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

For Returnable Containers

DO NOT reuse this container for any purpose. For disposal, this empty container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer).

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.

***IN CASE OF EMERGENCY INVOLVING A MAJOR SPILL, FIRE OR POISONING,
CALL 1-800-327-8633 (FASTMED)***

SWITCH® is a trademark of a Syngenta Group Company.

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Pamphlet

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Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated fields during the restricted entry interval of 12 hours, except for activities for the following crops:

Crop	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Activity
Saskatoon berries	10 days	Hand harvesting, pruning and thinning
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CG 13-07F Small fruit vine climbing	7 days	Cane turning and girdling
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Do not eat, drink or smoke while mixing or during application. Change and wash clothing immediately after use. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Store and wash all protective clothing separately from household laundry. Wash clothing in detergent and hot water before reuse.

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6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

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

Fludioxonil is persistent and may carryover. It is recommended that this product not be used in areas treated with any products containing fludioxonil during the previous season.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid applications 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.

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Store this product away from food or feed.

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CALL 1-800-327-8633 (FASTMED)***

9.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

SWITCH® 62.5WG Fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control or suppression of listed diseases.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

9.1. Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control.

For ground application equipment, a minimum of 200 L of water per hectare is recommended.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Calibrate sprayer before use.

10.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

10.1. General Information

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 or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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 Syngenta Canada Inc. at 1-87-SYNGENTA / 1-877-964-3682 for information before applying any tank mix that is not specifically recommended on this label.

Syngenta Canada Inc. has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) of all potential tank mixes under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties. Tank mixes that are not specifically listed on this label should be tested on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the tank mix is suitable for widespread application.

To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test.

Always read and follow label directions including WALES mixing order.

Feeding Restriction: **DO NOT** graze or feed treated field pea hay, field pea vines/silage, cowpea forage and cowpea hay to livestock.

DO NOT allow release, effluent or runoff from greenhouses or mushroom houses containing this product to enter lakes, streams, ponds or other waters.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system other than a sprinkler system.

Do not apply when wind speed causes non-uniform distribution and/or favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply by chemigation if the area to be treated is within 100 metres of a residential area or park.

Ground application only.

Do not exceed 2.9 kg of product per hectare or 3 applications per year.

Apply the higher rate and shorter interval under conditions of high disease pressures.

Make no more than two (2) sequential applications of SWITCH 62.5 WG Fungicide before alternating with another registered fungicide with a different mode of action.

10.2. Ground Application

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) fine classification. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Airblast application: **DO NOT** apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. **DO NOT** direct spray above plants to be treated. Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side.

DO NOT apply by air.

10.2.1. Mixing Procedures

Prepare only the amount of spray mixture that is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

1. Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
2. With the agitator running, add the SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the solution after the SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

10.3. Spray Buffer Zones

A buffer zone is NOT required for:

- use 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).

Method of application	Crop	Spray Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of	
		Freshwater Habitat of Depths:	
		Less than 1 m	Greater than 1 m
Field sprayer	Crop Group 1B (root vegetables, except sugar beet; excluding carrots and ginseng), grapes, spinach	4	1
	Crop Group 3-07 (bulb vegetables),, Crop Group 13-07 (berries and small fruits), carrots, chickpeas, dry beans, dry peas, field peppers, field tomatoes, ginseng, lentils, turnip greens, outdoor ornamentals, Crop Group 5-13	5	1

	(broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, cabbage and napa cabbage), Crop Group 4-13B (arugula, broccoli raab, broccoli, Chinese; cabbage, abysinnian; cabbage, seakale; Chinese cabbage, bok choy; collards; cress, garden; cress, upland; hanover salad; kale; maca; mizuna; mustard greens; radish leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; turnip greens and watercress), cranberry		
Chemigation	Cranberry	5	1
Airblast	Crop subgroup 13-07F (early growth stage)	20	10
	Crop subgroup 13-07F (late growth stage)	10	5

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.

10.4. Rotational Crop Restrictions

Do not plant any other crop for a period of 30 days after harvest or crop failure unless SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide is registered for that use.

11.0 MINOR USES

NOTE TO USER: READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT FOR THE INDICATED SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS:

The **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** for the uses described in this section of the label were developed by persons other than Syngenta Canada Inc. under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. For these uses, Syngenta Canada Inc. has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties when used in accordance with the label. The user should test the product on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the product is suitable for widespread application.

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Onions: Dry bulb, green, and onions grown for seed</p>	<p>Control of Botrytis leaf blight or blast (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)</p> <p>Suppression of purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Begin applications when conditions become favourable for disease but before infection. If favourable conditions persist make additional applications on 7 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>
<p>Strawberries</p>	<p>Control of grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>975</p>	<p>Begin applications at or before bloom and continue on 7 to 10 day intervals. Pre-harvest interval is one (1) day.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>
	<p>Suppression of powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>)</p> <p>Control of anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Begin applications at or before bloom and continue on 7 to 10 day intervals.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; a minimum of 200 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Blueberries: highbush and lowbush</p>	<p>Control of anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Botrytis fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>Control of the primary phase infection of mummy berry/Monilinia (<i>Monilinia vaccinia-corymbosi</i>)</p> <p>Suppression of sclerotinia berry drop (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) on lowbush blueberry only</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Make the first application during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 days later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development. Pre-harvest interval is one (1) day.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; a minimum of 200 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>
<p>Caneberries: Raspberries, Blackberries</p>	<p>Control of Botrytis fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Make the first application during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 days later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development. Pre-harvest interval is one (1) day.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Carrots	Control of alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	775 to 975	<p>The first application should be made when the disease first appears; a second application should be made 7-10 days later. One more application may be made a minimum of 7 days later if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; a minimum spray volume of 200 L/ha is recommended.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Crop Group 5-13 (broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cauliflower; Chinese, napa; and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)	Suppression of Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria brassicicola</i>)	775 to 975	<p>Make the first application when disease first appears and continue on 7 to 10 day intervals. Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; use a minimum spray volume of 200 L/ha.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not exceed 2.9 kg of product per hectare or 3 applications per year</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Crop Subgroup 4-13B (arugula, broccoli raab, broccoli, Chinese; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, seakale; Chinese cabbage, bok choy; collards; cress, garden; cress, upland; hanover salad; kale; maca; mizuna; mustard greens; radish leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; turnip greens and watercress, cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities).</p>	<p>Suppression of alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria brassicicola</i>)</p> <p>Control of powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Make the first application when disease first appears and continue on 7 to 10 day intervals. Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; use a minimum spray volume of 200 L/ha.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not exceed 2.9 kg of product per hectare or 3 applications per year.</p>
Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing

<p>Crop Group 3-07 (Complete list of crops: Garlic (bulb and great-headed), Leek, Onion (bulb, green, Welsh, potato, Chinese, tree, Beltsville bunching, fresh, macrostem, pearl), Shallot (bulb and fresh leaves), Chive (fresh leaves, Chinese), Daylily (bulb), Elgans hosta, Fritillaria, Garlic (serpent, bulb), Kurrat, Lady's Leek, Lily, Wild Leek)</p>	<p>Control of Botrytis leaf blight or blast (<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)</p> <p>Suppression of purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Begin applications when conditions become favourable for disease but before infection. If favourable conditions persist make additional applications on 7 to 14 day intervals.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</p> <p>Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated bulb vegetables fields for hand weeding during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 3 days. For all other activities, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas within 12 hours after application.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>
<p>Saskatoon berries</p>	<p>Suppression of Entomosporium leaf spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>The first application should be made during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 day later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>Use higher rate and shorter application interval under conditions that promote rapid disease development or if there is a history of high disease pressure in the field.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (187-935 L/ha).</p> <p>Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated Saskatoon berry fields for hand-harvesting, pruning or thinning during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 10 days. For all other activities, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas within 12 hours after application.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>CROP SUBGROUP 6C: Dried shelled pea and bean (except soybean) Including: chickpea (garbanzo bean) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>), beans (<i>Lupinus</i> spp. including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin), beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp. including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), , navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean,), broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>), beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp. adzuki bean, , black-eyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); Guar (<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>); Lablab bean or Hyacinth bean (<i>Lablab purpureus</i>); Lentil (<i>Lens esculenta</i>); Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes field pea) Pigeon pea (<i>Cajanus cajan</i>)</p> <p>The Following Succulent Beans: Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes lima bean, snap bean and wax bean) Bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes blackeyed pea, asparagus bean) Broad bean (fava bean) (<i>Vicia faba</i>)</p>	<p>Control of white mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) and Grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775 - 975</p>	<p>Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications at 7 day intervals if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>For white mold control, make the first application at 10-20% bloom. In some locations, a single application at this timing will provide adequate disease control.</p> <p>Apply the higher application rate under conditions of high disease pressure.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage:</p> <p>Ground: 175 – 225 L of water /ha.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 1.1 kg ai/ha of cyprodinil products and 0.73 kg ai/ha of fludioxonil containing products per crop.</p> <p>DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Crop Group 1B: Include (garden beet, burdock, carrot, celeriac, turnip-rooted chervil, chicory, ginseng, horseradish, turnip-rooted parsley, parsnip, radish, oriental radish, rutabaga, salsify, black salsify, Spanish salsify, skirret, turnip)</p>	<p>Botrytis grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p> <p>White mold (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)</p>	<p>775 - 975</p>	<p>Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 applications of SWITCH 62.5WG fungicide per season.</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.</p> <p>Do not allow cattle or other livestock to feed upon the leaves of root vegetables.</p> <p>DO NO enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Celery	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	775-975	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development. DO NOT APPLY BY AIR. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. May be applied on the day of harvest (0-day PHI).
Ginseng	Alternaria leaf blight (<i>Alternaria panax</i>)	975	Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development. Do not make more than 2 applications of SWITCH 62.5WG fungicide per season. DO NOT APPLY BY AIR. Do not allow cattle or other livestock to feed upon the leaves of root vegetables. DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Ginseng	<p>Cylindrocarpon root rot (<i>Cylindrocarpon destructans</i>) (Suppression)</p> <p>Rhizoctonia root rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p>	775 - 975	<p>Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications on a 14-21 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.</p> <p>While treating for other ginseng diseases listed on the label, SWITCH 62.5 WG will also provide control of Rhizoctonia and suppression of Cylindrocarpon if present. If only treating for Rhizoctonia and/or Cylindrocarpon, use SCHOLAR® 230SC Fungicide or other fungicides registered for the targeted diseases.</p> <p>Apply by broadcast ground application in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage and penetration to the soil and root zone.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 applications of SWITCH 62.5 WG fungicide per season.</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.</p> <p>Do not allow cattle or other livestock to feed upon the leaves of root vegetables.</p> <p>DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Grape	Control of botrytis bunch rot caused by <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	775-975	<p>Begin applications at early bloom. One additional application may be made at berry touch, veraison, or preharvest. Botrytis bunch rot is most effectively controlled by ground application, using sufficient water volume to provide thorough coverage. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential.</p> <p>Application interval is 21 days.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Do not use an adjuvant.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 0.75 kg ai/ha of cyprodinil products and 0.50 kg ai/ha fludioxonil containing products per crop.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 7 days for cane turning and girdling activities. Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 2 days for training, thinning, hand pruning, tying and leaf pulling activities. For all other activities, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 12 hours.</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
Spinach	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i> f. sp. <i>spinaciae</i>) and grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	775-975	<p>Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications on a 7-10 day interval if conditions remain favorable for disease development.</p> <p>Apply the higher application rate under conditions of high disease pressure.</p> <p>Ground Application: Apply in 175 – 225 L of water per hectare.</p> <p>DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year.</p> <p>Do not apply within 3 day of harvest.</p> <p>DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 3 days for harvesting.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>

<p>Field Pepper</p>	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775-975</p>	<p>Begin applications when conditions become favorable for disease but before infection. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure. If favorable conditions persist, make additional application on a 7 to 10 day interval. Make no more than two sequential applications before using another registered fungicide with a different mode of action.</p> <p>A minimum spray volume of 200 L water/ha is recommended.</p> <p>DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year.</p> <p>May be applied on the day of harvest (0 day PHI).</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned for <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p>
<p>Tomatoes (field grown)</p>	<p>Botrytis grey mold (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775-975</p>	<p>Begin applications prior to or at the onset of disease and repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>Apply the higher application rate under conditions of high disease pressure.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage: Ground: 200 L of water /ha</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</p> <p>May be applied on the day of harvest (0 day PHI).</p>

Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Crop subgroup 13-07A - Caneberry Subgroup Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry (Including cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)</p>	<p>Control of Botrytis fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Make the first application during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 days later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for <i>Botrytis</i>: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; a minimum of 200 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>

<p>Crop subgroup 13-07B - Bushberry Subgroup Blueberry (highbush and lowbush), Saskatoon berry, Currant (black and red), Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Aronia berry, Buffalo currant, Chilean guava, European barberry, Highbush cranberry, Honeysuckle (edible), Jostaberry, Lingonberry, Native currant, Salal, Sea buckthorn (Including cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)</p>	<p>Control of anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) on blueberries</p> <p>Suppression of Entomosporium leaf spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>) on Saskatoon berries</p> <p>Control of Botrytis fruit rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) on bushberries</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Make the first application during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 days later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>For Saskatoon Berry: Use higher rate and shorter application interval under conditions that promote rapid disease development or if there is a history of high disease pressure in the field.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (187-935 L/ha).</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for Botrytis: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>
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Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Crop subgroup 13-07F - Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup Grape, Armur river grape, Hardy kiwifruit, Maypop, Schisandra berry (Including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these, excluding fuzzy kiwifruit)</p>	<p>Control of bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Begin applications at early bloom. One additional application may be made at berry touch, veraison, or preharvest. Botrytis bunch rot is most effectively controlled by ground application, using sufficient water volume to provide thorough coverage. Thorough coverage of bunches is essential. Application Interval 21 days. Do not use an adjuvant. Do not make more than two applications per year. Do not apply more than 0.73 kg ai/ha of cyprodinil products and 0.49 kg ai/ha of fludioxonil containing products per crop.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for Botrytis: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.</p>

<p>Crop subgroup 13-07G - Low Growing Berry Subgroup Bearberry, Bilberry, Blueberry (lowbush), Cloudberry, Lingonberry, Muntries, Partridgeberry, Strawberry (Including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these, excluding cranberries)</p>	<p>Control of grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>775 to 975</p>	<p>Begin applications at or before bloom and continue on 7 to 10 day intervals.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to obtain thorough coverage; a minimum of 200 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Resistance management recommendations for Botrytis: Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications and then alternate with a non-Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicide. Apply a maximum of two Group 12 containing fungicides when two to five applications are planned, or a maximum of three applications when six or more applications are planned. Apply a maximum of one Group 9 containing fungicide when up to three treatments are planned, or two applications when four to six applications are planned.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>
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Crop	Diseases	Product Rate in g/ha	Application Timing
<p>Cranberry</p>	<p>Suppression of Fruit rot complex (<i>Allantophomopsis</i> spp., <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>, <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Fusicoccum putrefaciens</i>, <i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>, <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>, <i>Phyllosticta</i> spp., <i>Physalospora vaccinii</i>)</p>	<p>975</p>	<p>Do not make more than 3 applications per year. In the absence of a viable registered fungicide alternative for the specific crop to be treated, the maximum number of applications is limited to 2 per year.</p> <p>Make the first application during early bloom. A second application may be made 7 to 10 days later. A third application can be made if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</p> <p>The application interval is 7-10 days.</p> <p>Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.</p> <p>Ground Application: Sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (187-938 L/ha)</p> <p>Chemigation: Sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (minimum 1000L/ha)</p>

CHEMIGATION APPLICATION FOR CRANBERRY

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) fine classification. Applications **MUST** be conducted **WITHOUT** the use of end guns.

Types of Irrigation Systems: SWITCH 62.5WG may be applied through sprinkler type irrigation systems only, such as overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply SWITCH 62.5WG through any other type of irrigation system.

Injection for Chemigation: Inject the specified dosage of SWITCH 62.5WG into the irrigation main water stream: (1) through a constant flow, metering device; (2) into the centre of the main line flow via a pitot tube or equivalent; (3) at a point ahead of at least one, right angle turn in the main stream flow such that thorough mixing with the irrigation water is ensured.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of SWITCH 62.5WG treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop can result from non-uniform distribution. The system must be calibrated to uniformly distribute the rates specified for chemigation application. If you have questions about calibration, contact a provincial agricultural specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring: 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.

Required Injection and Sprinkler System Safety Devices: 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. 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/engine stops; or in cases where there is no water pump, when water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Injection systems must use a metering pump or equivalent, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump, venture injection) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water from 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. 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.

Cleaning the Chemical Injection System: In order to apply pesticides accurately, the chemical injection system must be kept clean, free of chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner's manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

Flushing the Irrigation System: At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles or emitters before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Solid Linear Systems: Injection should be during the last 30 minutes of regular irrigation period or as a separate 30 minute application not associated with a regular irrigation.

12.0 RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide contains a Group 9 and Group 12 Fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide and other Group 9 and Group 12 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 SWITCH 62.5WG Fungicide or other Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicides with different groups that control the same pathogens.

Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of Group 9 or Group 12 containing fungicides. Group 9 and Group 12 containing fungicides should be limited to no more than 50% of the total applications in a spray program for the targeted pathogen.

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 sign of resistance development. Notify Syngenta Canada Inc. if reduced sensitivity of pathogen to SWITCH 62.5 Fungicide 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 target 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 disease problems in your area.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact company representatives at 1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682) or at www.syngenta.ca.

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