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UPL

CHAMANE

FUNGICIDE

PCS 05002

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

A broad-spectrum fungicide with translaminar, systemic and protectant activity for use in cereals (wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale), asparagus, combining pea, vining pea, potato, field bean, broad bean, winter and spring oilseed rape, bulb onion, garlic, shallot, leek, carrot, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collards, calabrese, strawberry, lettuce and endive.

A suspension concentrate containing 250g/L (23.1% w/w) azoxystrobin.

SAFETY INFORMATION

Warning

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Collect spillage.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
Contains 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

PCS 05002

A1.0 CHAMANE IE 061217 PCS 05002

5 Litres

250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN

CHA/IE/5L/F/0118/UPL

January 2018

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Crop and/or situation	Maximum individual dose (L product/ha)	Maximum total dose (L product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, rye, triticale	1	2	2 per crop	Before grain watery ripe stage (BBCH 71)
Barley, oats	1	2	2 per crop	Before beginning of flowering (BBCH 61)
Combining pea, field bean	1	2	-	35 days before harvest
Vining pea, broad bean	1	2	-	14 days before harvest
Asparagus	1	2	-	Before senescence
Bulb onion, garlic, shallot, carrots	1	3	-	14 days before harvest
Leek	1	3	-	21 days before harvest
Oilseed rape	1	2	-	21 days before harvest
Potato (in furrow application)	3	3	-	At planting
Outdoor crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale	1	2	-	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor & protected)	1	2	-	3 days before harvest
Lettuce, endives (outdoor & protected)	1	2	-	14 days before harvest

OTHER SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS:

1. To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing QoI fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.
2. For uses on crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce, endive and kale, a maximum total dose of 500 g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

READ ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USE.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate or handling contaminated surfaces.
AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER WITH THE PRODUCT OR ITS CONTAINER (DO NOT CLEAN APPLICATION EQUIPMENT NEAR SURFACE WATER/AVOID CONTAMINATION VIA DRAINS FROM FARMYARDS AND ROADS).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

CHAMANE contains azoxystrobin, a broad-spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group. It has systemic, transluminar and protectant properties. Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. To reduce the risk of the development of resistance CHAMANE should always be used in tank mixture or as part of a programme with other fungicides which have a different mode of action. CHAMANE shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant yield benefits.
Apply as a preventative treatment when predictive tools indicate the likelihood of disease development or at the first sign of disease in the crop.

CHAMANE is best used as a protective treatment or during early stages of disease establishment. In cereals, the length of disease control is generally about four to six weeks during the period of active stem elongation, but can be more when applied at flag leaf/ear emergence.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Certain apple varieties are highly sensitive to CHAMANE. As a precaution CHAMANE should not be applied when there is a risk of spray drift onto neighbouring apple crops. Spray equipment used to apply CHAMANE to other crops should not be used to treat apples.
2. Apply CHAMANE under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

WINTER & SPRING WHEAT, WINTER & SPRING BARLEY
CHAMANE can be used for control of the following diseases in wheat and barley crops:

Wheat
- Glume Blotch (*Leptosphaeria* (syn. Septoria) *nodorum*)
- Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)
- Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)
- Ear Diseases (*Cladosporium, Alternaria*)
- Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

Barley
- Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*) - moderate control
- Brown Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)
- Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction
- Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

Timing
Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

For protection against ear disease (*Cladosporium* and *Alternaria*) apply CHAMANE at ear emergence.

When used to control the listed foliar diseases, CHAMANE applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.

Application to wheat should be between BBCH 30-69 and application to barley should be between BBCH 30-59.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop, with a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action. You must not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI-containing products to any cereal crop.

There is significant risk of widespread QoI resistance occurring in *Septoria tritici* populations in the UK. Failure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control.

Strains of barley powdery mildew resistant to QoIs are common in the UK.

Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

On cereal crops, CHAMANE must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

Users should refer to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

RYE, TRITICALE, WINTER & SPRING OATS
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in oat, rye and triticale crops:

Rye & Triticale
- Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)
- Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction
- Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

Oats
- Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

Timing
Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

When used to control the listed foliar diseases, CHAMANE applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.

Apply between BBCH 30-69 for rye and triticale and BBCH 30-59 for oats.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop, with a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action. You must not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI-containing products to any cereal crop.

Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

On cereal crops, CHAMANE must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

Users should refer to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

PEAS – COMBINING & VINING
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in pea crops:

- Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) – useful control
- Downy Mildew *(Perenospora viciae)* - reduction

When CHAMANE is used to control Leaf and Pod Spot, some control of Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved.

Timing
CHAMANE should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. For optimum disease control apply CHAMANE before infection or as soon as disease is first seen in the crop. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Apply between BBCH 17-72.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high – especially in combining peas. Ensure a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300L/ha to improve coverage.

Peas for Processing
Where a crop of peas is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with CHAMANE.

Crop Safety
CHAMANE shows good crop safety on combining and vining peas. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environment or agronomic effects. Check wax level if necessary using the Crystal Violet test.

Resistance Management
To avoid likelihood of resistance developing, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds.

Do not make more than two applications of CHAMANE to crops of combining and vining peas.

BULB ONION, GARLIC, SHALLOT, LEEKS & CARROTS
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in bulb onion, leeks and carrots crops:

Bulb onion, garlic and shallot
- Downy Mildew (*Peronspora destructor*)

Leek
- Leaf Rust (*Puccinia porri*)
- Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri*) – moderate control.

Carrots
- Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria dauci*)
- Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

Before applying CHAMANE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environment or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control CHAMANE should be used at the first sign of disease infection or preferably preventatively when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300L/ha to improve coverage.

Timing

Crop	Timing	Minimum interval between applications
Bulb onion, garlic and shallot	BBCH 14-48	7 days
Leek	BBCH 16-48	12 days
Carrot	BBCH 16-49	7 days

Bulb onion, garlic and shallot
- For optimum downy mildew control in bulb onions a 7-10 days spray interval should be maintained.
- Applications to established downy mildew infection are unlikely to give reliable control.

Processing
Where a crop is destined for processing consult processor before treating with CHAMANE.

Resistance Management
Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as detailed in the table below:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 ≥12
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3 4
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4 4

No more than 3 applications of CHAMANE are permitted per crop.

OUTDOOR ASPARAGUS
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in asparagus:

- Stemphylium (*Stemphylium botryosum*) – moderate control
- Rust (*Puccinia asparagi*) - moderate control

Timing
Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ≥8
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2 3
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3 3

Application should be between BBCH 41-89.

Earliest time of application: After commercial cutting.

CHAMANE may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. commercial cutting). Where a new 'bed' is established, do not treat within three weeks of transplanting out the crowns.

The application interval between subsequent treatments should be a minimum of 10 days.

Latest time of application: Until the end of September or before crop senescence, whichever is sooner.

CHAMANE shows good crop safety on asparagus. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 600L/ha with a conventional tractor mounted crops spraying equipment, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha with a hand-held spraying equipment.

Resistance Management
CHAMANE contains azoxystrobin, a member of the QoI cross resistance group. CHAMANE should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as detailed in the table below:

Use CHAMANE in mixture with a fungicide from a different cross-resistance group, as part of a programme. No more than 2 applications of CHAMANE are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

FIELD BEANS & BROAD BEANS
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following disease in field beans and broad beans:

- Rust (*Uromyces vicae-fabae*)

Timing
Before applying CHAMANE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.
Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. Ensure a minimum 21 day interval between applications.

Apply between BBCH 60-69.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of CHAMANE to crops of field beans. Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

POTATOES – IN FURROW APPLICATION
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in potato:

For the reduction of soil-borne infections caused by:

- Stem Canker and Black Scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*)
- Black Dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*)

CHAMANE must only be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of planting.
During application it is important to direct the spray into the planting furrow and not onto the seed tuber. Application should be made using two nozzles per row – one at the front of the planting share and directed down into the furrow and the second at the rear of the share and directed so as to spray the soil as it closes around the planted tuber.

Rate of Use
In-furrow application made at planting: 3.0L/ha
A maximum of one application per crop should be made.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a water volume between 50-150L/ha. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment.

Advisory Information
With in-furrow application, always target the soil and not the seed tuber in order to minimise any possible delay in emergence. Wherever possible, use properly chitted seed or cold-stored seed which has not started to sprout. Using seed which has just broken dormancy may well result in emergence delays.

Using CHAMANE following earlier applications of imazalil, pencycuron or imazalil/pencycuron is likely to lead to a check in the speed of crop emergence. Effects are usually, but not always, outgrown.

Effects of Soil Type
Do not use CHAMANE on high organic matter soils as the product will not be effective.

Potatoes for Processing
Where a crop of potatoes is destined for processing, consult processors before treating with CHAMANE.

Resistance Management
The risk of resistance developing to CHAMANE in *Rhizoctonia solani* (Black scurf and Stem canker) is considered to be very low. The resistance risk is higher for *Colletotrichum coccodes* (Black dot) and to minimise this potential risk, tubers from crops treated with CHAMANE should not be used for seed. CHAMANE should only be used in potato crops, which adhere to good rotation practices.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to QoI compounds used to control potato late blight, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. If an application of CHAMANE is made, no more than two further QoI treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against blight before using an alternative product.

WINTER & SPRING OILSEED RAPE
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in winter and spring oilseed rape:

- Dark Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria spp.*)
- Sclerotinia Stem Rot (*S. sclerotiorum*) – moderate control

Timing
Before applying CHAMANE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Best results will be achieved from applications made as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. Ensure a minimum 21 day interval between applications.

Apply between BBCH 60-69.

Sclerotinia – CHAMANE should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60–GS65).

Alternaria – Apply CHAMANE as a protective spray at early pod formation when the first ten pods are longer than 4cm, before they become knobbly and not later than the time the first spots are seen on the pods.

Note: An application of CHAMANE against *Sclerotinia* will significantly limit the development of *Alternaria.*

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of CHAMANE to crops of oilseed rape. Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

BRASSICAS
Broccoli/Calabrese (Outdoor), Brussels Sprout (Outdoor), Cabbage (Outdoor), Cauliflower (Outdoor), Collard (Outdoor), Kale (Outdoor)

CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in Brassicas:

- White Blister (*Albugo candida*) - moderate control
- Alternaria (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*) - moderate control
- Ring Spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) - moderate control

Timing
Before applying CHAMANE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.
Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to brassica crops.

Apply between BBCH 16-49.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 250L/ha.

Resistance Management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compound. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of CHAMANE to any brassica crop.

To protect aquatic life, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500g azoxystrobin per hectare per year.

STRAWBERRY - OUTDOOR & PROTECTED
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in strawberries:

- Powdery Mildew *(Podosphaera macularis)* - moderate control

Timing
For optimum results apply CHAMANE as a protectant spray at the beginning of flowering. Two further applications can be made if disease pressure remains high. Application should be made in sequence with other products as part of a fungicide programme during flowering at a minimum interval of 7 days.

Strawberries can be treated from BBCH 51-89.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications to all strawberry crops.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Processing
Where a crop is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with CHAMANE.

Resistance Management
Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

LETTUCE & ENDIVE (INCLUDING FRISEE AND ESCAROLE) - OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED
CHAMANE can be used for the control of the following diseases in lettuce and endive:

- Downy Mildew *(Bremia spp.)*

Timing
Before applying CHAMANE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Lettuce and endive (including frisee and escarole) can be treated from BBCH 14 -49.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications for both protected and outdoor uses.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.

A maximum total dose of 500 g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

Resistance Management
Use CHAMANE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control including, where appropriate, other fungicides with a different mode of action. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of CHAMANE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not apply more than a total of two applications, when used as part of a programme.

MIXING AND SPRAYING
Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume. Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Begin agitation. Shake the container and add the required quantity of CHAMANE directly to the tank. Add the remainder of the water and agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying.

Wash out containers with an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times and add the washings to the spray tank at the time of filling.

Continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation. Do not leave the diluted spray in the tank for extended periods such as during meal breaks or overnight.

CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
To avoid damage to other crops, the application equipment must be thoroughly decontaminated after application. Immediately after application, drain the tank completely and wash down with clean water. Rinse out the tank and flush through the booms and hoses.
Half-fill the tank with clean water and add the recommended dose of detergent cleaner. Agitate and then flush the boom and hoses with the cleaning solution. Top up the tank so that it is completely full and leave to stand for 15 minutes with the agitation running. Flush the booms and hoses again and drain completely.
Remove the nozzles and filters and clean separately in a solution of detergent cleaner in 10L of water.
Rinse the tank again with clean water, using at least 10% of the tank volume and dispose of the washings safely. For disposal of washings in the UK, follow the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products. In Ireland you should comply with local and national regulations.

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION
This section is not part of the Product Label under the Plant Protection Products Regulation (EC) 1107/2009. It provides additional advice on product use at the discretion of the approval holder.

TRACE ELEMENTS
CHAMANE is compatible with a number of trace element products which should be added to the spray tank last with agitation running and should be sprayed immediately. For details of compatible mixtures, contact your supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY
All goods supplied by the company are of good quality and we believe them to be fit for purpose. However, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during or after application, which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.
Brand names used in this label may be registered trademarks of UPL Europe Ltd, or other manufacturers in which proprietry rights may exist.

To access the Safety Data Sheet for CHAMANE please use the link below or scan the code.

ie.uplonline.com/cropproductportfolio

Alternatively, contact your local supplier.

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SAFETY INFORMATION

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Contains 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.
To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

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A1.0 CHAMANE IE 06737 PCS 05002

CHA/IE/SL/F/0118/UPL

January 2018

5 Litres
250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN

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A broad-spectrum fungicide with translaminar, systemic and protectant activity for use in cereals (wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale), asparagus, combining pea, vining pea, potato, field bean, broad bean, winter and spring oilseed rape, bulb onion, garlic, shallot, leek, carrot, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collards, calabrese, strawberry, lettuce and endive.

A suspension concentrate containing 250g/L (23.1% w/w) azoxystrobin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

FOR USE AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops	} Full details are on attached leaflet
Maximum individual dose	} Full details are on attached leaflet
Maximum number of treatments	} Full details are on attached leaflet
Latest time of application	} Full details are on attached leaflet
OTHER SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	} Full details are on attached leaflet

READ ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USE.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate or handling contaminated surfaces.
AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES.
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER WITH THE PRODUCT OR ITS CONTAINER (DO NOT CLEAN APPLICATION EQUIPMENT NEAR SURFACE WATER/ AVOID CONTAMINATION VIA DRAINS FROM FARMYARDS AND ROADS).

CHA/IE/5L/B/0118/UPL

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE
PROTECT FROM FROST

For Batch Number and Manufacturing Date: See Container.

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