# AZOShy

A suspension concentrate (SC) formulation containing 250 g/L azoxystrobin.



### FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE THIS PRODUCT IS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

#### SAFETY INFORMATION



Harmful if inhaled. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Avoid breathing/dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
IN INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one. May produce and allergic reaction.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containe Do not contaminate water with the product or its container (Do not clean application equipment near surface water/Avoid contamination. To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsoraved buffer zone of 5 m to surface water hodics. which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 m to surface was

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with

PCS No.: 05618

Batch no.: See container
Registration holder: Sharda Cropchem España S
Edificio Atalayas Business Center
Carril Condomina nº 3, 12<sup>m</sup> Floor
30006 Murcia, Spain
Phone no.: +34 868 12 75 89
Distributed by: Sharda Cropchem España S.L.
Emergency no.: In the event of emergency
Call the National Poisons Information Centre,
Beaumont Hospital at 01 809 2166 or 01 837 9964

Registered logos of Sharda Cropchem Ltd.



#### READ THE LABEL CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE-

Crop	Max. single dose	Max. no. of applications	Max. total dose	Latest time of application
Winter wheat, spring wheat, rye and triticale	1.0 L/ha	2 per crop	2.0 L/ha	Before grain watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Winter barley, spring barley, oats	1.0 L/ha	2 per crop	2.0 L/ha	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Oilseed rape (winter and spring)	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	21 days before harvest
Combining peas, field beans	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	35 days before harvest
Broad bean, vining peas	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	14 days before harvest
Bulb onion, garlic, shallot, carrots	1.0 L/ha	-	3.0 L/ha	14 days before harvest
Leeks	1.0 L/ha	-	3.0 L/ha	21 days before harvest
Asparagus	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	Before senescence
Outdoor crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor & protected)	1.0 L/ha	-	3.0 L/ha	3 days before harvest
Lettuce, endives (outdoor & protected)	1.0 L/ha	-	2.0 L/ha	14 days before harvest
Potato (in furrow application)	3.0 L/ha	-	3.0 L/ha	At planting

Method of application: tractor mounted/trailed sprayer, handheld (knapsack) sprayer.

reparation of the sprayer and mixing
Ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the required volume. Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the container and add the required amount of AZOSHY to the sprayer using a filling device (e.g. induction bowl or closed transfer unit) or by direct addition to the sprayer tank.

Wash out containers thoroughly, preferably using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or manually rinse three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling. Complete filling to the required volume and continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation.

Do not leave the spray liquid in the sprayer for long periods (such as during meal breaks or overnight).

**Volume of water and spraying:** Apply using a medium quality spray at a pressure of at least 2 bar. Apply through conventional crop spraying equipment.

Cereals, peas, bulb onions, leeks, carrots, field beans and oilseed rape Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare. In dense crops, increase the water volume to 250–300 litres per hectare to improve coverage.

Broad beans Apply in 200-300 litres of water per hectare.

Garlic and shallot Apply in 200-300 litres of water per hectare.

Asparagus
For conventional tractor mounted crop spraying equipment, apply in at least 600 litres of water per hectare using a medium quality spray at a pressure of at least 2 bar.
For hand-held spraying equipment, apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

Potatoes
For in-furrow application, use between 50–150 litres of water per hectare. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment.

Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli and calabrese Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Strawberries
Apply in 300-400litres of water per hectare.

Lettuce and endives
Apply in 300-400litres of water per hectare.

After spraying
Thoroughly wash out sprayer according to manufacturer's guidelines and dispose of washings and clean containers according to local Code of Practice and local water authority guidelines.

AZOSHY contains azoxystrobin, a broad-spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group (a member of the Qol

cross resistance group). It has systemitic, translaminar and protectant properties.

Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. Its mode of action is different from the action of other fungicidal groups.

AZOSHY must always be used in mixture with fungicides with other modes of action.

AZOSHY shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant widel honeful?

AZUSHY shows good crup salety, usease control and maniferation of general and a stablishment. In cereals, the length of disease establishment in cereals, the length of disease control is generally about 4–6 weeks during the period of active stem elongation, but can be more when applied at flag leaf/ear emergence.

AZUSHY 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.

Use AZOSHY 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.

#### Specific diseases controlled:

Wheat

Glume blotch, vellow rust, brown rust, Cladosporium, Alternaria,

Barlev:

Brown rust, moderate control of net blotch, reduction in Rhynchosporium secalis, reduction in severity of take-all

Oats:

Crown rust

Rye & triticale: Brown rust, reduction in *Rhynchosporium secalis*, reduction in severity of take-all.

Oilseed rape:
Moderate control of stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum), dark leaf & pod spot (Alternaria spp.)

reas: Reduction in downy mildew (*Perenospora viciae*), useful reduction in leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*).

Field beans, broad beans:

Leeks:

Leaf rust (*Puccinia porri*), moderate control of purple blotch (*Alternaria* porri) and white tip (Phytophthora porri)

Onions, garlic & shallot:

Moderate control of downy mildew (Peronospora destructor).

Carrots: Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria dauci*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe* polygoni).

Asparagus: Moderate control of Stemphylium (*Stemphylium botryosum*), rust (Puccinia asparagi)

Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Collards, Broccoli and Calabrese: Moderate control of white blister (Albugo candida), ring spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola), Alternaria (Alternaria brassicae and Alternaria brassicicola).

Lettuce & Endive:

Downy mildew (Bremia spp.)

Strawberries

derate control of powdery mildew (Podosphaera macularis).

Potatoes:

Reduction of stem canker and black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solan*i) reduction of black dot (Colletotrichum coccodes).

RESTRICTIONS

To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases, the total number of applications of product containing Qol fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.

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.

#### Crop specific information

WINTER & SPRING WHEAT

Yield response
A yield response may be obtained with AZOSHY in the absence of visual disease

A yield response may be obtained with AZOSHY in the absence of visual disease control.

Rate of use

1.0 litre per hectare.
Spray 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, AZOSHY applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.

Tank mixing

AZOSHY must always be applied in tank mix with an appropriate parmer fungicide with a different mode of action. Both products must be applied at the recommended rate.

#### WINTER & SPRING BARLEY, RYE AND TRITICALE

WINTER & SPKING BALLEY AND Rate of use

1.0 litre per hectare.

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

Tank mixing

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Tank mixing

AZOSHY must always be applied in tank mix with an appropriate partner fungicide with a different mode of action. Both products must be applied at the recommended rate.

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WINTER & SPRING OATS
Growing conditions
Apply AZOSHY under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.
Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare.
Spray timing
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. Tank mixing
AZOSHY must always be applied in tank mix with an appropriate partner fungicide with a different mode of action. Both products must be applied at the recommended rate.
Resistance management
Use AZOSHY 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 widespread Ool resistance occurring in Sectorial tritici populations in Ireland. Pallure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control.
Strains of powdery mildew resistant to QoI's are common in Ireland.
Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.
On cereal crops, AZOSHY 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 FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds.

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Users should refer to current FRAC quidelines for Qol compounds.

#### PEAS – COMBINING AND VINING

PEAS – COMBINING AND VINING Growing conditions
Apply AZOSHY under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results. AZOSHY should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. For optimum disease control apply AZOSHY before infection or as soon as disease is first seen in the crop.

1.0 litre per hectare. A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high – especially in combining peas

Spray mining 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.

Where a crop of peas is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with AZOSHY. (One-year results indicate that no taints were detected on quick frozen, canned vining or canned combining peas).

Crop safety

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

Resistance management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Ool compounds. Do not make more than two applications of AZOSHY to crops of combining and vining

BROAD BEANS

Rate of use 1.0 litre per hectare. Maximum of 2 applications per season.

Spray timing
BBCH 17-72. A minimum interval of 14 days should be maintained. Latest time of application: 14 days before harvest.

BULB ONIONS, LEEKS AND CARROTS
Growing conditions
Before applying AZOSHY ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control AZOSHY 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.

Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare.

Spray timing
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.

AZOSHY should be used as part of an overall spray programme with due regard to current FRAC guidelines.

For optimum downy mildew control in bulb onions a 7 to 10 day spray interval should be maintained

Applications to established downy mildew infection are unlikely to give reliable control

Processing

Processing

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

with AZOSHY.

Resistance management
Use AZOSHY 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 AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current ERAC guidelines for Qol compounds. Do not apply more than a total of three applications when used in mixture with a fungicide from a different cross resistance group, as part of a programme. Do not apply more than a total of two applications if AZOSHY is used as a solo product.

GARLIÇ AND SHALLOT

RARLIC AND STREET Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare. Maximum of 3 applications per season.

Spray timing
BBCH 14-48. An interval of 7-10 days should be maintained. Latest time of application: 14 days before harvest.

FIELD BEANS
Tinding
Before applying AZOSHY, 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.

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A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high.

Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare
Resistance management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds. Do not make more than two applications of AZOSHY to crops of field beans. Use AZOSHY 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.

STRAWBERRIES

Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare. Maximum of 3 applications per season.
Spray timing
BBCH 51-89. A minimum interval of 7 days should be maintained. Latest time of application: 14 days before harvest.

LETTUCE AND ENDIVES

Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare. Maximum of 2 applications per season.

Spray timing
BBCH 14-49. A minimum interval of 7 days should be maintained. Latest time of application: 14 days before harvest

**POTATOES** 

Timing AZOSHY must be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of

Planting.

Where AZOSHY is applied as an in-furrow 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.

directed so as to spray the soil as it closes around the planted tuber.

Rate of use
For in-furrow application made at planting: 3.0 litres per hectare
A maximum of one application per crop should be made.

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 AZOSHY following earlier applications of imazali, pencycuron or
imazalil/pencycuronis 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 AZOSHY 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 AZOSHY.

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

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to Qol compounds used to control

potato late blight, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds. If an application of AZOSHY is made, no more than two further OoI treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against blight before using an alternative product.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE (WINTER GREENS), COLLARDS (SPRING GREENS), BROCCOLI AND CALABRESE

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

Rate of use

O litre per hectare

Resistance management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Ool compounds. Do not apply more than a total of **two** applications of AZOSHY to any brassica crop.

WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE

WINTER AND SPRING OILSELD KAPE Timing
Before applying AZOSHY, 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. Sclerotinia – AZOSHY should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60–GS65).

Alternaria – Apply AZOSHY as a protectant spray before disease becomes established.

Rate of use

1.0 litre per hectare

Resistance management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Ool compounds. Do not make more than two applications of AZOSHY to crops of oilseed rape. Use AZOSHY 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.

#### ASPARAGUS (OUTDOOR)

ASPARAGUS (OUTDOUR)
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.

Earliest time of application: After commercial cutting, AZOSHY may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. after commercial cutting). Where a new 'bed' is established, do not treat within 3 weeks of transplanting out the crowns. The application interval between subsequent treatments should be 8 to 12 days.

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

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

Rate of use

1.0 life per hectare.

Resistance management

Resistance management
AZOSHY contains azoxystrobin a member of the Qol cross resistance group.
AZOSHY 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, application of AZOSHY should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds. Use AZOSHY in mixture with a fungicide from a different cross resistance group, as part of a programme. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of AZOSHY.

Company advisory information: GOOD FIELD PRACTICE

Wear appropriate clothing – coveralls and protective gloves, when handling the concentrate.

Agricultural practice: INTEGRATED CROP MANAGEMENT

Laboratory data indicate that when used as directed AZOSHY has no adverse effects on the following beneficial species:

Earthworm (Eisenia fetida); Bees (Apis and Bombus spp.); Parasitic Wasps (Trichogramma cacoeciae, Aphidis spp. and Encarsia formosa); Aphid Predators Coccinella septempuncata, Chrysoperia carnea, Episyrphus balteatus); Predatory mites (Phytoseiulus persimilis, Amblyseius degenerans); Spiders (Pardosa spp.); Predatory bugs (Macrolophus caliginosus, Orius laevigatus); Carabid Beetle (Poecilus cupreus).

#### Additional safety information:

(a) Operator protection
Wash splashes from skin or eyes immediately.
Do not breathe spray.
Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

(b) Storage and disposal Keep in original container, tightly closed in a safe place. Rinse container thoroughly by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

Certain apple varieties are highly sensitive to AZOSHY. As a precaution AZOSHY should not be applied when there is a risk of spray drift onto neighbouring apple crops. Spray equipment used to apply AZOSHY to other crops should not be used to treat apples.

to treat apples.

To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing Qol fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.

A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to

blassicae. Applications to Brussels sprouts, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, kale and collards must only be made to developed crop canopy and not before the

and collards must only a following growth stages:

For Brussels sprouts: BBCH35 - side shoots formed, main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety.
 For broccoli/calabrese and cauliflower: BBCH35 - main shoot has reached 50% of the expected height typical for the variety or prior to curd initiation.
 For cabbage: BBCH41 - heads begin to form; the two youngest leaves do not

uniol. — For kale and collards: BBCH35 — main shoot has reached 50% of the height typical for the variety.

Apply AZOSHY under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.

