

PROMESA®

(MAPP 18840)

 **fungicide**

A broad spectrum fungicide for use against certain disease in wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining pea, broad bean-fresh, edible podded pea, vining pea, Dwarf French bean, field beans, lupin, bulb onion, garlic, shallot, leek, carrot, asparagus, potato, oilseed rape, outdoor crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard, kale, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce and endive.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

Warning

Harmful if inhaled.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Avoid breathing mist/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment comply with the instructions for use.

Contains 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

Other Specific 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. When used in a protected situation other than "permanent protection with full enclosure", aquatic buffer zones in line with LERAP requirements must be observed. A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.



A suspension concentrate containing 250 g/litre (23.1% w/w) of azoxystrobin

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (litres product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments (per crop)	Minimum spray interval (days)	Latest time of application
Wheat, rye and triticale	1	2	14	Before grain watery ripe stage (before GS 71)
Barley, oats	1	2	14	Before beginning of flowering (before GS 61)
Combining pea	1	2	14	35 days before harvest
Broad bean-fresh edible podded pea, vining pea	1	2	14	14 days before harvest
Dwarf French bean	1	2	14	7 days before harvest
Field bean, lupin	1	2	21	35 days before harvest
Bulb onion, garlic, shallot	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Leek	1	3	12	21 days before harvest
Carrot	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1	2	10	Before senescence
Broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard, kale – all outdoor	1	2	12	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor and protected)	1	3	7	3 days before harvest
Lettuce, endive (outdoor and protected)	1	2	7	14 days before harvest
Potato (in-furrow)	3	1	-	At planting, applied as an in-furrow treatment
Potato (foliar spray)	0.5	3	7	7 days before harvest
Winter and Spring Oilseed rape	1	2	21	21 days before harvest

Other Specific 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. When used in a protected situation other than "permanent protection with full enclosure", aquatic buffer zones in line with LERAP requirements must be observed. A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.



GALENIKA - FITOFARMACIJA

Authorisation holder:

GALENIKA-FITOFARMACIJA a.d.,

Batajnicki drum bb, 11080 Belgrade, SERBIA

barcode

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE
PROTECT FROM FROST**

Contents: **5 litres** 

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS OPERATOR PROTECTION

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY. WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Avoid drift on to non-target plants. To protect aquatic life, for uses on crops broccoli, calabrese, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500 g Azoxystrobin per hectare per year. 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. To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody. Aim spray away from water. This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) Scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

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.

This leaflet/booklet is part of the approved label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

PROMESA contains azoxystrobin, a broad spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group. It has systemic, translaminar and protectant properties.

Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. Its mode of action is different from the action of other fungicidal groups. It should always be used in mixture with fungicides with other modes of action.

PROMESA shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant yield benefits.

PROMESA 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.

PROMESA is approved for application to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, broad bean-fresh, edible podded pea, vining pea, Dwarf French bean, field bean, lupin, bulb onion, garlic, shallot, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard, kale, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce and endive.

RESTRICTIONS

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

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

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat

Glume Blotch (*Leptosphaeria* (syn. *Septoria*) *nodorum*)

LERAP
B

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*)

Brown Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

Oats

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

Rye and Triticale

Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

Combining Pea, Edible podded pea, Vining pea and Dwarf French bean

Downy mildew (*Peronospora viciae*) – reduction

Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) – useful

When PROMESA is used to control leaf and pod spot, some control of Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved.

Field Bean and Broad Bean

Rust (*Uromyces fabae*)

Lupin

Rust (*Uromyces* spp.) – Qualified Use Recommendation

Bulb Onion, Shallot and Garlic

Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) – moderate

Leek

Leaf rust (*Puccinia porri*)

Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) – moderate

White tip (*Phytophthora porri*) – moderate

Carrot

Alternaria leaf blight (*Alternaria dauci*)

Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

Asparagus

Stemphyllium (*Stemphyllium botrysomum*)

Rust (*Puccinia asparagi*)

Broccoli, Calabrese, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard and Kale

For moderate control of:

White blister (*Albugo candida*)

Ring spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*)

Alternaria (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*)

Strawberry

Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*) – moderate

Anthrax (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) – Qualified Use recommendation

Lettuce, Endive

Downy mildew (*Bremia* spp.)

Potato

Stem canker and Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) – reduction in furrow only

Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) – reduction in furrow only

Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) – moderate control foliar use only

Oilseed rape

Dark Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)

Sclerotinia stem rot (*S. sclerotiorum*) – moderate control

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

WINTER & SPRING WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, WINTER AND SPRING OATS, RYE & TRITICALE

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.

Winter and spring wheat, rye and triticale can be treated from BBCH 30–69.

Winter and Spring barley and winter and spring oats can be treated from BBCH 30–59.

For protection against ear disease (Lodopodium and Alternaria) apply PROMESA at ear emergence.

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

Rate Of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop

Tank Mixing

On cereal crops, PROMESA 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 applied at a dose that will give robust control.

Resistance Management

Use PROMESA 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, PROMESA 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 applied at a dose that will give robust control.

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

COMBINING PEA, EDIBLE PODDED PEA, VINING PEA AND DRAFF FRENCH BEAN

Timing

PROMESA should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development from BBCH 17–72. For optimum disease control apply PROMESA 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 stage 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.

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

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications.

Peas For Processing

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

Crop Safety

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

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of PROMESA.

BROAD BEAN

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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 from BBCH 60–69 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 14 days must be observed between applications.

Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of PROMESA to crops of field beans. Use PROMESA 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.

FIELD BEAN AND LUPIN

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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 from BBCH 60–69 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 21 days must be observed between applications.

Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of PROMESA to crops of field beans. Use PROMESA 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.

BULB ONION, LEEK AND CARROT

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control PROMESA 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 stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Bulb onions, garlic and shallots can be treated from BBCH 14–48

Leeks can be treated from BBCH 16–48

Carrots can be treated from BBCH 16–49

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

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

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications in leek and 7 days between applications in carrot.

Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare.

Processing

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

Resistance Management

Use PROMESA 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 PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

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

No more than 3 applications of PROMESA are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

ASPARAGUS (OUTDOOR)

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.

Asparagus can be treated from BBCH 41 – 89.

Earliest time of application: After commercial cutting

PROMESA may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. after commercial cutting). Where a 'new bed' is established, do not treat within three weeks of transplanting out the crowns. A minimum interval of 10 days must be observed between applications.

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

Resistance Management

PROMESA contains azoxystrobin a member of the Qol cross resistance group. PROMESA 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 PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

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

No more than 2 applications of PROMESA are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

POTATO

FOLIAR APPLICATION

For the control of early blight (*Alternaria solani*).

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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.

Potato can be treated from BBCH 51-85.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications.

Rate Of Use

0.5 litre per hectare

A total of 3 applications can be made per season if disease pressure remains high.

Potatoes For Processing

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

Resistance Management

The risk of resistance developing to PROMESA in *Alternaria solani* is considered to be moderate. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for Qol compounds.

Use PROMESA 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.

IN-FURROW APPLICATION

Timing

PROMESA must be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of planting for the reduction of Stem canker, Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*).

Where PROMESA 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 ensure that the PROMESA is applied to soil around the tuber.

Rate Of Use

For in-furrow application made at planting : 3 litre 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 PROMESA following earlier applications of imazalil, penicuron or imazalil/penicuron 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 PROMESA 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 PROMESA.

Resistance Management

The risk of resistance developing to PROMESA in *Rhizoctonia solani* (Black scurf and Stem canker) and *Colletotrichum coccodes* (Black dot) is considered to be very low. PROMESA 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 PROMESA should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for Qol compounds. If an application of PROMESA is made, no more than two further Qol treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against late blight before using an alternative product.

WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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.

Oilseed rape can be treated from BBCH 60-69.

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

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

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

Note: an application of PROMESA against Sclerotinia will significantly limit the development of Alternaria

Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA should be made with due

regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of PROMESA to crops of oilseed rape. Use PROMESA 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.

BROCCOLI, CALABRESE, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, COLLARD AND KALE (all OUTDOOR)

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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.

Brassicas can be treated from BBCH 16-49.

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

Rate Of Use

1 litre per hectare

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

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of PROMESA 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 PROMESA to any brassica crop.

OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED LETTUCE AND ENDIVE

Timing

Before applying PROMESA, 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 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 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

Resistance Management

Use PROMESA 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 PROMESA 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.

OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED STRAWBERRY

Timing

For optimum results apply PROMESA 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 litre per hectare.

Processing

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

Resistance Management

Use PROMESA 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 PROMESA 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 spray	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

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

QUALIFIED USE RECOMMENDATION

Strawberries and Lupins

The following uses are supported by a limited amount of effectiveness data which indicate that the use of PROMESA at 1.0 l/ha may provide some useful activity against Rust (*Uromyces* spp.) on Lupins and Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum acutatum*) on strawberries

MIXING AND SPRAYING

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 PROMESA 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

OUTDOOR CROPS

Apply using a medium quality sprayer (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar. Apply through conventional crop spraying equipment calibrated to give an even application at the correct volume.

Strawberries: Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard and kale: Apply in at least 250 litre of water per hectare

Dwarf french bean and broad bean: Apply in at least 150 litres of water per hectare

Lettuce and endive: Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Cereals, combining pea, edible podded pea, vining pea, field bean, lupin, oilseed rape, carrot, leek, bulb onion, garlic and shallot: Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare

In dense crops, increase the water volume to improve coverage.

Asparagus:

For conventional tractor mounted crop spraying equipment, apply in at least 600 litres of water per hectare using a medium quality sprayer (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar.

For hand-held spraying equipment, apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

Potato

In-furrow application use: Apply between 50-150 litres of water per hectare. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment. Contact Syngenta UK Ltd for further details on suitable manufacturers of these sprayers.

Foliar application: Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

INDOOR CROPS

Application should be made via a hydraulic nozzle applicator e.g. motorised sprayer with hand or boom lance or via a knapsack sprayer.

Lettuce and endive : Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare

Strawberry: Apply in at least 100 litres of water per hectare

AFTER SPRAYING

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