



Carial[®] Flex



syngenta.

GROUP 40/27 FUNGICIDES

Product registration number: MAPP 16629
UFI: CXA6-E025-G003-HCMM

A water dispersible granule containing 250 g/kg mandipropamid and 180 g/kg cymoxanil.

For the control of Foliar blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) in potatoes.

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

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**In case of toxic or transport emergency ring
0044 (0) 1484 538444 any time**

PROTECT FROM FROST. SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the product or handling contaminated surfaces.

5 kg



However engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if COSHH assessment shows that they provide an equal or higher standard of protection. WASH CONCENTRATE from skin immediately. WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking and after work. IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

(b) Environmental protection

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.

(c) Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.
DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose
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.

Product names marked ® or ™, the ALLIANCE FRAME logo, the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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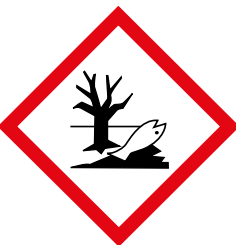
L1131140 GBRI/12C PPE 4223939 2043/2023

This product label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance.



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**Warning**

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Harmful if swallowed.

Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs (Blood, thymus, eyes) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not breathe dust.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

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.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A FUNGICIDE

Crops/situations:	Maximum individual dose: (kg product / ha)	Maximum total dose:	Maximum number of treatments: (per crop)	Latest time of application:
Potato	0.6	-	6	7 days before harvest

Other specific restriction:

Application may only be made between 1 May and 31 August.

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.

This leaflet is part of the approved Product 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.

CARIAL FLEX can be used on all varieties of potatoes including seed potatoes.

PROPERTIES OF CARIAL FLEX

CARIAL FLEX is a foliar fungicide for the preventative control of late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) in potatoes and is highly active against spore germination. Uptake into the leaf tissue assures good translaminar and local systemic activity and inhibits mycelial growth during the incubation period whilst also giving some limited curative activity.

DISEASE CONTROLLED

Control of Foliar blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) in potatoes.

BACKGROUND TO POTATO BLIGHT CONTROL

Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is potentially a devastating disease of potatoes. In commercial production, a season long **disease prevention** policy is essential. First of all ensure that other control methods are being satisfactorily applied:

1. Prevent re-growth on potato dumps.
2. Destroy all groundkeepers.
3. Plant disease free seed.
4. Use generous soil ridges to protect tubers.

Integrate this approach with a fungicide programme :

Early Crops

In first and second early potato crops, particularly those grown in the same locality as main crop potatoes, an adequate and full blight protection programme should be applied right up to harvesting or haulm desiccation. This will protect the early crop while helping to reduce disease risk to later crops.

Maincrops

Disease prevention programmes require regular and season long fungicide use to limit foliar blight development. However, as an effective fungicide programme will preserve leaf area there may be more risk of infecting tubers at harvest, particularly during "heavy" blight years. Completion of the control programme should therefore include a complete haulm desiccant. Lifting of the crop should not take place for at least 10 days after **COMPLETE KILL** of the haulm. Crops intended for storage should not be lifted while there is any green tissue **AT ALL** on the leaves or stem bases.

Blight Risk Assessment

The risk of disease is affected by **weather conditions** (during the crop life) and **crop location**:

Weather Conditions - Spread of disease occurs under warm, humid conditions. Preferably use a reliable decision support system to determine what frequency of fungicide treatment is appropriate and fungicide type required.

Note: Blight forecasting has often been based on the occurrence of "Smith periods". A "Smith period" is a 48 hour period in which the minimum temperature is 10°C or more and the relative humidity exceeds 90% for at least 11 hours during the first 24 hours and for at least 11 hours again during the final 24 hours. However, any period of warm, humid weather increases blight risk.

Crop Location - Locations with the highest probability of blight problems are:

1. Areas of the country where extensive main crop or early production takes place e.g. East Anglia, the south west or the west.
2. Areas where climatic conditions that encourage disease development occur on a frequent basis e.g. The south west, the west and the Fens.

TIMING

CARIAL FLEX is a protectant and curative fungicide so following good agricultural practice the programme should start BEFORE blight enters the crop. Commence spraying at the first blight warning or when local weather conditions are favourable for the disease. However applications 1 day after an infection event has occurred have shown to give good levels of control.

Intervals between applications of CARIAL FLEX should be reduced as blight risk increases, so that **protection** of the crop can be maintained.

Applications of CARIAL FLEX should be made at 7-10 day intervals depending on disease pressure. As disease pressure and the risk of late blight infection increase, the interval should be shortened.

Rates of Use

Apply CARIAL FLEX at 0.6 kg product per hectare. Up to six applications may be made per crop. Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.

Applications of CARIAL FLEX can be made up to 7 days before harvest.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Spray Volume

Apply CARIAL FLEX in a recommended 200-600 litres of water per hectare

Spray Nozzles

A medium quality spray* is preferred for application of CARIAL FLEX (* as defined by The British Crop Protection Council). A spray pressure of 2 - 3 bar is recommended.

Mixing

Make sure the sprayer is clean and set to give an even application at the correct volume

Fill the spray tank with half the required volume of clean water and start agitation. Add the required amount of CARIAL FLEX and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water.

Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying and any stoppages

Thoroughly wash all spray equipment with water immediately after use

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

CARIAL FLEX contains mandipropamid, a CAA fungicide (FRAC code no. 40) and cymoxanil, a cyanoacetamideoxime fungicide (FRAC code no. 27).. To minimise the risk of resistance development in the pathogen population the following guidelines for blight fungicides (based on an average number of 12 fungicide applications/season for blight control) should be followed:-

1. Where possible, use an alternating strategy using fungicides from different mode of action groups.
2. Where CAA fungicides are applied as a mixture (co-formulated or as a tank mix) up to six applications (or max. of 50% of the total number of applications) may be made per crop or season.
3. No more than 3 applications of any CAA fungicide should be made consecutively.
4. Further information on suitable tank mix products and resistance management strategies is available from FRAG and BPC websites.

This product is to be used only in accordance with the recommendations and instructions given on the label provided with this pack.

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To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product, scan QR code:



Alternatively, contact your supplier.

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