


GROUP 4 FUNGICIDE

Product registration number: MAPP 20652 **UFI:** CUK7-POR0-7009-50KU

SL 567A is a soluble concentrate formulation containing 465.2 g/l (44.7% w/w) metalaxyl-M.

A soil-applied fungicide for the reduction of cavity spot disorder in carrot, and a foliar applied fungicide for the reduction of downy mildew in broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale, Brussels sprout, control of downy mildew in lettuce (outdoor and protected), moderate control of downy mildew in bulb onion, as well as the reduction of white tip in leek.

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

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**PROTECT FROM FROST
 STORE IN A COOL, DRY PLACE**

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



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 the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON
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1 Litre

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY

SL 567A is a soluble concentrate formulation containing 465.2 g/l (44.7% w/w) metalaxyl-M.

Warning
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

Wear protective eye protection/ face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: 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 PROFESSIONAL FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (L product/ha)	Maximum total dose (L product/ha/ crop)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
*Carrot	1.3	1.3	-	Up to and including growth stage BBCH 13 (3rd true leaf unfolded)
Broccoli/calabrese (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), cauliflower (outdoor), collard (outdoor), kale (outdoor)	0.2	-	1 per crop	20 days before harvest
Brussels sprout (outdoor)	0.2	-	1 per year	20 days before harvest
Lettuce (outdoor and protected)	0.2	-	1 per crop	10 days before harvest
Bulb onion (outdoor), leek (outdoor)	0.2	-	1 per year	14 days before harvest

Other Specific Restrictions:

*Applications must be made via a band sprayer. The dose relates to the area of the sprayed band. The area of field treated by this dose depends on the row spacing and the width of the band. The area of the sprayed band must not exceed 33% of the treated field. A Preharvest Interval (PHI) of 70 days must be observed.

Where multiple cropping in the same year is possible, do not apply more than two applications in the same field per year.

Where multiple cropping occurs for uses on broccoli/calabrese (outdoor), cauliflower (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), collard (outdoor) and kale (outdoor), a minimum interval of 60 days must be observed between applications.

Where multiple cropping occurs for use on lettuce (outdoor and protected), a minimum interval of 45 days must be observed between applications.

For its foliar uses, SL 567A must always be used in tank mixture. See the resistance management section of the label for further details.

**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**

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING* AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES during application via handheld equipment outdoors.

*Meeting at least clothing safety standard EN14605:2005 Type 3 (trousers or coveralls) for application to low crops.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING* AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when contact with treated foliage is unavoidable during application in protected situations.

*Meeting at least clothing safety standard EN14605:2005 Type 3 (trousers or coveralls) for application to low crops.

Vehicle-mounted or trailed horizontal or vertical boom sprayers must only be used where the operator's normal working position is within a closed cab with a suitable in-cab filtration system* or suitable respiratory protective equipment** must be worn during application in protected situations.

*Closed cabin meeting at least EN 15695 category 3

**Disposable filtering facepiece respirator to at least EN149 FFP3 or equivalent.

Workers must wear suitable protective clothing (in which arms, body and legs are fully covered) when re-entering protected treated areas, handling protected treated lettuce crops or contaminated surfaces for 2 days after treatment.

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

Do not handle treated broccoli/calabrese (outdoor), cauliflower (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), collard (outdoor), kale (outdoor), Brussels sprout (outdoor), lettuce (outdoor), bulb onion (outdoor) or leek (outdoor) crops for 1 day after treatment.

For lettuce (protected), managers must carry out a thermal comfort checklist (see - <https://www.hse.gov.uk/temperature/assets/docs/thermal-comfort-checklist.pdf>) prior to worker re-entry tasks. If needed, an additional heat stress check list and associated risk assessment must be undertaken (see - <https://www.hse.gov.uk/temperature/assets/docs/heat-stress-checklist.pdf>) and the records retained. Temperature and humidity inside tunnels/greenhouses should be monitored during re-entry tasks. If conditions become such that there is a risk of heat related illness, or workers complain of ill effects, then work must cease until the risk is reduced. It is not acceptable for workers to remove clothing and continue working.

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the inside of gloves.

TAKE OFF IMMEDIATELY all contaminated clothing.

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

AFTER CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES, WASH IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

(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.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SL 567A contains metalaxyl-M, a systemic fungicide for preventative use against cavity spot in carrot, downy mildew in broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale, Brussels sprout, lettuce and bulb onions and against white tip in leek.

RESTRICTIONS

Resistant strains of *Pythium spp.* may develop against which SL 567A may be ineffective resulting in crop loss.

Consult processor before using on crops for processing.

For maintenance and harvesting brassica crops (broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale and Brussels sprout), a 1-day re-entry interval is required for workers.

Crop Rotation

SL 567A should not be used where carrots have been grown on the same site within the previous eight years. Levels of *Pythium spp.* in the soil are likely to be increased where carrots or other root crops are included at shorter intervals in the rotation. Such an increased disease inoculum will lead to higher levels of cavity spot on carrots.

For all other crops, SL 567A applied at the maximum proposed label of 0.2 L/ha and applied according to label recommendations, has no impact on succeeding crops.

Integrated Crop Management Strategy

SL 567A is only one component in the crop husbandry package necessary to ensure reduction of 'cavity spot' disorder and production of quality carrots.

SL 567A is strictly recommended to be used in a tank mixture for its foliar uses with different cross-resistance group active ingredients. Tank mixtures chosen must comply with the FRAC anti-resistance guidelines related to the phenylamides group.

Consult Syngenta Crop Protection UK Ltd, your agronomist or chemical distributor for the latest information before using SL 567A.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Carrot

SL 567A is capable of reducing levels of several pathogens known to be associated with "cavity spot" disorder in carrots (*Pythium spp.*). *Pythium violae*, the main causative organism is sensitive to metalaxyl-M, but not *P. sulcatum*, a less important component of the soil microflora.

Broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale and Brussels sprout

Downy mildew (*Hyaloperonospora brassicae*) - Reduction

Lettuce

Downy mildew (*Bremia lactucae*) - Control

Leek

White tip (*Phytophthora porri*) - Reduction

Bulb Onion

Downy mildew (*Perenospora destructor*) – Moderate control

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Crops

SL 567A is approved for application to carrots, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale, Brussels sprout, lettuce (outdoor and protected), leek and bulb onion.

Carrot

SL 567A may be used on all varieties of carrots. Choose varieties with the highest natural resistance to cavity spot disorder to minimise disease on the root. No varieties have total disease resistance.

Timing

Apply the full dose of SL 567A as soon as possible after drilling but no later than growth stage BBCH 13 (3rd true leaf unfolded). Although soil moisture is required for activity of SL 567A, the moisture level at application is not critical to achieving control of cavity spot. Heavy rain in the period after spraying will reduce the effectiveness of SL 567A. Best results will be achieved when application is made to damp soil.

Dose

Apply SL 567A at 1.3 litres SL 567A per hectare in 1000L water. Applications must be made via a band sprayer. The dose relates to the area of the sprayed band. The area of field treated by this dose depends on the row spacing and the width of the band. The area of the sprayed band must not exceed 33% of the treated field.

Effect of Soil Type on Cavity Spot Control

Trials results show that on mineral soils, control in the order of 60-90% is usually to be expected.

For soils with a high organic matter content a reduction of efficacy may be observed and SL 567A may not give satisfactory levels of control. Trials results show that control in the order of 50-80% is usually to be expected.

N.B. Evidence is becoming available suggesting that the rate of degradation of metalaxyl-M in soil may vary between fields. Where degradation is rapid, then the expected level of "cavity spot" reduction will not be achieved. Addition of extraneous organic material into the soil e.g. sewerage waste or sugar beet tops may also increase the rate of metalaxyl-M degradation, since this acts as an alternative food source and will encourage multiplication of natural microbial levels in the soil.

Period of Protection

Maincrop carrots overwintered in the ground or lifted during the winter may suffer late attacks of "cavity spot" from which the recommended applications of SL 567A may not give expected levels of control.

Broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale and Brussels sprout

Timing

SL 567A should be used where there is a risk of infection or in conditions favorable for the development of the disease, from the unfolding of the 5th true leaf, until the typical size, form and firmness of heads are reached (BBCH 15-49).

Dose

Apply SL 567A at 0.2 litres per hectare in 200-600L water. A maximum of two applications during the year is allowed (one per crop cycle) on broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard and kale. A maximum of one application is allowed per year on Brussels sprouts.

Lettuce (Outdoor and Protected)

Timing

SL 567A should be used where there is a risk of infection or in conditions favorable for the development of the disease, from the development of eleven leaves to the phenophase of a compact head (BBCH 11-49).

Dose

Apply SL 567A at 0.2 litres per hectare in 200-600L water. A maximum of two applications during the year is allowed (one per crop cycle).

Leek

Timing

SL 567A should be used where there is a risk of infection or in conditions favorable for the development of the disease, from the point where 5 leaves are clearly visible until the length and stem diameter typical for the variety of leek is reached (BBCH 15-49).

Dose

Apply SL 567A at 0.2 litres per hectare in 200-600L water. A maximum of one application during the year is allowed.

Bulb Onion

Timing

SL 567A should be used where there is a risk of infection or in conditions favorable for the development of the disease, from the point where 5 leaves are clearly visible until the length and stem diameter typical for the variety of leek is reached (BBCH 15-49).

Dose

Apply SL 567A at 0.2 litres per hectare in 200-600L water. A maximum of one application during the year is allowed.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Spray Volume

Carrots: Apply SL 567A at 1.3 L/ha (ha of treated area within the spray band) in 1000 litres of water.

Brassicac (broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, cabbage, collard, kale and Brussels sprout): 200 - 600 litres of water.

Leek: 200 - 600 litres of water.

Bulb Onion: 200 - 600 litres of water.

Mixing

Make sure the sprayer is 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 SL 567A and continue agitation whilst adding the rest of the water. Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying. Thoroughly wash all spraying equipment immediately after use.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Metalaxyl-M belongs to the phenylamides (PAs) group (FRAC code 4). In order to minimise the risk of resistance to phenylamide compounds, application of SL 567A should be made with due regard to the FRAC guidelines. SL 567A should be used on a preventive basis early in the season or during the period of active vegetative growth. It should not be used where curative or eradication action is required.

To reduce the development of resistant strains of downy mildew, SL 567A should be used as part of resistance management strategy. Incorporate other control methods including fungicides with a different mode of action in sequence or mixture.

For its foliar uses, SL 567A must always be used in tank mixture with another product recommended for control of the same target disease. The tank mix partner must contain a fungicide with a different mode of action and be applied at a dose that will give robust control. The number of phenylamide applications (FRAC 4 containing product) should be limited to two to four applications per crop and year, with a maximum of two consecutive applications. If applying consecutive phenylamide applications within a crop, the application interval should not exceed 14 days.

Where SL 567A has been applied directly to soil (e.g. carrot use), subsequent foliar applications of phenylamides must not be made to the same crop.

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



Alternatively, contact your supplier.