



syngenta

Reg. No. L5383 Act No. 36 of 1947 N-AR 1432 (Namibia)

A water dispersible granular fungicide for control of fungal diseases in crops as indicated.

GROUP 9 FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredient:  
cyprodinil (analinopyrimidine).. 500 g/kg

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**Hazard statement:**

Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements:**

**Response:** Collect spillage.

**Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**EMERGENCY TEL NO.:**  
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UN 3077

Registration holder  
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**1. WARNINGS:**

**Hazard statements:** Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

**Withholding period:** Minimum number of days between last application and harvest.

ALMONDS.....	60 days
BULB VEGETABLES (Onions and garlic).....	7 days
KIWI.....	3 days
NUT TREES.....	7 days
POME FRUIT (Apples).....	74 days
STONE FRUIT.....	2 days

**NOTE:** Compliance with these withholding periods will ensure that residues do not exceed local maximum residue limits (MRL), but the import tolerances of other countries might possibly be exceeded. If the crop to be treated is intended for export, consult the relevant importer or exporting body regarding the use of this product, MRL's and recommended withholding periods.

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
- Store in a cool dry place.
- Store away from food and feed.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- **Re-entry:** Do not enter treated area until spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the weed against the remedy concerned, as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation and the environment, or harm to people or animals or for lack of performance of the

remedy concerned due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions, that could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

**2. PRECAUTIONS:**

**Precautionary statements:** **Response:** Collect spillage.  
**Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

- Do not inhale dust or spray mist.
- Avoid skin contact.
- Wash with soap and water after use.
- Wash contaminated clothing after use.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while mixing or applying the product or before washing hands and face.
- Avoid drift of spray onto other crops, pastures, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
- Clean applicator after use. Dispose of rinsate where it will not contaminate crops, pastures, rivers, dams, and boreholes.
- Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three (3) times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10% of that of the container. Add the rinsate mixture to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.
- Prevent contamination of food, feed, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Do not use empty container for any other purpose.

**3. RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:**

Chemical name	
cyprodinil (ISO)	
Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	≥ 50 - < 70
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10	

cyprodinil (ISO) cont.	
Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	≥ 50 - < 70
Chemical name	
reaction product of naphthalene, butanol, sulfonated and neutralized by caustic soda	
Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	≥ 1 - < 3
disodium maleate	
Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	≥ 0,1 - < 1

#### 4. RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:

**CHORUS** is a group code 9 fungicide. Any fungus population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **CHORUS** and other group code 9 fungicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungus population if these fungicides are used repeatedly and exclusively in programs. These resistant fungi may not be controlled by **CHORUS** or any other group code 9 fungicides.

##### To delay fungicide resistance:

- Avoid exclusive repeated use of fungicides from the same fungicide group code. Alternate or tank mix with products from different fungicide group codes.
- Refer to individual product labels when alternating products or when using tank mixtures with products in fungicide group codes 7, 27, 28, 29, 30 and M.
- Integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into disease control programs.
- To control **apple scab** (*Venturia inaequalis*), analinopyrimidine (AP) solo products can be used to a maximum of four (4) times per season.
- **CHORUS** should always be used at the recommended dose rates to ensure good field performance and prevent misuse.
- Curative use always in conjunction with reliable scab warning systems.
- Concentrate the use of **CHORUS** to the period where it is most effective, e.g., in the early season with prevailing cool temperatures.

**For specific information on resistance management contact the registration holder of this product.**

#### 5. PRODUCT PROPERTIES:

**CHORUS** is a fungicide with systemic properties. The compound inhibits the synthesis of amino acids and does not affect the synthesis of ergosterol. The compound is translaminar and translocates acropetally with no basipetal movement.

**6. DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** Use only as indicated.

#### 6.1 Compatibility

The compatibility of **CHORUS** with other products may be influenced by the formulation of the products involved as well as the quality of the dilution water. Since the formulation of other products may change without the knowledge of Syngenta and the quality of water may vary from farm to farm, a physical compatibility test should always be carried out prior to application.

**Note:** Do not apply **CHORUS** in combination with mancozeb in a tank mixture for the curative control of **apple scab**.

#### 6.2 Mixing Instructions

If **CHORUS** is tank mixed with other products, add the products to the water in the spray tank in the following order: First **CHORUS**, second mixing partners. Ensure **CHORUS** is fully dispersed before introducing the partner products. If mixing partners are packed in water soluble bags, add first the water soluble bags and then **CHORUS**.

##### 6.2.1 Mistblower and air assisted sprayers

- Fill the spray tank one-third with water.
- Agitate continuously throughout mixing and application of spray mixture.
- Do not prepare **CHORUS** as a slurry in a bucket.
- Remove the filter at the top of the tank.
- Pour the required quantity of product directly into the tank as mentioned above.
- Fill the spray tank with the required volume of water.
- When filling the spray tank with water the filling hose should always be above water level in order to prevent suck back.

**Ensure thorough agitation of the mixture in the tank during mixing and spraying.**

#### 6.3 Application Timing

**CHORUS** should be applied as the first component in a preventative program. Commence **CHORUS** applications at green tip and apply at 7-day intervals until the end of flowering. Continue to apply a preventative program after flowering using an alternative fungicide such as mancozeb or captab (residual contact). Where contact fungicides are applied it may be advantageous to apply a suitable DMI (EBI) fungicide after an infection period as recommended.

#### 6.4 Application Rates

##### ALMONDS

Disease	Dosage
<b>Brown rot blossom blight</b> ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	350 - 700 g/ha
<b>Suppression</b> <b>Green fruit rot</b> ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	
<b>Remarks</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply <b>CHORUS</b> at 5 - 10% bloom. Additional applications at 50 - 100% bloom and petal fall may be necessary. For green fruit rot, apply <b>CHORUS</b> at</li> </ul>	

## ALMONDS cont.

<p>full bloom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suppression for almond diseases refers to erratic control from fair to good.</li> <li>• For broad spectrum disease control in tank mixture, apply <b>CHORUS</b> at a minimum rate of 370 ml/ha in tank mixture with other fungicides registered on almonds.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground or air.</li> <li>• An appropriate water volume that will ensure good coverage is essential for effective disease control.</li> <li>• DO NOT make more than two (2) applications by air.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply more than 2 100 g/ha per plot of land per year.</li> </ul>
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## BULB VEGETABLES

(Onion and garlic)

Disease	Dosage
<p><b>Botrytis leaf blight</b> (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p> <p><b>Purple blotch</b> (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)</p> <p><b>Suppression:</b></p> <p><b>Neck rot</b> (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p>	700 g/ha
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin application prior to/or at onset of disease and repeat application at 7 - 10-day intervals if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</li> <li>• For optimal effect on neck rot, apply at 7-day intervals with 700 g/ha.</li> <li>• Resistance management: After two (2) applications of <b>CHORUS</b>, alternate the next two (2) applications with a fungicide with another mode of action in a different chemical group.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground or air.</li> <li>• An appropriate water volume that will ensure good coverage is essential for effective disease control.</li> <li>• DO NOT make more than two (2) applications by air per season.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply more than 2 000 g/ha per plot of land per year.</li> </ul>	

## KIWI

Disease	Dosage
<p><b>Botrytis fruit rot</b> (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	700 g/ha
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make 1 - 2 applications at 7 - 10-day intervals prior to harvest to prevent post-harvest fruit rot.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground or air.</li> <li>• An appropriate water volume that will ensure good coverage is essential for effective disease control.</li> <li>• DO NOT make more than two (2) applications by air.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply more than 1 400 g/ha per plot of land per year.</li> </ul>	

## NUT TREES

(Pistachio, cashew, pecan, macadamia and hazelnut)

Disease	Dosage
<p><b>Alternaria</b> (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p><b>Botrytis fruit rot</b></p>	380 - 500 g/ha

## NUT TREES cont.

( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	380 - 500 g/ha
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the first application during early bloom and repeat applications at 14-day-intervals if conditions remain favourable for disease development.</li> <li>• Application may be made by ground or air.</li> <li>• An appropriate water volume that will ensure good coverage is essential for effective disease control.</li> <li>• DO NOT make more than two (2) applications by air.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply more than 1 400 g/ha per plot of land per year.</li> </ul>	

## POME FRUIT

(Apples)

Disease	Dosage
<p><b>Scab</b> (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)</p> <p><b>Powdery mildew</b> (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>)</p> <p><b>Dry eye rot</b> (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)</p>	30 g/100 ℓ water
<p><b>Remarks</b></p> <p><b>Preventive:</b> Apply from green tip at 7-day intervals to end of blossom.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not apply after blossom.</p> <p><b>Curative control of apple scab:</b> (See COMPATIBILITY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CHORUS</b> has excellent curative properties against <b>apple scab</b> if the applications are completed within 72 hours after the onset of infection. Alternatively, SCORE (L5132) plus mancozeb (refer to the SCORE label) may be applied curatively. Curative applications are only recommended when adequate and reliable disease prediction systems are followed.</li> <li>• If <b>CHORUS</b> is applied at a 7-day interval schedule for apple scab, <b>CHORUS</b> will have activity against powdery mildew as well. Where there is evidence of powdery mildew infection over the open cluster to pink period, the application of an approved powdery mildew fungicide with good curative activity is necessary.</li> <li>• For the control of dry eye rot, apply <b>CHORUS</b> during the blossom period only when weather conditions are conducive for disease development.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply <b>CHORUS</b> after 90% petal fall.</li> </ul>	

### High-volume:

The water volume to be applied per hectare should be calculated according to the tree row volume (TRV) formula:

$$\ell/\text{ha} = \frac{\text{tree height} \times \text{tree diameter} \times 937}{\text{row width}}$$

**TRV** is the water volume required when the trees are in full leaf. Use this water volume required per hectare to calculate the amount of **CHORUS** required per hectare at various growth stages of a tree during the season.

**The following water requirements per hectare are recommended according to the different growth stages**

**of a tree:**

Growth stage	% High-volume water requirement/ha
From green tip to $\pm$ 30 % blossom	<b>60%</b>
From $\pm$ full blossom to $\pm$ middle November	<b>80%</b>
From $\pm$ beginning of December	<b>100%</b>

**Low volume:**

When **CHORUS** is applied as a low volume spray ensure the correct amount of product as calculated for high volume is applied per hectare.

**STONE FRUIT**

(Apricot, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums and prunes)

Disease	Dosage
<b>Blossom blight</b> ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	30 g/100 l water
<b>Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the first application at early pink stage and repeat at 7 - 10-day intervals with a maximum of four (4) applications.</li> <li>• The 7-day interval is recommended when conditions are conducive to severe blossom blight infection and during periods of rapid tree growth.</li> <li>• Use alternative fungicides for the remainder of the season.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply <b>CHORUS</b> to sweet cherries as phytotoxicity may occur.</li> <li>• DO NOT apply <b>CHORUS</b> after 90% petal fall.</li> </ul>	

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