



Cayunis®

5 L e

GROUP 7 | 5 | 11 FUNGICIDES



For Professional use only

A fungicide for the control of foliar diseases in wheat, rye, triticale and barley.

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 75 g/L (7.36% w/w) bixafen, 150 g/L spiroxamine (15.18 % w/w) and 100 g/L (9.86% w/w) trifloxystrobin and N,N-Dimethyl decanamide.

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Safety Information

CAYUNIS

UFI: POT0-F0MJ-S001-A7N5

Contains 75 g/L (7.36% w/w) bixafen, 150 g/L spiroxamine (15.18 % w/w) and 100 g/L (9.86% w/w) trifloxystrobin and N,N-Dimethyl decanamide.



Danger

Harmful if inhaled.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

May cause harm to breast fed children.

May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Do not breathe gas/ mis/vapours/ spray.

Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER / doctor/ physician.

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

Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty 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 spiroxamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

PCS No. 06404

IE89742145a rA1



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from eyes immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

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).

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 8 m to surface water bodies.

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.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

Keep out of reach of children

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs

PROTECT FROM FROST



cayunisesds

To access the **Safety Data Sheet** for this product scan the code or use the link below:

www.bayercropscience.ie/sds/cayunis.pdf

or alternatively contact your supplier

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Cayunis is a mixture of a carboxamide, spiroketoalamine and a strobilurin fungicides recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on wheat, rye, triticale and barley.

RATE OF USE

Crop	Maximum individual/ total dose:	Maximum number of applications per crop	Latest time of application
Wheat, rye, triticale	1.0 litre product per hectare	Two per crop	Before grain milky ripe stage (BBCH 69)
Barley	1.0 litre product per hectare	Two per crop	Up to beginning of flowering (BBCH 61)

Other specific restrictions

The total number of foliar applications of products containing SDHI fungicides to any cereal crop must not exceed two.

Do not apply product prior to the beginning of stem elongation (BBCH30)

Method of application: Tractor mounted/trailed sprayer

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Cayunis in 150-400 litres per hectare water.

Apply as a medium spray quality.

CROPS

Cayunis may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye

RATE OF USE

Apply Cayunis at 1.0 litre per hectare.

The maximum number of treatments is two per crop.

APPLICATION

Water volume

Apply Cayunis in 100-400 litres water per hectare. The higher spray volumes are recommended where the crop is dense or disease pressure / risk is high to ensure good penetration to the lower leaves and stem bases. Disease control may be compromised by reducing water volumes, where good spray coverage is difficult to achieve.

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended.

Spray quality

Apply as a MEDIUM spray quality (as defined by BCPC).

Latest Permitted Timing

In barley Cayunis may be applied at any stage up to beginning of flowering. In wheat, rye and triticale before grain milky ripe stage.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Cayunis to the half-filled spray tank with the agitation system in operation and then fill to the required level. Continue agitation at all times during spraying and stoppages until the tank is completely empty. Spray immediately after mixing.

General

Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned with water and detergent after use, and filters and jets checked for damage and blockages.

Boom height should be adjusted to ensure even coverage of the crop, particularly at later growth stages. The correct height is one at which the spray from alternate nozzles meets just above the crop. In dense crops, at later growth stages, higher water volumes should be used.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

	Wheat	Triticale	Rye	Barley
Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>)	R	R		
Glume Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)	R			
Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	C	C	C	C
Yellow Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	C	C		
Brown Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>)	C			
Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i>)		C	C	
Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	C	C		
Rhynchosporium Leaf Blotch (<i>Rhynchosporium commune</i>)			MC	MC
Brown rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)				C
Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora terres</i>)				C
Ramularia leaf spot (<i>Ramularia collo-cygni</i>)				C
C = Control MC = Moderate control R = Reduction				

APPLICATION TIMING

Applications can be made from BBCH 30 onwards.

Septoria Leaf Blotch and Glume Blotch (*Zymoseptoria tritici* and *Phaeosphaeria nodorum*)

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Cayunis at full flag leaf emergence (GS 37) up to end of flowering (GS 69). Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Applications to upper leaves where *Z. tritici* symptoms are present are likely to be less effective.

Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)

Apply Cayunis at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Strains of barley powdery mildew resistant to QoI fungicides are common in Ireland. Where specific control of barley mildew is required, this should be achieved through a programme of measures, including products with recommendations for control of mildew that contain different active substances used in mixture or sequence.

Brown Rust (*Puccinia triticina*, *P. recondita* and *P. hordei*) and Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Apply Cayunis at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made 3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)

Apply Cayunis at the first signs of disease in spring or early summer. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium commune*)

Apply Cayunis in spring at the first signs of disease. For severe infections a second application may be necessary 3 weeks later.

Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)

Apply Cayunis at the first signs of disease in spring/early summer. For severe infections, a second application 3 weeks later will give most effective control when conditions remain favourable for disease development.

Ramularia (*Ramularia collo-cygni*)

Apply Cayunis at the first signs of disease. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective. Resistance strains of *Ramularia* may be present and if this appears then Cayunis may not control the pathogen.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Tank mixtures or alternation with fungicides having a different mode of action against the diseases present have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

No more than two applications of SDHI inhibitors must be applied to the same cereal crop.

Cayunis contains trifloxystrobin, a member of the QoI cross-resistance group. Cayunis should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. It should not be used where disease is already established. Use Cayunis 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.

Other specific restrictions as per FRAC guidelines: Apply QoI fungicide preventatively or as early as possible in the disease cycle. Do not rely on the curative potential of QoI fungicides. Apply QoI fungicides always in mixtures with cross-resistant fungicides to control cereal pathogens. At the rate chosen the respective partner(s) on its/their own has/have to provide effective disease control. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for rates. Apply SDHI fungicides always in mixtures. The mixture partner should provide satisfactory disease control when used alone on the target disease and must have a different mode of action. A maximum of 2 foliar applications of products(s) containing SDHIs can be applied to any cereal crop. Apply the SDHI fungicide preventatively or as early as possible in the disease cycle. Do not rely only on the curative potential of SDHI fungicides

CAUTION: The possible development of disease strains resistant to Cayunis cannot be excluded or predicted. Where such resistant strains occur, Cayunis is unlikely to give satisfactory control.