# ALTERITY™ 62.5 WG

FUNGICIDE

CONTAINS CYPRODINIL AND FLUDIOXONIL, THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS USED IN SWITCH® 62.5WG

## CONTROL DISEASES BEFORE THEY SPREAD

Protect valuable brassica, grape, vegetable, and strawberry crops from devastating diseases with Alterity™ 62.5 WG. With two powerful active ingredients, cyprodinil and fludioxonil, Alterity™ 62.5 WG controls black mold, Alternaria, leaf blight, powdery mildew, and other harmful diseases. This product targets diseases at multiple stages in the pathogen life cycle, halting diseases before they further infest your crop. Plus, you get the benefit of lasting control at low use rates. For disease control you can rely on use Alterity 62.5 WG.

### KEY BENEFITS

- Resistance management solution with dual modes of action
- Attacks diseases at multiple stages in the pathogen life cycle
- Excellent tank mix partner

### KEY USES

- Caneberries
- Grapes
- Lettuce
- Strawberries
- Tomatoes

### PRODUCT NOTES

**EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER**
91234-89

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT**
Cyprodinil 37.5%
Fludioxonil 25%

**FORMULATION**
Water dispersible granule

**FRAC NUMBER**
9, 12

**SIGNAL WORD**
Caution

**PACKAGE SIZE**
10 x 28 wt oz

**RESTRICTED USE**
No

ENGLISH LABEL SPANISH LABEL PORTFOLIO

BATTLE-TESTED CHEMISTRY

Bootstrapped and ready to serve, we deliver battle-tested chemistries and an experience like no other. Proud to be 100% American-owned, our mission is to help you every step of the way.

Atticus

# ALTERITY™ 62.5 WG

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. Use minimum ground spray volumes of 10 gal/A for field and vegetable crops and 50 gal/A for tree crops. For aerial application, see directions in the specific crop directions for use.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur. Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Calibrate sprayer before use. Use a pump with capacity to maintain the correct rated pressure for the nozzles selected. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension. Use a jet agitator, liquid sparge tube, or mechanical paddle for agitation. Do not air sparge. Use screens to prevent nozzles from clogging. Use 50-mesh or coarser screens placed after the tank and before the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturers' recommendations. For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers' and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Alterity 62.5 WG or other Group 9 and 12 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

## KEY DISEASES

Alternaria
Anthracnose
Basal rot
Black mold (suppression)
Blue mold
Botrytis
Botrytis Bunch rot
Botrytis fruit rot
Botrytis leaf blight
Cercospora leaf spot
Early blight
Fusarium blight
Gray mold
Green mold
Gummy stem blight
Mummy Berry
Neck rot (suppression)
Phomopsis
Powdery mildew
Purple blotch
Rhizoctonia rot
Root and crown anthracnose
Sclerotinia rot
Septoria leaf spot
Sour rot
Stemphylium leaf blight
White rot

*(Refer to product label for complete list)*

**ATTICUSLLC.COM**

*Refer to product label for complete application and mixing instructions.*



Atticus