The foundation for healthy trees, yields and profits in the citrus industry begins with minimizing diseases, insects and weeds. Syngenta is committed to keeping citrus trees healthy from establishment through full maturity so they can start strong, grow strong and yield strong.

With industry standards like Agri-Flex® miticide/insecticide, Ridomil Gold® SL and Quadris Top® fungicides and Gramoxone® SL 2.0 herbicide, citrus growers have a vast portfolio of products at their disposal to ensure maximum productivity. Additionally, Syngenta is constantly searching for new ways to improve and expand the existing citrus portfolio with a strong pipeline of solutions for grower needs.

Beyond product solutions, Syngenta industry support shows in areas like the AgriEdge Excelsior® program, Citrus Scout™ tool, Florida Citrus Summer Intern Program, university research support, and Phytophthora soil sampling and root mass sampling services. Through these programs and partnerships, Syngenta is helping address key citrus industry issues such as citrus greening, resistance management and water optimization.

As a leader in the citrus industry, Syngenta has invested in an experienced, knowledgeable and accessible sales force that works closely with grower associations. From planting to postharvest, Syngenta serves as a proud partner in the advancement, sustainability, profitability and success of the citrus industry.

Syngenta stands proudly behind the U.S. citrus industry and is committed to delivering innovative solutions for the future. For Syngenta, it’s not just about selling a product. It’s about growing and improving the citrus industry together, as a long-term value partner.
When choosing a disease management program, growers can rely on the Syngenta citrus fungicide portfolio to protect their production and profitability. From crop establishment to full-maturity, Syngenta offers several fungicide options to control the most damaging citrus diseases including: citrus foot rot, root rot, trunk canker and black spot.
Diseases Controlled

**Citrus Foot Rot:** One of the most serious *Phytophthora* diseases is foot rot. It results from an infection of the scion near the ground level, producing lesions that can eventually girdle the tree and cause tree death.

**Root Rot:** *Phytophthora* can infect the root cortex, causing a decay of fibrous roots. The cortex turns soft, becomes discolored and appears water soaked. This leaves the tree unable to take in nutrients and minerals. The result is reduction of fruit size and production, foliage loss and twig dieback.

**Trunk Canker:** Common when foot rot is present, the infection leads to lesions on the tree trunk. The lesions slowly spread around the circumference of the tree, girdling it.
FUNGICIDES

Diseases Controlled

**Gummosis:** Gummosis causes trees to have a bleeding appearance because sap oozes from small blisters in the tree bark. The bark eventually firms, dries and cracks off the tree and lesions spread around the trunk of the tree. This slowly girdles the tree. Tree death occurs when the lesion wraps completely around the trunk. Symptoms are increased during prolonged periods of rain.

**Brown Rot:** When *Phytophthora* infects fruit, it produces decay. The affected areas are light brown, leathery and not sunken in when compared to the surrounding rind. Most infected fruit will drop, but harvested fruit that is packed may spread the infection to other fruit in the container.

**Alternaria:** Alternaria affects a number of citrus species, mainly tangerines and tangelos, and occasionally grapefruit. In severe cases, this disease can result in extensive fruit and foliage drop. Infected leaves show necrosis in the veins and stems. Leaf lesions range from large necrotic blighted areas to small spots with a halo. Small, slightly depressed black spots appear on fruit. The disease is more severe on trees with lush shoot growth promoted by heavy fertilization, excessive irrigation and pruning.

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Diseases Controlled

**Citrus Scab:** Citrus scab affects the fruit, leaves and twigs of susceptible varieties of citrus, causing raised, conical lesions on citrus foliage and scab pustules on fruit. The disease can affect grapefruit and a number of other citrus species and varieties. Control is especially needed in fresh market and in processing operations where Temples are produced. In the Temple variety, citrus scab can reduce fruit size if infection is severe.

**Greasy Spot:** Greasy spot first appears as yellow mottle on the upper side of the leaf, with matching, slightly raised, pale orange to yellow-brown blisters on the lower surface. The infected leaf areas become darker brown or black and greasy in appearance. Leaves often drop prematurely, long before lesions become dark and greasy. Greasy spot is most severe on grapefruit, pineapple oranges, Hamlin oranges and tangelos, but must be considered for all citrus varieties whether grown for the fresh or processed markets. Greasy spot infection on fruit can be a significant issue on fresh market grapefruit where it causes a condition known as greasy spot rind blotch. This disease thrives in conditions of high relative humidity and high temperatures. Control of greasy spot is recommended in fresh market and processing citrus fruit operations.
Diseases Controlled

**Postbloom Fruit Drop:** Postbloom fruit drop develops directly on the surface of citrus blooms and buttons, and is spread by rain and irrigation to healthy flowers. The pathogen survives between bloom periods in weather-resistant appressoria structures on the surface of leaves, buttons and twigs.

**Citrus Black Spot:** Citrus black spot produces lesions on the fruit, making them unmarketable for fresh fruit. However, the fruit can still be utilized for processing. Applications to control citrus black spot should begin prior to citrus disease development and continue throughout the season on a 7- to 21-day interval following the resistance management guidelines.

**Melanose:** Melanose symptoms appear about one week after infection as small, brown, discrete, sunken spots, which later become raised and filled with reddish-brown gum. Pustules on leaves are first surrounded by a yellow halo. Diseased areas later re-green and form corky pustules. Pustules on fruit can become relatively large and can crack, forming a mudcake pattern. The disease severity is determined mostly by the amount of inoculum-bearing dead wood in the tree canopy and by the duration of wetting periods following rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Wet, rainy conditions are conducive for infection, especially when rain showers occur late in the day and fruit stays continuously wet on warm nights. Grapefruit is the most susceptible to melanose, but it can affect all citrus varieties.

All photos are the property of Syngenta unless otherwise noted.
Healthy trees begin with healthy roots. Ridomil Gold® SL fungicide controls citrus foot rot and root rot, caused by Phytophthora spp. The product moves systemically through citrus crops, providing up to 90 days of root protection. Also, the ability of Ridomil Gold SL to maintain root health and vigor helps slow down the effects of HLB. Additional fungi controlled include trunk canker, gummosis and brown rot.

KEY BENEFITS

- Fits into a season-long, soil-borne disease control program with flexible application methods
- Unsurpassed protection against soil-borne oomycete diseases
- Excellent crop protection due to hyper-systemic uptake and translocation properties
- Highly concentrated formulation allows reliable disease control at low use rates
Quadris Top® fungicide offers citrus growers reliable, sustainable and robust disease control for many important fungal citrus diseases such as Alternaria, citrus scab, greasy spot, melanose, postbloom fruit drop and citrus black spot. It is a combination of the strobilurin fungicide (Group 11), azoxystrobin, and the triazole fungicide (Group 3), difenoconazole. This mixture provides enhanced control of citrus diseases due to the additive activity of two fungicides with different modes of action.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Rapid uptake for quick rainfastness
- Active ingredients complement each other to deliver additive disease control and resistance management
- Economical, broad-spectrum disease activity for maximum ROI
- Fits easily into existing IPM programs with low use rates, application flexibility and low risk to beneficials
The Syngenta citrus insecticide portfolio offers growers many options to fight mites, leafminers, Asian citrus psyllids and other economically damaging insects. When faced with the threat of profit-robbing citrus insects, growers have several reliable Syngenta insecticide options to meet their insect management needs.
Insects Controlled

**Asian Citrus Psyllid:** Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) attacks new citrus leaf growth and, because of the salivary toxin that it injects, causes the new leaf tips to twist or burn back. ACP stunts young tree growth. Weak young trees aren’t able to absorb nutrients and water as efficiently and are more vulnerable to infection by other pests and pathogens than young trees not infested with ACP. In addition, the ACP vectors the bacteria that cause Huanglongbing (HLB). HLB causes the navel end of the fruit to remain green when mature. It also causes asymmetrical blotchy leaf mottling, abnormal shaping and small size. In addition, HLB causes the juice to be bitter, rendering the fruit unfit for market. HLB can kill a citrus tree within 3 to 5 years, and there is no known cure for the disease. The only option for post-infection control (i.e. prevention of spread) is tree removal.

**Citrus Leafminers:** Citrus leafminer larvae create mines, or shallow tunnels, in young citrus leaves when they feed on the plant. This causes the leaves to curl and look distorted. Leafminer infestations cause stunted growth in nurseries and new plantings, making it more difficult for young trees to absorb nutrients and water. Damage caused by leafminers also makes young trees more susceptible to infestations by other pests and infection by pathogens such as citrus bacterial canker. Trees older than four years tend to tolerate leafminers without any effect on tree growth or yield.

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Insects Controlled

**Citrus Rust Mites:** Citrus rust mites feed on green stems, leaves and fruit. The pest causes reduced grade and size and increased water loss and drop in citrus fruit. If it infects a fruit before maturity, it destroys epidermal cells, causing fruit shrinkage. After maturity, it causes the fruit’s upper cuticle to lose its glossy appearance and appear dull and bronze. Sometimes patchy yellow cells will appear as well. Citrus rust mite can also cause leaf distortion in the form of curling, crinkling of leaf tissue, burn and in some cases, leaf dieback.

**Spider Mites:** Spider mites feed by inserting piercing mouthparts into leaf surfaces (usually on the underside of leaves) and removing plant juices. Infestations usually begin on lower leaves. The mites can multiply rapidly and move to higher leaves. Leaves become spotted with patches of yellow, speckled, mottled, and/or brown, causing reduced photosynthesis and losses in yield. Infested leaves often look sandblasted, lose vigor, dry up, and die.

**Fire Ants:** Fire ants damage citrus plants in numerous ways. They strip bark and chew trunks of trees. This is especially damaging to young trees because it can cause girdling. Fire ants also protect phloem sap-sucking Homoptera (aphids, mealybugs, etc.) from their natural enemies so the ants can harvest their honeydew. The honeydew produced by these Homoptera pests also causes sticky citrus fruit and is a food source for sooty mold growth. Sooty mold can coat the leaves to the point that sunlight isn’t able to penetrate into the leaves. In some cases, this inhibits photosynthesis in the plant and causes stunted plant growth. Sooty mold can also cause early leaf drop due to premature aging.

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**Actara®** insecticide provides growers with a foliar option for citrus insect control. The active ingredient in Actara, thiamethoxam, has both contact and ingestion activity, so growers can count on Actara to provide broad-spectrum control of sucking and chewing insect pests, such as citrus leafminer, Fuller rose beetle₁, citricola scale and Asian citrus psyllid.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Quickly penetrates the leaf’s surface, and eliminates pests within 24 hours
- Establishes a reservoir of product within the leaf due to rapid trans-stemic movement, resulting in long residual control
- Excellent crop safety
- Labeled for use in non-bearing and bearing citrus trees

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Actara is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift onto blooming plants while bees are foraging adjacent to the treatment area.

₁Syngenta supports a FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation for the application of Actara for the control of Fuller rose beetle adults on citrus in Arizona and California at a rate of 5.5 oz./A.

Actara®, the Alliance Frame, the Purpose icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.
When faced with tough pests, citrus growers can look to Agri-Flex® miticide/insecticide for reliable protection. By utilizing robust rates of two proven active ingredients, Agri-Flex provides convenient, quality ‘trifecta’ insect protection against the three most damaging pests of citrus foliage and fruit – Asian citrus psyllid, citrus leafminer and citrus rust mite – and helps reduce psyllid vector transmission of citrus greening disease and entry points for citrus bacterial canker.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Easy on beneficial predators and parasites
- Flexible application methods and timing to fit any operation
- Formulated and packaged for grower convenience
- Modern aqueous suspension concentrate (SC) formulation – no volatile organic compound emissions
- Rapid rainfastness
- Great rotational product for resistance management
- Offers three modes of action when applied with a horticultural oil
- Harvest can begin just 7 days after application

©2013 Syngenta. **Important: Always read and follow label instructions. Some crop protection products may not be registered for sale or use in all states or counties. Please check with your local extension service to ensure registration status. Agri-Flex is a Restricted Use Pesticide.**

Agri-Flex is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift onto blooming plants while bees are foraging adjacent to the treatment area.

Agri-Flex®, the Alliance Frame, the Purpose icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.
**Agri-Mek® SC** miticide/insecticide sets the industry standard for reliable control of economically damaging pests in citrus, such as rust mites, leafminers and spider mites. A part of the next generation of abamectin products from Syngenta, Agri-Mek SC is more concentrated than the original formulation of Agri-Mek, offering more active ingredient per fluid ounce. In addition, an improved water-based formulation helps Agri-Mek SC provide the level of control growers have come to expect from Syngenta.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Rainfast with long residual control due to translaminar movement
- Concentrated formula reduces packaging for storage, handling and disposal benefits
- Rapidly absorbed into plant tissue to provide a reservoir of protection
- Improved handler, applicator and reentry PPE
- IPM compatible and does not cause secondary pest flare-ups
- Tank-mix compatible with the most commonly used crop protection products

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Agri-Mek SC is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift onto blooming plants while bees are foraging adjacent to the treatment area.

Agri-Mek®, the Alliance Frame, the Purpose icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.
When fire ants threaten to damage valuable citrus crops, growers need a highly-effective solution with long residual control. Clinch® ant bait meets those needs. Clinch kills ants slowly through ingestion, allowing worker ants time to spread the product throughout the colony. When the queen ingests Clinch, viable egg production ceases. With its powerful and reliable elimination of ants, Clinch gives growers peace of mind that their crop and bottom line are safe.
Platinum® is a second generation neonicotinoid insecticide that provides rapid, consistent, long-lasting control of damaging citrus insect pests, such as Asian citrus psyllid and citrus leafminers. Platinum offers flexible application methods to accommodate a grower’s preference or need.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Rapid uptake and excellent soil durability help to ensure long residual control
- Platinum is highly systemic
- Quickly transported to areas of new growth, ensuring maximum protection from Asian citrus psyllid and citrus leafminer
- Labeled for use in non-bearing and bearing citrus trees
**KEY BENEFITS**

- Consistently outperforms other materials for citrus leafminer control
- Excellent Asian citrus psyllid control
- Favorable MRL profile for export markets

With complementary dual modes of action and a convenient premix formulation, **Voliam Flexi®** insecticide gives citrus growers the long-lasting residual they need to control Asian citrus psyllid, citrus leafminers and other key sucking and chewing pests that threaten their trees.

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Voliam Flexi is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift onto blooming plants while bees are foraging adjacent to the treatment area.

Voliam Flexi®, the Alliance Frame, the Purpose icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.
Syngenta brings a proven and robust herbicide portfolio to the citrus market. Offering multiple modes of action with contact and residual activity, growers have multiple choices for reliable season-long weed control. The Syngenta herbicide portfolio provides:

- Broad control of troublesome grass, broadleaf weeds and vines
- Reduced fruit loss because of herbicide or mechanical injury
- Fewer opportunities for spreading plant pathogens such as citrus canker
- Lower equipment and labor costs
- Less damage to water furrows
- A balanced herbicide program to prevent the development of herbicide resistance and costly weed species shifts
Key Weeds Controlled

**Balsam Apple:** The balsam apple is a damaging weed for many citrus growers. The leaves of the weed are dark green and the lobes are less than three inches wide. A yellow fruit containing bright red seeds inside grows on this weed. The stem vines wrap around nearby objects and crops, including citrus plants.

**Honeyvine Milkweed:** Honeyvine milkweed is a perennial. Its leaves are smooth and heart-shaped. Its cotyledons are oval-shaped, its petioles are long and its flowers are small, green-white clusters. Its stems are twining and sometimes grow up to 10 feet in length.

**Spanishneedles:** Spanishneedles is a summer annual with yellow flowers that invades citrus plants. It can reach 5.5 feet in height. Stems below the cotyledons are maroon and square and cotyledons are green on the upper surface and maroon on the lower surface.
Gramoxone® SL 2.0 herbicide delivers outstanding contact, broad-spectrum control of even the most difficult weeds, such as Spanishneedles. With an alternative mode of action, Gramoxone SL 2.0 is the burndown solution for growers who need quality weed control that helps preserve the efficacy of glyphosate and other herbicides. Apply it solo for a fast, effective burndown, or use it with a tank-mix partner. Growers trust Gramoxone SL 2.0 to take down the toughest weeds in their citrus acres.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Fast-acting results in as little as 48 hours
- Excellent rotational partner to help preserve glyphosate efficacy and reduce the likelihood of resistance
- Provides effective control even in adverse weather conditions
- Rainfast upon drying for reliable control

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**Princep® 4L** is a liquid herbicide that provides control of balsam apple, among other weeds, in citrus. Its long-lasting grass and broadleaf weed control is heightened by its excellent crop safety benefits.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Tank-mix flexibility
- Excellent crop tolerance
Solicam® DF is a reliable pre-emergence herbicide for control of difficult grass and broadleaf weeds in citrus, such as balsam apple, honeyvine milkweed and Spanishneedles. In addition to its excellent weed control, Solicam DF is the industry standard for young tree safety, making it the ideal pre-emergence herbicide for use in young tree plantings with an active reset program.

KEY BENEFITS
- Reliable performance in all weather conditions
- Optimizes ROI for the grower
- Tank-mix flexibility
- Extended residual activity
**Touchdown HiTech®** is a trusted glyphosate herbicide that delivers down-to-the-roots weed control. For burndown weed control before, during or after planting, Touchdown HiTech delivers unbeatable performance, controlling a broad spectrum of annual and perennial weeds across a wide range of environmental and field conditions.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Most concentrated glyphosate product available
- Demonstrated effectiveness with more than 20 tank-mix partners
- Allows customization of adjuvants for maximum efficacy
Syngenta is committed to delivering the latest chemistries to ensure fruit preservation from field to market. The Syngenta postharvest citrus product portfolio provides growers with industry-leading solutions to many postharvest citrus issues, protecting growers’ investments and preserving their bottom lines.
Postharvest Diseases Controlled

**Blue Mold:** Blue mold, which is caused by the fungus *Penicillium italicum*, is a postharvest storage disease that primarily impacts cold storage citrus. The disease is spread via airborne spores that can enter fruit through injuries acquired during harvest and handling. The disease can also spread when infected fruit comes in contact with healthy fruit. Symptoms of blue mold include soft watery spots followed by the formation of blue spores, making the fruit unfit for market.

![Photo courtesy of University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Services Extension, Feb. 2011.](image)

**Green Mold:** Green mold is a postharvest disease caused by *Penicillium digitatum* that spreads via airborne spores and enters fruit through wounds. Like sour rot and blue mold, it produces a soft, damp spot on the fruit. This is followed by the formation of white mycelium on the lesion. Green spores then form in the center of the lesion. At full infection, the fruit is covered with green spores.

![Photo courtesy of Dr. James Adaskaveg, University of California.](image)

**Diplodia Stem-End Rot:** Caused by *Diplodia natalensis*, diplodia stem-end rot is a postharvest disease that spreads to fruit most frequently via waterborne spores produced in deadwood in tree canopies. Lesions develop on the stem-end, and spread down the side of the fruit to form brown tissue projections. The fungus then spreads throughout the fruit core, first causing decay at both ends of the fruit and then throughout the entire fruit. The disease causes the fruit to have a sour smell and turn black and eventually turns the fruit tissue into a wet, mushy mass.

![Photo courtesy of University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Services Extension, Feb. 2011.](image)

All photos are the property of Syngenta unless otherwise noted.
Postharvest Diseases Controlled

**Gray Mold:** Gray mold infects fruit through gray or brown airborne spores that require moisture to germinate. Conditions of excessive humidity and/or high postharvest fruit injury increase the likelihood that gray mold will occur. The disease spreads when infected fruit comes in contact with healthy fruit postharvest. Flowers infected with *Botrytis cinerea* can spread the disease postharvest if the flowers come in contact with the fruit surface or postharvest wounds. Gray mold causes pale, fuzzy growths that attack healthy plant tissue and at times, cause fruit death.

**Sour Rot:** Sour rot is caused by the fungus *Geotrichum citri-aureanti*. It infects citrus fruit through injuries, including those acquired postharvest. The disease spreads in postharvest packed containers when infected tissue comes in contact with uninfected fruit. Sour rot causes yellow, raised lesions that appear water-soaked. In high humidity, the lesions can display a layer of white or cream-colored mycelium. Sour rot eventually causes the fruit to deteriorate into a slimy, liquid-like mass.
Alumni® is a systemic fungicide that provides reliable postharvest control of blue mold, green mold and stem end rot in citrus. Growers can rely on Alumni to maintain postharvest citrus quality and profits.

KEY BENEFITS

- Reliable liquid thiabendazole formulation that saves time in mixing for drencher/flooder applications
Graduate A+® fungicide contains two important fungicide classes for the postharvest market: fludioxonil and azoxystrobin. This combination of two effective materials helps control resistant molds such as green mold, blue mold, diplodia stem-end rot and gray mold. Use Graduate A+ during storage and shipping to maximize citrus quality and profits.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Improves packer quality by effectively controlling decay
- Only postharvest fungicide that offers a higher level of resistance management capabilities
- Controls sporulation and “soilage” – this reduces the impact of any decay that does develop
- Flexible application methods for efficacy in flooders, storage and pack wax, tanks, drenchers and postharvest sprays
- Heat stable
Mentor® fungicide is the only postharvest fungicide that will control sour rot. Mentor also protects against green mold and blue mold. The product can be applied via a dip, drench, flood or spray application. Use Mentor during storage and shipping to maximize citrus return on investment.

**KEY BENEFITS**

- Flexible application methods
- Heat stable
- Only postharvest product that controls sour rot
## Citrus Pest Solutions Timing Chart

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**Fungicides:**
- Quadris Top®
- Ridomil Gold® SL
- Agri-Mek® SC
- Actara®
- Platinum®
- Platinum®
- Agri-Flex®
- Voliam Flexi®

**Insecticides:**
- Clinch®
- Clinch®
- Platinum®
- Platinum®
- Princep® 4L
- Princep® 4L
- Solicam® DF
- Gramoxone® SL 2.0
- Touchdown HiTech®

**Herbicides:**
- Graduate A+®
- Alumni®
- Mentor®

**Postharvest:**
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Actara, Agri-Flex, Agri-Mek SC, Platinum and Voliam Flexi are highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply these products or allow them to drift onto blooming plants while bees are foraging adjacent to the treatment area.

Syngenta supports a FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation for the application of Actara for the control of Fuller rose beetle adults on citrus in Arizona and California at a rate of 5.5 oz./A.

Solicam DF is not for sale, use or distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York.

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