

KENJA[®]

400SC FUNGICIDE

Get more berries to market this season.

Introducing KENJA[®] 400SC Fungicide: A new product from Summit Agro USA.

A group 7 fungicide, incorporating the newest SDHI technology, KENJA's chemistry is scientifically designed to:

- Attack *Botrytis*
- Deliver excellent *Sclerotinia* control
- Minimize SDHI resistance potential
- Maximize marketable yield

Already proven to provide in-season disease control of *Botrytis* in high value crops including strawberries, almonds, and grapes, a harvest day application of KENJA can add days to post-harvest strawberry shelf-life.

Contact Summit Agro for additional technical information at 919.653.4620.

KENJA 400SC Fungicide, a group 7 fungicide, fends off post-harvest gray mold in strawberries, and provides in-season control of *Sclerotinia* in lettuce and canola, as well as multiple diseases in almonds, berries and grapes. Active ingredient: Isfetamid. Distributed through Helena Chemical Company and Tenkoz member companies.

Always read and follow label directions.

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Registered crops and disease targets:



Strawberries

Gray mold
Powdery mildew
Anthracnose



Almonds

Brown rot blossom blight
Anthracnose
Gray mold
Suppression of Shot hole



Lettuce

Sclerotinia drop
(both pathogen species)



Canola

Sclerotinia stem rot

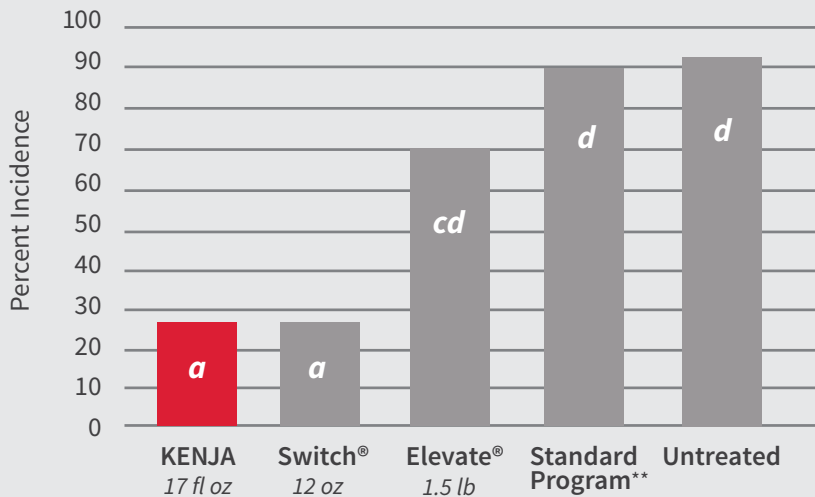


Grapes

Botrytis bunch rot
Powdery mildew
Anthracnose

2014 Post-Harvest Rating* on Gray Mold (*Botrytis*)

Chandler Variety Strawberries | Castle Hayne, NC | J.G. Driver



Field trials indicate that KENJA from Summit Agro USA reduces the incidence of gray mold in strawberries from about 90% (in a standard treatment program) to about 25%.

* Incidence was assessed on May 8 and May 29, 2014. The treatments were then rated after five to seven days.

** Standard program = Switch (2 apps), Pristine® (2 apps), Captan™ (1 app) and Captan + Topsin® (1 app)

Note: Poor performance indicative of possible resistance in plots.

Switch is a registered trademark of a Syngenta Group Company. Elevate is a registered trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC. Pristine is a registered trademark of BASF. Captan is a trademark of Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC. Topsin is a registered trademark of Nippon Soda Company, Ltd.

Source: ISK Biosciences

Applying KENJA

CROP	RATE (fl oz/A)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Almonds	13.5 to 17	Initiate applications for brown rot blossom blight when conditions are favorable for disease development and continue on a 7-14 day interval. Typically applications are started preventatively at pink bud and continued through petal fall. Initiate application for control of anthracnose, gray mold, and shot hole preventatively and continue as needed on a 7-14 day interval. If disease pressure is severe use the higher rate and shortest interval.
Strawberries	13.5 to 15.5	Initiate applications prior to disease development and continue on a 14-day interval. When disease pressure is high use the high rate.
Grapes	20 to 22	For use on all types of grapes (wine, table, raisin, and juice). For bunch rot make applications at critical timings for <i>Botrytis</i> control. Applications are typically made at early bloom, bunch closure, veraison and pre-harvest (at least 14 days apart). Apply with sufficient water to allow for penetration into the foliage to obtain complete coverage using 50 to 100 gallons of spray volume per acre. For powdery mildew and anthracnose begin fungicide applications preventatively and continue as needed on a 7 to 14-day interval. When disease pressure is severe use the higher rate and shorter interval.
Lettuce	12.3	On direct seeded lettuce make the first application after emergence, thinning or prior to onset of disease development. On transplanted lettuce make the first application immediately after transplanting or prior to the onset of disease development. Make a second application if conditions continue to favor disease development 14 days later
Rapeseed (Canola)	10.25 to 12	Initiate applications at 20 to 40% flowering (BBCH 62-64) or prior to disease development. Use the higher rates for extended disease control. A second application may be made if conditions continue to be favorable for disease development near the end of flowering (BBCH 67-69), at least 14 days later.