

Technical Bulletin #04:

Agrochemical General Information Sheet - Chlorothalonil

CHLOROTHALONIL: Fungicide

Registered trade names in Cambodia: Tanil 50SC

Formulation types: Suspension Concentrate (SC), Wet Powder (WP) and others

Chemical family: Chloronitrile

What is chlorothalonil?

Chlorothalonil is considered to be a broad spectrum, contact, or protectant fungicide with long residual activity. It is used to control many fungal diseases such as anthracnose (*Colletotrichum*) and leaf spots (*Septoria*, *Alternaria*) in a wide range of vegetable crops, peanuts, soybeans, potatoes, peppers, corn and fruits such as bananas, mangoes, and coconuts.

How it works? (Mode of Action)

Chlorothalonil attacks fungal cell at several sites, inhibiting various enzymes and other metabolic processes in fungi and disrupting spore germination.

Resistance:

Chlorothalonil is considered to be a low risk group without any signs of resistance developing to fungicides because of its multi-site activity. Do not exceed the maximum number of sprays per crop cycle listed on the label for your crop. There is no cross resistance between fungicides which have the same mode of action group like copper compounds, sulphur, mancozeb, maneb, thiram etc.

Human Hazards:	Environmental Fate:
Low acute toxicity	Bird (quail): non-toxic
High eye irritation	Fish (Trout): highly toxic
High skin irritation	Mammals (rabbit): slightly toxic
Probable human carcinogen	Bee (honey): relatively non-toxic
	Surface water: potential contamination from spray drift

First aid measure:

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call the Health Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. If skin is still irritated, contact the Health Center or doctor for advice.

Eye Contact: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or seek immediate attention by a doctor.

Ingestion: Call the Health Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have affected person sip a glass of water if they are able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Mitigation Measures:

- Protective clothing for applicators.
- Mix and clean chemical tanks in designated areas.
- Apply under favorable weather conditions.
- Do not use near open water sources.
- Chemical rotation.
- Correct implementation of IPM practices.



Chlorothalonil

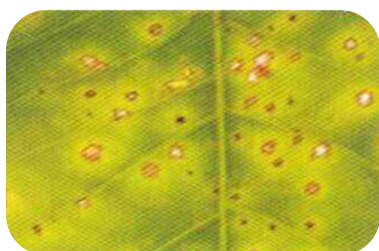
1. **Product Name:** Tanil 50SC



Yellow leaf spot



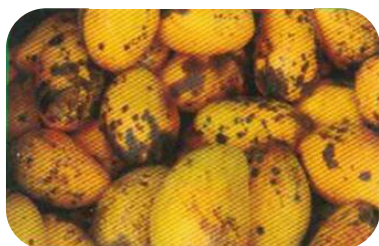
Downy mildew



Leaf spot



Leaf blotch



Fruit necrosis



Chili necrosis

- Target crop:** Tomato, cucumber, yard-long bean, salad, cabbage, chili, watermelon, peanut, corn, banana, mango, rubber, tobacco and other fruits.
- Target disease:** Fungal diseases like yellow leaf spot, leaf blotch, leaf spot, downy mildew, necrosis.
- Recommended rate:** 30-35ml/tank of 16 l is enough to spray 500 m².

Note:

- Apply to young leaf on the underneath side (in vegetative stage).
- It can be applied every 7-10 days if necessary.

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