



FUNGICIDE



ADAMA



# CHIEF® FUNGICIDE

Chief is a broad spectrum fungicide proven to reduce toxic spore counts protecting sheep and cattle from Facial Eczema.

## What is Facial Eczema (F.E)

- Facial Eczema is caused by ingestion of microscopic, toxic spores from *Pithomyces chartarum* fungus, which grows in the base of pasture swards
- The toxin sporidesmin damages liver and bile ducts in sheep and cattle
- Malfunctioning causes build up of unwanted toxins (phylloerythrin), which leads sensitivity to sunlight, poor growth rates, skin symptoms, and reduced milk production



## Active Ingredient

500 g/L Carbendazim

## Chemistry Groups

Group 1 Fungicide

## Packaging

- 5L
- 10L
- 20L

## Application Rate

- 300 mL/ha in 100 L/ha water
- Addition of an organosilicone or non-ionic surfactant is recommended to enhance efficacy

## Withholding

- Apply 7-10 days before stock will graze the paddock

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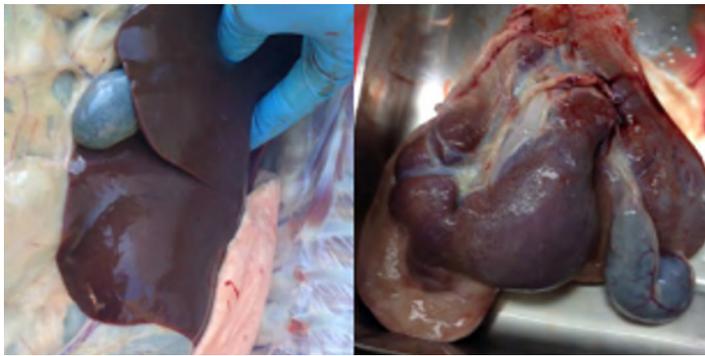
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## Symptom and Effects

- Symptoms will occur approximately 10 days following spore ingestion.
- Sub-clinical effects can reduce milk production by up to 50%
- Affects lambing – up to 12% more barren ewes; decrease in ewes carrying multiple lambs; increase death rates and lower productivity in ewes in subsequent lambs (up to 25% in a lifetime)
- Stock seek shade and can be restless at milking
- Physical skin symptoms showing up on the face and ears of sheep and udder and breech of cattle



Healthy liver & Damaged liver

Photos from "Facing up to Facial Eczema", Beef + Lamb NZ, 2019

## Other Prevention measures

Using two or three measures with Chief Fungicide is a recommended prevention strategy:

- Protect animals with Zinc (e.g. zinc oxide drenches, slow-release capsules or Zinc sulfate in drinking water)
- Breeding for FE tolerance
- Use of alternative crops including chicory, brassicas or tall fescue pastures that have a low FE risk.

## Treating pastures with CHIEF

- 300 mL/ha in 100 L/ha water
- Addition of an organosilicone or non-ionic surfactant is recommended to enhance efficacy
- Apply before spore levels rise, when counts get to 20,000 – 25,000
- Early application ensures spore levels are kept under control
- Treat pastures at least 7 days prior to grazing for best results

### Use alternative cultivars for grazing

- Chicory, red and white clover and tall fescue cultivars are found to have lowest spore count, but only safe if free of weed grasses

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## Quick Tips

*Apply Chief early when spore counts get to 20,000-25,000 ensures spore levels are kept under control.*