

2019 SUPPLEMENT

Publication 812 Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019

This supplement contains updates to pesticides registered as of January 2019. For complete information, please refer to the full edition of Publication 812, *Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019*, released in June 2018.

This supplement includes information on:

LABEL CHANGES/ADDITIONS

Fortenza — addition of seedcorn maggot (<i>Delia platura</i>), grubs — European chafer (<i>Amphimallon majale</i>) and June beetle (<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp.) and wireworms for soybeans.	pages 5, 17
Lumiderm — addition of soybean aphid (<i>Aphis glycines</i>) and bean leaf beetle (<i>Certoma trifurcate</i>) for soybeans.	pages 5, 17, 19
Acapela — addition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>), rust (leaf — <i>Puccinia triticina</i>) and tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) for wheat. • barley net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>), scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) and septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) for barley. • septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>), scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) and leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>recondita</i>) for rye. 	pages 9, 12, 14
Rancona Pinnacle — addition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pythium damping-off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.), rhizoctonia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) for wheat. • rhizoctonia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) for barley. • aspergillus (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.), common root rot (<i>Cochliobolus</i>) (SUPPRESSION ONLY), rhizoctonia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), pythium damping-off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) for oats. • seedling blight (<i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Fusarium</i> spp.) and pythium damping-off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) for rye. 	pages 8, 11, 13, 14
Rate change to 325 mL/100 kg seed for pythium, false loose smut (<i>Ustilago nigra</i>), <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Aspergillus</i> spp., and barley leaf stripe in barley	
Vibrance Maxx RFC — addition of white mould (seed borne) in soybeans.	page 6
VitaFlo 280 — addition of aspergillus for oats. Note: For use in commercial and seed treatment facilities only. Do not graze feed livestock on treated areas for 60 days after planting.	page 13

NEW PRODUCTS

Citadel 480 EC — for black cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*) in corn and tarnished plant bug and lygus bug (*Lygus* spp.) in canola. pages 3, 16, 18, 19

Sharphos Insecticide — for black cutworm (*Agrotis ipsilon*) in corn and tarnished plant bug and lygus bug (*Lygus* spp.) in canola. pages 3, 16, 18, 19

Azoshy 250 SC — pages 4, 7, 15, 16, 18

- common rust (*Puccinia sorghi* and *Puccinia polysora*) for corn.
- powdery mildew (*Microsphaera diffusa*) and Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) for soybeans.
- Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) for edible dry beans.
- blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) and sclerotinia stem rot (white mould) (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) for canola.

Fungtion SC — pages 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18

- northern corn leaf blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*), southern corn leaf blight (*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*) and grey leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*) for corn.
- powdery mildew (*Microsphaera diffusa*), Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) and frogeye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojae*) for soybeans.
- septoria leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*), tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) and stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) for wheat.
- barley net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*), scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), septoria leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*) and rust (leaf — *Puccinia hordei*, stem — *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) for barley.
- Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) for dry edible beans.
- blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) for canola.

Lumisena — for phytophthora root rot for soybeans. pages 6, 17

Pivot 418 EC — same as Tilt 250 E in Publication 812 (2018–2019)

Propi Super 25 EC — pages 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18

- common rust (*Puccinia sorghi* and *Puccinia polysora*), northern corn leaf blight (*Setosphaeria turcica*), southern corn leaf blight (*Cochliobolus heterostrophus*) and grey leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis*) for corn.
- powdery mildew (*Microsphaera diffusa*), Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) and frogeye leaf spot (*Cercospora sojae*) for soybeans.
- septoria leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), rust (leaf — *Puccinia triticina*), tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) and stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) for wheat.
- barley net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*), spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), septoria leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*), rust (leaf — *Puccinia hordei*, stem — *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) and powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) for barley.
- crown (leaf) rust (*Puccinia coronata* var. *avenae*), septoria leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*) and septoria leaf blotch (*Stagonospora avenae* f. sp. *avenaria* (*Septoria avenae*)) for oats.
- Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) for dry edible beans.
- blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) for canola.

Rancona Trio — pages 8, 11, 13, 14, 17

- seed-borne, seed rot and seedling blight (*Fusarium* spp.), penicillium (*Penicillium* spp.) and aspergillus seed rot (*Aspergillus* spp.), loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*), common bunt (*Tilletia tritici* and *Tilletia laevis*) — seed and soil-borne common bunt, common root rot (common blight) (*Cochliobolus sativus*) (SUPPRESSION ONLY), fusarium crown and foot rot (*Fusarium graminearum*, *F. culmorum*, *F. pseudograminearum*) (SUPPRESSION ONLY), pythium damping-off (*Pythium* spp.), rhizoctonia (*Rhizoctonia solani*) in wheat.
- seed rot and seedling blight, rhizoctonia (*Rhizoctonia solani*), common seedling blight (*Cochliobolus sativus*), covered smut (common bunt) (*Ustilago hordei*), true loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*), pythium (*Pythium* spp.), false loose smut (*Ustilago nigra*), *Fusarium* spp. (seed and soil borne, damping off and seedling blight), aspergillus, barley leaf stripe (*Pyrenophora graminea*) in barley.
- seed rot and seedling blight (*Pyrenophora avenae*, *Fusarium* spp. and others), covered smut (common bunt) (*Ustilago kolleri*), loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*), aspergillus (*Aspergillus* spp.), common root rot (*Cochliobolus*) (SUPPRESSION ONLY), rhizoctonia (*Rhizoctonia solani*), pythium damping-off (*Pythium* spp.) in oats.
- seedling blight (*Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., *Fusarium* spp.), pythium damping-off (*Pythium* spp.) in rye.

Rancona V RS — seed rot and seedling blight (*Alternaria*, *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* spp.) and blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) in canola and mustard. pages 16, 17

Vitaflo SP — same as Vitaflo 280 in Publication 812 (2018–2019)

APPENDIX A. MANUFACTURERS OF PESTICIDES LISTED IN PUBLICATION 812

Sharda, Production Agriscience Canada Company and Arysta. pages 18, 20

1. Corn (Field and Seed)

CORN INSECTS

Control Options for Corn Insects (Publication 812, pages 5–7)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
BLACK CUTWORM (<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>) – Table 1–3					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	chlorpyrifos	Citadel 480 EC	1.2–2.4 L/ha (480–960 mL/acre)	70	Apply at seedling stage only. For best results, apply in the evening. Maximum 1 application/yr. 24-hr restricted entry interval. Toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment, drift or residues on blooming plants. DO NOT use on flowering crops or weeds. DO NOT apply this product or allow it to drift to flowering crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Applicators should inform local beekeepers prior to application if hives are in adjacent fields.
		Sharphos Insecticide			

Field and Seed Corn

All seed corn should be treated with a fungicide seed treatment to prevent early-season preemergence and postemergent damping-off. This will help reduce seed decay and seedling blights. Corn seedling diseases are prevalent under cool wet conditions that keep the soil temperatures below 13°C. Low-lying or poorly drained areas of the field are often the first to show disease problems. Seed rots and seedling blights are more severe in no-till or reduced-tillage fields since heavy residue will keep soil cooler and wetter longer than in conventional fields. Damping-off will occur in conventional fields when the crop is planted early in conditions that favour disease development or when environmental conditions cause slow germination. Other factors that delay germination and emergence, such as compaction, crusting, deep planting, etc., can also result in a poor stand. Plant vigour is often reduced in those plants that do survive.

CORN DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases in Field and Seed Corn (Publication 812, pages 24–33)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
COMMON RUST (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i> and <i>Puccinia polysora</i>) – Table 1–14					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin	Azoshy 250 SC	453 mL/ha (183 mL/acre)	7	Ground and aerial application. Apply prior to disease development. Second application may be made 7–14 days later. Maximum 2 applications/yr. Do not re-enter treated area until residues have dried.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	14	Ground and aerial application. Apply when rust pustules first appear. Under severe disease pressure, a second application 14 days later may be necessary,
NORTHERN CORN LEAF BLIGHT (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>) — Table 1–16					
SOUTHERN CORN LEAF BLIGHT (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>) — Table 1–18					
GREY LEAF SPOT (<i>Cercospora zae-maydis</i>) — Table 1–19					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	0.75–1.0 L/ha (303–404 mL/acre)	30	Ground and aerial application. Apply when disease first appears, followed by a second application 14 days after, if environmental conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not apply to field corn or field corn grown for seed after brown silk. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	14	Ground and aerial application. Apply when disease first appears, followed by a second application 14 days after, if environmental conditions are favourable for disease development. Do not apply to seed corn after brown silk. Maximum 2 applications/yr.

2. Soybeans

SOYBEAN INSECTS

Control Options for Insects in Soybeans (Publication 812, pages 37–46)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	Comments
SEEDCORN MAGGOT (<i>Delia platura</i>) — Table 2–1				
GRUBS — EUROPEAN CHAFER (<i>Amphimallon majale</i>), JAPANESE BEETLE (<i>Popillia japonica</i>) and JUNE BEETLE (<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp.) — Table 2–5				
Seed Treatment				
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	cyantraniliprole	Fortenza	41.5–83 mL/100 kg seed (25–50 g/100 kg seed)	This product contains no colourant. An appropriate colourant must be added when this product is applied. Do not apply any subsequent application of a Group 28 insecticide (e.g., in furrow, soil or foliar application) following Fortenza seed treatment.
SOYBEAN APHID (<i>Aphis glycines</i>) — Table 2–2				
BEAN LEAF BEETLE (<i>Certoma trifurcate</i>) — Table 2–3				
Seed Treatment				
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	cyantraniliprole	Lumiderm	0.075–0.200 mg ai/seed	This product contains no colourant. An appropriate colourant must be added when this product is applied. For use in commercial seed treatment facilities using a closed transfer system only. DO NOT use open transfer systems. On-farm seed treatment is permitted for soybean only. Open transfer is permitted for the on-farm treatment of soybeans only. Do not apply any subsequent application of a Group 28 Insecticide (e.g., in furrow, soil or foliar application) following Lumiderm seed treatment.
WIREWORMS (<i>Limonius</i> spp. and others) — Table 2–4				
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	cyantraniliprole	Fortenza	83 mL/100 kg seed (50 g/100 kg seed)	This product contains no colourant. An appropriate colourant must be added when this product is applied. Do not apply any subsequent application of a Group 28 insecticide (e.g., in furrow, soil or foliar application) following Fortenza seed treatment.

SOYBEAN DISEASES

Control Options for Soybean Diseases (Publication 812, pages 53–67)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	PHI	Rate	Comments
PHYTOPHTHORA ROOT ROT (<i>Phytophthora sojae</i>) — Table 2–9					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	oxathiapiprolin	Lumisena	N/A	0.012–0.024 mg ai/seed (8.4–16.8 mL product/ 140,000 seeds)	For use in commercial seed treatment facilities only. For use by commercial treaters (facilities) with closed transfer systems only. Closed transfer includes closed mixing, loading, calibrating and closed treatment equipment. No open transfer of Lumisena fungicide seed treatment is permitted.
WHITE MOULD (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotinia</i>) seed-borne — Table 2–14					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	metalaxyl-M + sedaxane + fludioxonil	Vibrance Maxx RFC	N/A	100 mL/100 kg seed	For commercial and on-farm treating. Compatible with <i>Rhizobium</i> -based inoculants. Check with inoculant manufacturers for details prior to use. Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 45 days after planting.

SOYBEAN DISEASES

Control Options for Soybean Diseases (Publication 812, pages 53–67)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	PHI	Rate	Comments
POWDERY MILDEW (<i>Microspheera diffusa</i>) — Table 2–15					
ASIAN SOYBEAN RUST (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) — Table 2–16					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin	Azoshy 250 SC	15	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	Ground and aerial application. See label for resistance management strategy. Maximum 2 applications/yr. Re-entry possible once residues have dried.
	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	30	0.75–1.0 L/ha (303–404 mL/acre)	Ground and aerial application. First application should be made at the first sign of disease, followed by a second application 14 days after the first application, if environmental conditions are favourable for disease development. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. See label for resistance management strategy. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25EC	30	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	Ground and aerial application. First application should be made at the first sign of disease, followed by a second application 14 days after the first application, if environmental conditions are favourable for disease development. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. See label for resistance management strategy. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
FROGEYE LEAF SPOT (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) — Table 2–17					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	30	1.0–1.5 L/ha (404–600 mL/acre)	Susceptible varieties are most prone to the disease. Scout for disease and make the first application at growth stage R3 (early pod set) and 14 days later, at approximately growth stage R5, if needed.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25EC	30	500–760 mL/ha (200–308 mL/acre)	Ground application only. Apply when disease symptoms first appear. Under severe disease pressure, make a second application 14 days after. Harvested soybean seed should not be used for human food or animal feed.

4. Cereals

WHEAT DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 85–114)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEED-BORNE, SEED ROT and SEEDLING BLIGHT (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) — Table 4–6					
PENICILLIUM (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) and ASPERGILLUS SEED ROT (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.) — Table 4–9					
LOOSE SMUT (<i>Ustilago tritici</i>) — Table 4–10					
COMMON BUNT (<i>Tilletia tritici</i> and <i>Tilletia laevis</i>) — SEED and SOIL-BORNE COMMON BUNT — Table 4–12					
COMMON ROOT ROT (COMMON BLIGHT) (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) — Table 4–7 (SUPPRESSION ONLY)					
FUSARIUM CROWN and FOOT ROT (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>, <i>F. culmorum</i>, <i>F. pseudograminearum</i>) — Table 4–11 (SUPPRESSION ONLY)					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
PYTHIUM DAMPING-OFF (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) — Table 4–8					
RHIZOCTONIA (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) — Table 4–11					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
	ipconazole + metalaxyl	Rancona Pinnacle	325 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 30 days after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.

WHEAT DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 85–114)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) — Table 4–14					
TAN SPOT (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) — Table 4–17					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	0.5–1.0 L/ha (200–400 mL/acre)	Do not apply at boot stage and beyond.	For commercial and on-farm treating. Apply once up to boot stage. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. Ground and aerial application. Do not apply at boot stage (Zadok's 47) and beyond. Maximum 1 application/yr. Do not harvest for forage. 12-hr restricted entry interval. Apply in at least 45 L/ha water by air or 100 L/ha by ground.
	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.22–0.29 L/ha (89–117 mL/acre)	Do not apply at boot stage and beyond.	Ground and aerial application. Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of a strobilurin fungicide, such as Acapela before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Maximum seasonal use rate is 2.64 L/ha. Maximum 2 applications/yr. 12-hr re-entry period.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25EC	250–500 mL/ha (100–200 mL/acre)	45	Ground and aerial application. For early-season disease suppression, use the lower rate at Zadok's 12–23 (as early as the two-leaf stage). Use the high rate for fields with a history of disease pressure. For later-season application, apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Apply only the high rate from Zadok's 29–55. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
RUST (LEAF — <i>Puccinia triticina</i>) — Table 4–16					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.22–0.29 L/ha (89–117 mL/acre)	Do not apply at boot stage and beyond.	Ground and aerial application. Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7–14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of a strobilurin fungicide, such as Acapela before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Maximum seasonal use rate is 2.64 L/ha. Maximum 2 applications/yr. 12-hr re-entry period.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	250–500 mL/ha (100–200 mL/acre)	45	Ground and aerial application. For early-season disease suppression, use the lower rate at Zadok's 12–23 (as early as the two-leaf stage). Use the high rate for fields with a history of disease pressure. For later-season application, apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Apply only the high rate from Zadok's 29–55. Maximum 2 applications/yr.

WHEAT DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 85–114)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
POWDERY MILDEW (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) — Table 4–15					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	250–500 mL/ha (100–200 mL/acre)	45	Ground and aerial application. For early-season disease suppression, use the lower rate at Zadok's 12–23 (as early as the two-leaf stage). Use the high rate for fields with a history of disease pressure. For later-season application, apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Apply only the high rate from Zadok's 29–55. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
STRIPE RUST (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) — Table 4–20					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	0.5–1.0 L/ha (200–400 mL/acre)	Do not apply at boot stage and beyond.	For commercial and on-farm treating. Apply once up to boot stage. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. Ground and aerial application. Do not apply at boot stage (Zadok's 47) and beyond. Maximum 1 application/yr. Do not harvest for forage. 12-hr restricted entry interval. Apply in at least 45 L/ha water by air or 100 L/ha by ground.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	250–500 mL/ha (100–200 mL/acre)	45	Ground and aerial application. For early-season disease suppression, use the lower rate at Zadok's 12–23 (as early as the two-leaf stage). Use the high rate for fields with a history of disease pressure. For later-season application, apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Apply only the high rate from Zadok's 29–55. Maximum 2 applications/yr.

BARLEY DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 115–141)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEED ROT and SEEDLING BLIGHT — Table 4–21					
COMMON SEEDLING BLIGHT (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) — Table 4–22					
COVERED SMUT (COMMON BUNT) (<i>Ustilago hordei</i>) — Table 4–23					
TRUE LOOSE SMUT (<i>Ustilago nuda</i>) — Table 4–24					
PYTHIUM (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) — Table 4–25					
FALSE LOOSE SMUT (<i>Ustilago nigra</i>) — Table 4–26					
FUSARIUM spp. (seed and soil borne, damping off and seedling blight) — Table 4–27					
ASPERGILLUS — Table 4–28					
BARLEY LEAF STRIPE (<i>Pyrenophora graminea</i>) — Table 4–29					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
RHIZOCTONIA (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) — Table 4–22					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
	ipconazole + metalaxyl	Rancona Pinnacle	325 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 30 days after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.

BARLEY DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 115–141)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
BARLEY NET BLOTCH (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>) — Table 4–30					
SCALD (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) — Table 4–32					
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) — Table 4–33					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	750 mL/ha (305 mL/acre)		Do not apply at boot stage and beyond. For commercial and on-farm treating. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. Ground and aerial application. Do not apply at boot stage and beyond. Maximum 1 application/yr. Do not harvest for forage. 12-hr restricted entry interval. Apply in at least 45 L/ha water by air or 100 L/ha by ground.
	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.29 L/ha (117 mL/acre)		Do not apply at boot stage and beyond. Ground and aerial application. Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7–14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of a strobilurin fungicide, such as Acapela before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not apply early-season rate after flowering (Feekes 10.5.1 or Zadoks 60). Maximum seasonal use rate is 2.64 L/ha. Maximum 2 applications/yr. 12-hr re-entry period.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	45	For use in spring barley only. Ground and aerial application. Apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Maximum 2 applications/yr.
SPOT BLOTCH (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) — Table 4–31					
POWDERY MILDEW (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) — Table 4–36					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	45	For use in spring barley only. Ground and aerial application. Apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Maximum 2 applications/yr.
RUST (LEAF — <i>Puccinia hordei</i>, STEM — <i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i>) — Table 4–34					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	750 mL/ha (305 mL/acre)		Do not apply at boot stage and beyond. Ground and aerial application. Do not apply at boot stage and beyond. Maximum 1 application/yr. Do not harvest for forage. 12-hr restricted entry interval. Apply in at least 45 L/ha water by air or 100 L/ha by ground.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	45	For use in spring barley only. Ground and aerial application. Apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half-emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Maximum 2 applications/yr.

OAT DISEASE

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 143–153)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days) N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEED ROT and SEEDLING BLIGHT (<i>Pyrenopora avenae</i>, <i>Fusarium</i> spp. and others) — Table 4–38					
COVERED SMUT (COMMON BUNT) (<i>Ustilago kollerii</i>), LOOSE SMUT (<i>Ustilago avenae</i>) — Table 4–39					
ASPERGILLUS (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.) — Table 4–39					
COMMON ROOT ROT (<i>Cochliobolus</i>) — Table 4–40 (SUPPRESSION ONLY)					
RHIZOCTONIA (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) — Table 4–40					
PYTHIUM DAMPING-OFF (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) — Table 4–40					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus and specific causal agents controlled.
COVERED SMUT (COMMON BUNT) (<i>Ustilago kollerii</i>), LOOSE SMUT (<i>Ustilago avenae</i>) — Table 4–39					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	carbathiin + thiram	Vitaflo 280	230–330 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For use in commercial and seed treatment facilities only. Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas for 6 weeks after planting.
ASPERGILLUS (<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.) — Table 4–39					
COMMON ROOT ROT (<i>Cochliobolus</i>) — Table 4–40 (SUPPRESSION ONLY)					
RHIZOCTONIA (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) — Table 4–40					
PYTHIUM DAMPING-OFF (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) — Table 4–40					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + metalaxyl	Rancona Pinnacle	325 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 30 days after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
CROWN (LEAF) RUST (<i>Puccinia coronata</i> var. <i>avenae</i>) — Table 4–41					
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) and SEPTORIA LEAF BLOTCH (<i>Stagonospora avenae</i> f. sp. <i>avenaria</i> (<i>Septoria avenae</i>)) — Table 4–42					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	45	For use in spring barley only. Ground and aerial application. Apply at early signs of disease from the beginning of stem elongation (Zadok's 29–37). If conditions favourable to disease continue, apply again, if necessary, before head is half-emerged (Zadok's 49–55). Maximum 2 applications/yr.

RYE DISEASE

Control Options for Diseases (Publication 812, pages 154–157)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEEDLING BLIGHT (<i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., <i>Fusarium</i> spp.) — Table 4–43					
PYTHIUM DAMPING-OFF (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) — Table 4–43					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	Rancona Trio	300 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 6 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
	ipconazole + metalaxyl	Rancona Pinnacle	325 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 30 days after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
SEPTORIA LEAF SPOT (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) — A new table will be added to the next edition of Publication 812.					
SCALD (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) — A new table will be added to the next edition of Publication 812.					
LEAF RUST (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>recondita</i>) — Table 4–44					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	picoxystrobin	Acapela	0.29 L/ha (117 mL/acre)	Do not apply at boot stage and beyond.	Ground and aerial application. Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7–14-day interval. Use higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of a strobilurin fungicide, such as Acapela before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not apply early-season rate after flowering (Feekes 10.5.1 or Zadoks 60). Maximum seasonal use rate is 2.64 L/ha. Maximum 2 applications/yr. 12-hr re-entry period.

5. Dry Edible Beans

DRY EDIBLE BEAN DISEASES

Control Options for Disease in Dry Edible Beans (Publication 812, pages 171–173)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
ASIAN SOYBEAN RUST (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>) — Table 5-9					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin	Azoshy 250 SC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	15	Ground and aerial application. Apply 1st application at early flower or when disease first appears. If necessary, re-apply 10–14 days later, if disease persists. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	1.0–1.5 L/ha (400–600 mL/acre)	30	Ground and aerial application. Make the first application at the first sign of disease. Apply the high rate only under conditions of high disease pressures. A second application at a 14-day interval may be needed if disease persists. Good spray coverage and canopy penetration are important for best results. Apply in a minimum of 45 L of water/ha for ground application. See label for resistance management strategy. Maximum 2 applications/yr.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500–750 mL/ha (200–300 mL/acre)	30	Ground and aerial application. Make first application at the first sign of disease, followed by a second application 14 days after the first application, if environmental conditions continue to be favourable for disease development. See label for resistance management strategy. Maximum 2 applications/yr.

6. Canola and Mustard

CANOLA AND MUSTARD INSECTS

Control Options for Insects in Canola and Mustard (Publication 812, pages 183–184)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
TARNISHED PLANT BUG (<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>) and LYGUS BUG (<i>Lygus</i> spp.) — Table 6–2					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	chlorpyrifos	Citadel 480 EC	0.5–1.0 L/ha (200–400 mL/acre)	21	Ground and aerial application. Apply 50–200 L/ha water for ground application equipment, or 10–30 L/ha water for aerial application. Use the higher rate of dilution when infestations are heavy and when the foliage is dense. Spray in the evening to reduce harm to pollinators. Do not apply more than once per season. Do not enter treated fields until 1 day after application.
		Sharphos Insecticide			

CANOLA AND MUSTARD DISEASES

Control Options for Diseases in Canola and Mustard (Publication 812, pages 185–188)

LEGEND: PHI = Pre-harvest Interval (in days)

N/A = not applicable

Integrated Pest Management Options	Active Ingredient	Trade Name	Rate	PHI	Comments
SEED ROT and SEEDLING BLIGHT (<i>Alternaria</i>, <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.) — Table 6–3					
BLACKLEG (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) — Table 6–4					
Seed Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	ipconazole + carbathiin	Rancona V RS	800 mL/100 kg seed	N/A	For commercial and on-farm treatment. Do not graze or cut for forage within 4 weeks after planting. Read label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus.
BLACKLEG (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) — Table 6–4					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin	Azoshy 250 SC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	30	For use in canola only. Apply at 2–6-leaf stage. See label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus. Plant-back interval of 30 days for broadleaf and root crops, and 45 days for cereals required.
	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	Fungtion SC	1.0 L/ha (404 mL/acre)	30	Ground and aerial application. Apply during the rosette stage between second true leaf and bolting. Maximum 1 application/yr. 12-hr restricted entry interval. Apply a minimum of 100 L of water/ha for ground application and 45 L of water/ha for aerial application.
	propiconazole	Propi Super 25 EC	500–750 mL/ha (200–300 mL/acre)	60	For use in canola only. Ground and aerial application. Apply at rosette stage, between second true leaf and bolting.
SCLEROTINIA STEM ROT (WHITE MOULD) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) — Table 6–5					
Foliar Treatment					
For integrated pest management options, see OMAFRA Publication 812, <i>Field Crop Protection Guide 2018–2019</i> .	azoxystrobin	Azoshy 250 SC	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	30	For use in canola only. Apply at early bloom (prior to 30% bloom). Use the higher rate if there is a history of infection in the area and when environmental conditions favour disease development. See label for information regarding resistant strains of fungus. Plant-back interval of 30 days for broadleaf and root crops and 45 days for cereals required.

9. Pesticides Used on Field Crops in Ontario

Table 9–1. Seed Treatments Used on Field Crops — Fungicides (Publication 812, page 205–206)

LEGEND: FS = Flowable Concentrate LS = Liquid Suspension

TRADE NAME	Active Ingredient	Chemical Group (FRAC Group) ¹	Risk of Resistance Developing ²	Formulation	Crops	Manufacturer
Fungicides						
Lumisena Fungicide Seed Treatment	oxathiapiprolin	piperidinyl-thiazole-isooxazoline (49)	moderate-high	FS	soybeans	EI duPont Canada Company
Rancona V RS	ipconazole + carbathiin	triazole (3) + anilide (7)	low to medium	LS	canola, mustard	Arysta LifeScience
Rancona Trio	ipconazole + carbathiin + metalaxyl	triazole (3) + anilide (7) + acylamine (4)	low to medium	LS	barley, oat, rye, wheat, triticale	Arysta LifeScience

¹ Fungicide Resistance Action Committee: www.frac.info.

² Risk of resistance based on continuous use of product.

Table 9–4. Seed Treatments Used on Field Crops — Insecticides (Publication 812, page 209)

LEGEND: FS = Flowable Concentrate

TRADE NAME	Active Ingredient	Chemical Group (IRAC) ¹	Risk of Resistance Developing ²	Formulation	Crops	Manufacturer
Insecticides						
Fortenza	cyantraniliprole	diamide (28)	low to medium	FS	canola, mustard seed, rapeseed, oilseed mustard, including <i>B. carinata</i> , corn, soybeans	Syngenta Canada Inc.
Lumiderm	cyantraniliprole	diamide (28)	low to medium	FS	canola, rapeseed, oilseed mustard, soybeans	Production Agriscience Canada Company

¹ Insecticide Resistance Action Committee: www.ircac-online.org.

² Risk of resistance based on continuous use of product.

Table 9–5. Foliar Fungicides Used on Field Crops (Publication 812, pages 210–214)

LEGEND: Relative Acute Toxicities: High = Danger Poison Symbol Moderate = Warning Poison Symbol Low = Caution Poison Symbol								
TRADE NAME	Active Ingredient	Chemical Group (FRAC) ¹	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)	Relative Acute Toxicities	Aerial Application	Manufacturer	Restricted Entry Interval	Use and Notes
Azoshy 250 SC	azoxystrobin	strobilurin (11)	canola: 30 dry edible beans: 15 seed corn: 7 soybeans: 15	low	yes, all crops	Sharda CropChem	When dry	canola, seed corn, dry edible beans, soybeans Note: Toxic to aquatic organisms
Fungtion SC	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	strobilurin (11) + triazole (3)	barley: See Note. corn: 14 corn for silage: 30 dry edible beans: 30 soybeans: 30 wheat: See Note.	moderate	yes	Sharda CropChem	12 hr	Note: Do not apply to cereals after the boot stage (Zadok's 47 and beyond). Toxic to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants.
Propi Super 25 EC	propiconazole	triazole (3)	canola: 60 cereals: 45 corn: 14 dry edible beans: 28	moderate	all crops listed	Sharda CropChem	12 hr	barley, canola, corn, dry edible beans, oat, soybeans, wheat Note: Toxic to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Toxic to fish.

¹ Fungicide Resistance Action Committee: www.frac.info.

Table 9–6. Foliar Insecticides Used on Field Crops (Publication 812, pages 215–218)

LEGEND: Relative Acute Toxicities: High = Danger Poison Symbol Moderate = Warning Poison Symbol Low = Caution Poison Symbol								
TRADE NAME	Active Ingredient	Chemical Group (IRAC) ¹	Pre-Harvest Interval	Relative Acute Toxicities	Aerial Application	Manufacturer	Restricted Entry Interval	Use and Notes
Citadel 480 EC	chlorpyrifos	organophosphorus (1B)	canola: 21 cereals: 60 corn: 70	low	yes, for all crops listed except corn	IPCO	24 hr	Note: Toxic to bees, beneficials, birds and wildlife and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.
Sharphos Insecticide	chlorpyrifos	organophosphorus (1B)	canola: 21 cereals: 60 corn: 70	low	yes, for all crops listed except corn	Sharda Cropchem	24 hr	Note: Toxic to bees, beneficials, birds and wildlife and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

¹ Insecticide Resistance Action Committee: www.irc-online.org.

Table 9–8. Pesticides Used in Field Crops That Affect Cholinesterase Levels in Blood

Active Ingredient	Trade Name
carbaryl	Sevin XLR
chlorpyrifos	Citadel 480 Lorsban 15 G Lorsban 4E Pyrinex 480 EC Pyrifos 15G Sharphos Insecticide
dimethoate	Cygon 480 Lagon 480
malathion	Malathion 500 EC
methomyl	Lannate Toss-N-Go
phosmet	Imidan 50 WP
terbufos	Counter

Table 9–9. High Toxicity of Insecticides to Honeybees

Trade Name	Active Ingredient
Group 1 – Very toxic. Do not apply to flowering crops or weeds.	
Ambush 500EC Pounce 384 EC	permethrin
Closer	sulfoxaflor
Concept	imidacloprid + deltamethrin
Cygon 480 EC Lagon 480 EC	dimethoate
Decis 5.0 EC	deltamethrin
Delegate WG	spinetoram
Delegate	spinetoram
Endigo	thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin
Imidan 50 WP	phosmet
Citadel 480 Lorsban 15 G Lorsban 4E Pyrifos 15G Pyrinex 480 EC Sharphos Insecticide	chlorpyrifos
Mako	cypermethrin
Malathion 500 EC	malathion
Matador 120 EC Silencer 120 EC	lambda-cyhalothrin
Movento 240 EC	spirotetramat
Sevin XLR	carbaryl
Transform WG	sulfoxaflor
Voliam Xpress	lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole
Group 2 – Apply only during late evening or early morning.¹	
Lannate Toss-N-Go	methomyl
Group 3 – Low toxicity	
Coragen	chlorantraniliprole
Dipel 2X DF	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
Intrepid	methoxyfenozide
Lumiderm	cyantraniliprole
Oberon	spiromesifen
Thuricide HPC	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>

¹ Unusually low temperatures at time of application may cause insecticides to remain toxic up to 20 times longer than during warm weather. High temperatures in the early morning or late evening may extend active foraging by bees.

10. Appendices

Appendix A.

Manufacturers of Pesticides Listed in Publication 812
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Arysta LifeScience

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Cary, NC 27513
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Production Agriscience Canada Company

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