



# CELLO®

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For use only as an agricultural fungicide.

A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), winter rye, triticale, winter and spring barley and oats

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 100 g/L (10.3% w/w) prothioconazole, 100 g/L (10.5% w/w) tebuconazole and 250 g/L (26.3%w/w) spiroxamine

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## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

### Operator Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing (coveralls) and suitable protective gloves when handling the concentrate.

Wear suitable protective clothing (coveralls) when applying the product.

Wear suitable protective clothing (coveralls) and suitable protective gloves when in contact with contaminated surfaces.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash any contamination from eyes immediately.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

### Environmental Protection

Do not contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container.

## Storage and Disposal

Keep in original container tightly closed in a safe place.

Wash out container thoroughly, empty washings into spray tank and dispose of safely.

Do not re-use container for any purpose.

PROTECT FROM FROST

## Risk and Safety Information

### CELLO

Contains 100 g/L (10.3% w/w) prothioconazole, 100 g/L (10.5% w/w) tebuconazole and 250 g/L (26.3% w/w) spiroxamine



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Harmful by inhalation

Irritating to eyes and skin

May cause sensitisation by skin contact

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Possible risk of harm to unborn child

Keep out of reach of children

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs

Avoid contact with skin

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way

Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination

To avoid risks to man and the environment comply with the instructions for use

PCS No. 02766

IE05853132a rA2

# DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

Cello is a mixture of triazolinthione, triazole and spiroketoamine fungicides recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, triticale and winter rye.

## RATE OF USE

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat and winter rye	1.25 litres product per hectare	2 per season	At any stage before caryopsis watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Triticale	1.25 litres product per hectare	2 per season	At any stage before beginning of flowering stage (GS 61)
Winter and spring barley and oats	1.25 litres product per hectare	2 per season	At any stage before beginning of flowering stage (GS 61)

Method of application: Tractor mounted sprayer

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Cello in 200-300 litres per hectare water.

Apply as a medium spray quality.

## DISEASES CONTROLLED.

### Wheat and Triticale

Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), *Septoria (tritici, glume blotch)*, powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, tan spot, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight (reduction of deoxynivalenol) and reduction of sooty moulds).

### Barley

Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight and reduction of sooty moulds), *Rhynchosporium*, net blotch.

### Rye

Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), powdery mildew, brown rust, *Rhynchosporium*.

### Oats

Eyespot, crown rust and mildew.

### **Eyespot (*Oculimacula* spp.)**

Spray in the spring at the first sign of disease, from when the leaf sheaths begin to become erect until the 2nd node is detectable (GS 30-32).

### **Septoria Leaf Spot and Glume Blotch (*Septoria tritici* and *Stagonospora nodorum*)**

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Cello at full flag leaf emergence (GS 37) up to mid-flowering (GS 65). Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated. Applications to upper leaves where *S. tritici* symptoms are present are likely to be less effective.

### **Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

### **Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

### **Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita* and *P. hordei*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

### **Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. Cello controls crown rust in winter and spring oats. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

### **Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease in spring or early summer. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

### **Ear Disease Complex**

Apply Cello soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS59-69) for control of *Fusarium* ear blight and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Through the reduction of ear blight, Cello effectively reduces the level of the *Fusarium* mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) in wheat grain. However, where *Fusarium* levels are high, the reduction achieved may not always be sufficient to ensure that DON levels fall below the statutory limit.

### **Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)**

Apply Cello in spring at the first signs of disease. For severe infections a second application may be necessary 2-3 weeks later.

### **Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)**

Apply Cello at the first signs of disease in spring/early summer. For severe infections, a second application 2-3 weeks later will give most effective control when conditions remain favourable for disease development.

**CAUTION:** The possible development of disease strains resistant to Cello cannot be excluded or predicted. Where such resistant strains occur, Cello is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

### **CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

Cello may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, winter and spring wheat, winter rye and triticale.

### **Mixing**

Thoroughly shake the pack before use. Add the required quantity of Cello to the half-filled spray tank with the agitation system in operation and then fill to the required level. Continue agitation at all times during spraying and stoppages until the tank is completely empty. Spray immediately after mixing.

### **General**

Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned with water and detergent after use, and filters and jets checked for damage and blockages.

Boom height should be adjusted to ensure even coverage of the crop, particularly at later growth stages. The correct height is one at which the spray from alternate nozzles meets just above the crop, in dense crops, at later growth stages, higher water volumes should be used.

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