



FRONT LABEL

PROSARO

For use as an agricultural fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter wheat, winter rye and winter and spring barley.

PCS No. 02106

MAPP 12263

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 125 g/l (12.8% w/w) prothioconazole and 125 g/l (12.8%) tebuconazole.

(Size and batch number)

Bayer CropScience Ltd

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PROSARO

Contains 125 g/l (12.8% w/w) prothioconazole and 125 g/l (12.8% w/w) tebuconazole



HARMFUL



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

IRRITATING TO SKIN

**TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS
IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT**

POSSIBLE RISK OF HARM TO THE UNBORN CHILD

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

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

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Operator Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves

Wash any contamination from eyes immediately.

Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Environmental Protection

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.

Avoid release into the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet

Storage and Disposal

Keep out of reach of children

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Do not re-use container for any purpose and dispose of safely.

PROTECT FROM FROST

STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

INSIDE LEAFLET

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.

Prosaro is a mixture of a triazolinthione and triazole fungicide recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter wheat and winter rye.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Eyespot (*Tapesia* spp.)

Prosaro reduces the incidence and severity of Eyespot. 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 *Leptosphaeria nodorum*)

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Prosaro 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 (*Erisiphe graminis*)

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

Yellow Rust

Apply Prosaro at the first signs of disease. Prosaro controls Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) in wheat. 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

Apply Prosaro at the first signs of disease. Prosaro controls Brown Rust in barley (*Puccinia hordei*), rye (*P. recondita*) and wheat (*P. recondita*). 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-repensis*)

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

Ear Disease Complex

Apply Prosaro 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.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

Prosaro gives high levels of Rhynchosporium control. Apply Prosaro 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 Prosaro 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.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Repeated application of Prosaro alone should not be used on the same crop against a high risk pathogen such as cereal powdery mildew. Tank mixtures or alternation with fungicides

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having a different mode of action (eg morpholines) have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

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

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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

RATE OF USE

Maximum individual dose: Winter wheat, winter rye and winter and spring barley	1.2 litres product per hectare
Maximum number of applications: Winter wheat, and winter rye Winter and spring barley	3 per season 2 per season
Latest time of application: Winter wheat, winter rye and winter and spring barley	Before grain milky ripe stage (GS 71)
Method of application:	Tractor mounted sprayer

Apply as a medium spray quality. A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Prosaro in 200-300 litres per hectare water.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Prosaro 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 before 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.

FIRST AID

Ingestion: Repeatedly administer medicinal charcoal in a large quantity of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash exposed areas, hair and fingernails with soap and water.

Eyes: Rinse eyes with clean water for several minutes and immediately call a physician.

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Inhalation: Remove the affected person from exposure to a well ventilated area and protect from excessive heat loss. In cases of suspected poisoning, immediately call a physician.

(Acknowledgements & Trademarks etc)