



Input
Xpro

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GROUP 7 | 3 | 5 FUNGICIDES

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For Professional use only

A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring barley and oats.

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 50 g/L (5.1% w/w) bixafen and 100 g/L (10.1% w/w) prothioconazole and 250 g/L (25.3% w/w) spiroxamine.

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Safety information

INPUT XPRO

UFI: 7DG0-S0A3-F00M-70CX

Contains 50 g/L (5.1% w/w) bixafen, 100 g/L (10.1% w/w) prothioconazole and 250 g/L (25.3% w/w) spiroxamine and N,N-Dimethyl decanamide



DANGER

**Harmful if swallowed and inhaled.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Protect from sunlight.

Dispose of contents/container to a licenced hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione and spiroxamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

PCS No. 07483

IE91261116a rA1



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

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 water with the product or its container. (Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads).

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5 m to surface water bodies.

Storage and Disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER

THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times.

Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

PROTECT FROM FROST

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To access the **Safety Data Sheet** for this product scan the code or use the link below:

www.bayercropscience.ie/sds/inputxpro.pdf

or alternatively contact your supplier

Bayer

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.

Input_{xpro} is a mixture of a carboxamide, triazolinthione and spiroketoalamine fungicides recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring wheat, winter rye, triticale, winter and spring barley and oats.

RATE OF USE

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of applications per crop	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat, winter rye, Triticale	1.5 litres product per hectare	Two per crop	Before grain milky ripe stage, (GS 73)
Winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats	1.5 litres product per hectare	Two per crop	Up to beginning of flowering, (GS 61)

Other specific restrictions

A maximum of 2 foliar applications of product(s) containing SDHIs can be applied to any cereal crop.

Method of application: Tractor mounted sprayer

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Input_{xpro} in 100-300 litres per hectare water.

Apply as a medium spray quality.

CROPS

Input_{xpro} may be used on all commercial varieties of wheat, triticale, winter rye, barley and oats.

APPLICATION

Water volume

Apply Input_{xpro} in 100–300 litres per hectare water. The higher spray volumes are recommended where the crop is dense or disease pressure / risk is high to ensure good penetration to the lower leaves and stem bases. Disease control may be compromised by reducing water volumes, where good spray coverage is difficult to achieve.

A spray pressure of 2–3 bar is recommended.

Spray quality

Apply as a MEDIUM spray quality (as defined by BCPC).

Latest Permitted Timing

In wheat, triticale and rye Input_{xpro} may be applied at any stage before grain milky ripe stage. In barley and oats Input_{xpro} may be applied at any stage up to beginning of flowering.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Input_{xpro} 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.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

	Wheat	Triticale	Rye	Barley	Oats
Eyespot (<i>Oculimacula</i> spp.)	R	R	R		
Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)	MC	MC	MC		
Glume blotch (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>)	MC		MC		
Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	C	C	C	C	
Yellow rust	C	C		C	
Brown rust	C	C	C	C	
Crown rust					C
Tan spot	C				
<i>Fusarium</i> Ear blight	MC	MC			
Sooty moulds	R	R			
<i>Rhynchosporium</i> Leaf blotch			C	MC	
Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)				MC	
C = Control MC = Moderate control R = Reduction					

APPLICATION TIMING

The maximum number of applications should be 2 per crop.

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 Blotch and Glume Blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola* and *Stagonospora nodorum*)

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Input_{xpro} at full flag leaf emergence up to mid-flowering (GS 65). Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Applications to upper leaves where *S. tritici* (*M. graminicola*) symptoms are present are likely to be less effective.

Input_{xpro} contains a DMI fungicide. Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in Septoria leaf blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) which may seriously affect the performance of some products. For further advice on resistance management in DMI's contact your agronomist or specialist advisor, and visit the FRAG-UK website.

Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)

Apply Input_{xpro} at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Apply Input_{xpro} 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 triticina* and *P.hordei*)

Apply Input_{xpro} 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 Input_{xpro} at the first signs of disease. Input_{xpro} 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.

Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)

Apply Input_{xpro} 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.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

Apply Input_{xpro} in spring at the first signs of disease. For severe infections a second application may be necessary 2–3 weeks later.

Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)

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

Ear Disease Complex

Apply Input_{xpro} soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59–69) for moderate control of *Fusarium* ear blight in wheat and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

No more than two applications of SDH inhibitors must be applied to the same crop.

Repeated application of Input_{xpro} 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 having a different mode of action have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

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

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