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CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Prosaro® 420 SC

FOLIAR FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 210 g/L PROTHIOCONAZOLE
 210 g/L TEBUCONAZOLE

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control and suppression of various diseases in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pyrethrum, soybeans and sunflowers as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

CEREALS, CANOLA, SOYBEAN AND SUNFLOWER

A maximum of two applications may be made per crop.

DO NOT apply by aircraft to soybeans and sunflowers.

PYRETHRUM

A maximum of one application may be made per pyrethrum crop.

DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecasted within 48 hours.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT irrigate past the point of runoff for 48 hours after application.

DO NOT apply by aircraft to pyrethrum.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section) are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Up to 450 mL/ha	5 m
Up to 1 L/ha	10 m

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category.

- For release heights 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter or lower above the target canopy, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section) are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate	Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
		Natural aquatic areas
Up to 300 mL/ha	Fixed-wing	80 m
	Helicopter	60 m
Up to 450 mL/ha	Fixed-wing	180 m
	Helicopter	120 m

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE

CROP	STATE	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Barley	All States	Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i>)	150 to 300 mL/ha	<p>Monitor crops from mid tillering. On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development.</p> <p>Use the higher rates (up to 300 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant).</p>	
		Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>)			
		Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>)			<p>Monitor crops from mid tillering. Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.</p>
		Leaf scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)			<p>Monitor crops from mid tillering (earlier if no effective seed treatment has been applied). On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development.</p> <p>Use the higher rates (up to 300 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant).</p>
		Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)		<p>Monitor crops from late tillering. Apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. Use the higher rates (up to 300 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease, or disease is established in the lower canopy.</p> <p>Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant).</p>	

CROP	STATE	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oats	All States	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>)	300 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Refer to General instructions – Disease control in oats , for potential risks associated with application to oats.
		Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>)		Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Refer to General instructions – Disease control in oats , for potential risks associated with application to oats.
		Septoria blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria avenaria</i>)	150 to 300 mL/ha	Monitor crops from early tillering and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 300 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown. Continue to monitor crops after application. Reapplication may be required if conditions favour disease development. Where lower rates are used, apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant). Refer to General instructions – Disease control in oats , for potential risks associated with application to oats.
Wheat	All States	Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	150 mL/ha to 300 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection.
		Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis tritici</i>)		Use the higher rate (up to 300 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.
		Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>)		Continue to monitor crops after application, re-application may be required if conditions favour disease development and initial application is made before the flag leaf has emerged.
		Fusarium head blight/head scab (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>)		Apply as a preventative spray at the first sign of flowering. Spray equipment must be set up to achieve good coverage of wheat heads. Use the higher rate (up to 300 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.
		Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	150 to 300 mL/ha	Monitor crops from late tillering and spray before disease has infected any of the top three leaves of the crop. Aim to protect the three top leaves of the plant from disease.
		Septoria nodorum - glume blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)		Monitor crops from late tillering. Aim to protect the three top leaves of the plant from disease. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant).
		Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>)		Monitor crops from mid tillering. Apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. Use the higher rates (up to 300 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease, or disease is established in the lower canopy. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant).

CROP	STATE	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Triticale	All States	Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	150 mL/ha to 300 mL/ha + adjuvant	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 300 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown. Continue to monitor crops after application. Re-application may be required if conditions favour disease development and initial application is made before the flag leaf has emerged.
Canola	All States	Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	375 to 450 mL/ha	Apply at the 4 to 6 leaf crop stage of blackleg susceptible varieties (blackleg ratings of MS or lower) or in situations of high blackleg risk (refer to General instructions – Disease control in canola). Will reduce lodging and stem canker from blackleg. A follow up application may be required at green bud stage in high disease risk situations or where an effective blackleg seed treatment has not been used.
		Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)		Apply Prosaro between 20 and 50% (full bloom) flowering. For best results apply as a preventative application at 20-30% flowering prior to significant disease expression (refer to General instructions – Disease control in canola). Good coverage throughout the entire canopy is essential. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (i.e. 100 L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application) will improve spray coverage. Apply the higher rate (450 mL/ha) under high disease pressure.
Pyrethrum	Victoria, Tasmania	Ray blight (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>) and sclerotinia crown rot (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i> and <i>S. sclerotiorum</i>)	1.0 L/ha	Apply as part of a preventative spray program at flowering. Apply in rotation with other control measures, under direction of pyrethrum advisers. The addition of an adjuvant is not required in pyrethrum.



CROP	STATE	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Soybeans	All States	Rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	350 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Continue to monitor crops after application. Re-application may be required within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop.
		Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) (low to moderate disease pressure only)	375-450 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Apply Prosaro at R1 growth stage (beginning of flowering). Re-application may be required if conditions favour disease development prior to R3 growth stage (beginning of pod). Apply the higher rate (450 mL/ha) under moderate disease pressure. For best results apply as a preventative application prior to disease expression. Good coverage throughout the entire canopy is essential. Using a water volume at the higher end of the range (i.e. 100 L/ha for ground application) will improve spray coverage. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop.
		Frogeye leaf spot and cercospora leaf blight (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.) (suppression only)	350 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Continue to monitor crops after application. Re-application may be required within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop.
Sunflowers	All States	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	300 mL/ha + adjuvant (refer to Use of adjuvant)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation. Apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Canola:

Harvest - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Grazing - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Cereals:

Harvest - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Pyrethrum:

Harvest and grazing - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Soybeans:

Harvest - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Sunflowers:

Harvest - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with Prosaro. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Bayer Crop Science for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Prosaro.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Foliar diseases on cereal crops

Monitor the crop regularly for symptoms of disease. Generally spray at the first sign of disease, although this will depend on factors such as expected weather conditions and the particular crop variety resistance. Refer to Directions for Use for particular disease recommendations. Up to two sprays of Prosaro may be applied per season to the crop. Ensure good coverage of all susceptible plant parts.

Disease control in oats

Caution: Application of tebuconazole (present in Prosaro) to some varieties of oats may result in early senescing and bronzing of leaves.

Varieties most at risk may also exhibit this trait under various stress conditions not related to fungicide sprays. Mitika variety of oats has been identified as being susceptible to this condition when tebuconazole is applied, although other varieties may also be susceptible.

The potential disease control to be achieved by using Prosaro in Mitika oats should be weighed against the risk of crop damage.

For further information on oat tolerance contact Bayer Crop Science.

Disease control in canola

Blackleg

Higher blackleg risk can be expected in higher rainfall districts (above 500 mm annual rainfall), where crops are grown within 500 m of a previous year's stubble and in later sown crops (May to August). Other factors will also increase the risk of blackleg infection, including the intensity of canola cropping in a district, rainfall before sowing and the frequency of growing the same canola cultivar. Consult industry guidelines for more detailed assessment of blackleg risk in specific situations. Up to two sprays of Prosaro may be applied per season to the crop.

Sclerotinia

Prosaro is most effective when application is made prior to conditions conducive to sclerotinia infection.

Infection and disease development are most conducive in warmer winter or spring conditions with extended periods of leaf wetness due to rainfall, dew and high humidity. Sclerotinia is most likely to develop where day temperatures are warmer coinciding with a saturated soil profile and rainfall events. Refer also to industry guidelines for advice on conditions under which sclerotinia are most likely to develop.

Control of sclerotinia stem rot is more effective in crops which have a uniform flowering. Uneven flowering (e.g. caused by staggered germinations) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops.

Generally a single application of Prosaro at 20 to 30% flowering will control sclerotinia in crops with a short flowering interval. Crops with an extended flowering period may require a second application prior to 50% flowering (full-bloom) to adequately control sclerotinia if conditions late in the season are conducive to development of disease.

Length of protection may be reduced in bulky crops where coverage is difficult and where there is growth dilution of the fungicide. For optimum protection, application should be directed to obtain coverage on petals, leaves and stems.

Disease control in pyrethrum

Apply only as instructed by the pyrethrum adviser.

Disease control in soybeans

Sclerotinia

Prosaro is most effective when application is made prior to conditions conducive to sclerotinia infection.

Infection and disease development are most conducive in warmer conditions with extended periods of leaf wetness due to rainfall, dew and high humidity. Sclerotinia is most likely to develop where day temperatures are warmer coinciding with a saturated soil profile and rainfall events. Refer also to industry guidelines for advice on conditions under which sclerotinia are most likely to develop.

Control of sclerotinia stem rot is more effective in crops which have a uniform flowering. Uneven flowering (e.g. caused by staggered germinations) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops.

Length of protection may be reduced in bulky crops where coverage is difficult and where there is growth dilution of the fungicide. For optimum protection, application should be directed to obtain coverage on petals, leaves and stems.



Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of Prosaro 420 SC to water in the spray vat with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of adjuvant if necessary and mix thoroughly. Prosaro 420 SC should be applied as soon as possible after mixing.

Application

Ground:

Wheat, barley, oats and triticale: Apply product using a spray volume of 70-100 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.

Canola: Apply product using a spray volume of 60-100 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.

Pyrethrum: Apply product using a spray volume of 250 L/ha or above and a MEDIUM spray quality.

Soybeans and sunflowers: Application should be by ground spray equipment only. Thorough coverage of the target area is essential. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve this. Use suitable application parameters (nozzles, pressure, boom height, speed, etc.) to ensure thorough and even coverage.

Aerial: (not pyrethrum, soybeans, sunflowers) Apply product using a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.

Use of adjuvant

Depending on the disease that is to be treated in the crop, some benefit in efficacy may be gained from addition of an appropriate adjuvant to the spray mixture.

Follow these guides when deciding on the addition of an adjuvant to the tank mixture prior to spraying.

Disease	Addition of adjuvant	
	Prosaro 420 SC 150 mL/ha	Prosaro 420 SC 300 mL/ha
Barley		
Net form net blotch	Yes	Not required
Spot form net blotch	Yes	Not required
Powdery mildew	Not required	Not required
Leaf scald	Yes	Not required
Leaf rust	Yes	Not required
Oats		
Stem rust	N/A	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Leaf rust	N/A	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Septoria blotch	Yes	Not required
Wheat		
Stripe rust	Yes	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Stem rust	Yes	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Leaf rust	Yes	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Yellow leaf spot	Not required	Not required
Septoria nodorum – glume blotch	Yes	Not required
Powdery mildew	Yes	Not required
Fusarium head blight/head scab	Yes	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Triticale		
Stripe rust	Yes	Yes (BS 1000 only)
Canola		
	Prosaro 420 SC 375 mL/ha	Prosaro 420 SC 450 mL/ha
Blackleg and sclerotinia stem rot	Not required	Not required
Pyrethrum		
	Prosaro 420 SC 1.0 L/ha	
Ray blight	Not required	
Soybeans		
	Prosaro 420 SC 350-450 mL/ha	
All diseases	Yes (suitable non-ionic adjuvant e.g. BS 1000 at 0.25% v/v)	
Sunflowers		
	Prosaro 420 SC 300 mL/ha	
All diseases	Yes (suitable non-ionic adjuvant e.g. BS 1000 at 0.25% v/v)	

Note: Adjuvant is not required for use of Prosaro 420 SC on canola or pyrethrum.



Suitable adjuvants	Comments
BS 1000 0.25%	Can be used at all rates of Prosaro 420 SC for ground and aerial application.
Hasten® 1% Rocket® 1% Kwickin® 1% D-C-Trate® Advance 1% D-C-Trate 1% Uptake® 0.5%	For use with Prosaro 420 SC at 150 mL/ha only. Do not use with Prosaro 420 SC at rates above 150 mL/ha. Do not use for aerial application.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

Prosaro is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this product and other Group 3 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

COMPATIBILITY

For information on compatibility please contact Bayer Crop Science.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry Period

Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical-resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, drains or waterways with the chemical or used containers. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times. Spray drift may occur under adverse meteorological conditions or from certain spraying equipment. Do not allow spray to drift onto sensitive areas including, but not limited to, susceptible plants/crops, cropping land, pasture, natural streams, rivers, wetlands, waterways or human dwellings.

Integrated pest management – where IPM is practiced: Prosaro 420 SC Foliar Fungicide may have adverse effects on some non-target beneficial insects such as predatory mites.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. Do not re-use empty container for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container, mixing and loading and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.crop.bayer.com.au.



EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

Prosaro® is a Registered Trademark of the Bayer Group.

APVMA Approval No. 63243/132620

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE 1800 033 111

GHS STATEMENTS

- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. •IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. •Store locked up.