CONTENTS

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

Aviator® Xpro®

FOLIAR FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: **150 g/L PROTHIOCONAZOLE**
75 g/L BIXAFEN
SOLVENT: **523 g/L N,N DIMETHYLDECANAMIDE**

GROUP	3	7	FUNGICIDE

For the control of various diseases in canola, barley, wheat, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas and lentils as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

RESIDUE MANAGEMENT RESTRAINTS

All crops
DO NOT apply more than two applications per crop.
Canola
DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
Barley and wheat
DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
Chickpeas
DO NOT apply after late flowering (BBCH 69).
Faba beans, field peas, lentils
DO NOT apply after early flowering (BBCH 60/61).

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 table/s 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.

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.

MANDATORY BUFFER ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas, including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the mandatory buffer zones shown in Table A below.

Table A – Buffer Zones for Protection of the Aquatic Environment		
FOR AERIAL APPLICATION		
Wind Speed Range at Time of Application	**Mandatory Downwind Buffer Zone**	
	Fixed-Wing	**Helicopter**
From 3 to 8 kilometres per hour	40 metres	40 metres
From 8 to 14 kilometres per hour	60 metres	40 metres
From 14 to 20 kilometres per hour	60 metres	60 metres
FOR GROUND APPLICATION		
From 3 to 20 kilometres per hour	5 metres	

DO NOT apply if there are sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat downwind from the application area and within the mandatory buffer zones shown in Table B below.

Table B – Buffer Zones for Protection of the Terrestrial Environment		
FOR AERIAL APPLICATION		
Wind Speed Range at Time of Application	**Mandatory Downwind Buffer Zone**	
	Fixed-Wing	**Helicopter**
From 3 to 8 kilometres per hour	20 metres	20 metres
From 8 to 14 kilometres per hour	20 metres	20 metres
From 14 to 20 kilometres per hour	20 metres	40 metres
FOR GROUND APPLICATION		
From 3 to 20 kilometres per hour	5 metres	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE (FOR USE IN ALL STATES)

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans)*	550 to 650 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H) 4 weeks (G)	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 in high disease risk situations or where an effective blackleg seed treatment has not been used. Use the higher rate (up to 650 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where disease risk is high. DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
	Blackleg, upper canopy infection *(Leptosphaeria maculans)*	650 mL/ha		Apply between 10% and 50% bloom. For best results apply as a preventative application at 10-30% bloom prior to significant disease expression. Application at 10-30% bloom will reduce infections of flowers, heads, main stem and lateral branches, but not necessarily pods. Apply at 50% bloom to suppress pod infection (refer to **General Instructions – Disease control in canola).** Good coverage throughout the upper canopy is essential. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (see application instructions) will improve spray coverage. Two applications may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. A maximum of two applications may be made per

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
				crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days. DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
	Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	550 to 800 mL/ha		Apply 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, particularly ensuring spray coverage down to the base of the canopy is important. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (see application instructions) will improve spray coverage. Apply the higher rate (up to 800 mL/ha) under high disease pressure. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
	Alternaria blackspot (*Alternaria brassicae* and *A. brassicicola*)- *Suppression of pod infection*	650 mL/ha		Apply at 50% bloom to suppress pod infection. (refer to **General Instructions – Disease suppression in canola**). DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
	Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cruciferarum*)- *Suppression*			Apply as a preventative application at 10-50% bloom prior to significant disease expression. (refer to **General Instructions – Disease suppression in canola**). Good coverage throughout the upper canopy is essential. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (see application instructions) will improve spray coverage. Two applications may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days. DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
Barley	Net form net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f. *teres*) Spot form net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f. *maculata*)	300 to 500 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H) 4 weeks (G)	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. Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or if susceptible varieties are grown or disease is established in the lower canopy. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Powdery mildew (*Blumeria graminis* f.sp. *hordei*)			
	Leaf scald (*Rhynchosporium*			Monitor crops from mid tillering (earlier if no effective seed treatment has been applied).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	secalis)			On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development or disease is established in the lower canopy. Use the higher rates (up to 500 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Leaf rust (*Puccinia hordei*)	400 to 500 mL/ha		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 or disease is established in the lower canopy. Use the higher rates (up to 500 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)	300 to 500 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H) 4 weeks (G)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 500 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. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Yellow leaf spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)			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. Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties or where disease is established in the lower canopy. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Septoria nodorum (glume blotch) (*Parastagonospora nodorum*)			
	Septoria tritici blotch (*Zymoseptoria tritici)*			
	Powdery mildew (*Blumeria graminis tritici*)			Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 500 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or where 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. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after the oldest crop plants are at Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Eyespot (*Oculimacula yallundae*)			Monitor crops from mid tillering and spray by Z31 before dense canopies prevent good fungicide coverage to the bottom of the wheat canopy. Application earlier than Z31 may be required in dense crops. Aim to protect the base of the crop plants from disease. Use the higher rate (up to 500 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where paddock history and conditions favour disease development or where susceptible varieties are grown. Aviator Xpro will reduce eyespot disease symptoms resulting in reduced crop lodging. Crops treated with Aviator Xpro may still exhibit eyespot symptoms, but are expected to lodge less than untreated crops. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight (*Phoma rabiei*)	400 to 600 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H) 5 weeks (G)	Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain). Monitor crops from emergence, and apply at the first sign of disease infection. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. Under extended conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Refer to industry guidelines for information on disease risk and recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations. Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 28 days. DO NOT apply after late flowering (BBCH 69).
Faba beans	Chocolate spot (*Botrytis fabae*)	600 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H) 5 weeks (G)	Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain). Monitor crops from emergence, and apply at the first sign of disease infection. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. Under extended conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Refer to industry guidelines for information on disease risk and recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 28 days. DO NOT apply after early flowering (BBCH 60/61). <u>Rust and chocolate spot (faba beans)</u> The first application should be applied prior to canopy closure to ensure good penetration of Aviator Xpro into the canopy. <u>Ascochyta blight (faba beans)</u> Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development. <u>Cercospora leaf spot (faba beans)</u> Apply during the early vegetative period approximately 5 to 8 weeks after emergence, before disease symptoms appear. Use a higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development. <u>Black spot complex (field peas)</u> Apply at the first sign of disease infection and when prolonged cool, wet conditions are expected.
	Rust (*Uromyces viciae-fabae*)			
	Ascochyta blight (*Ascochyta fabae* f.sp. *fabae*)	400 to 600 mL/ha		
	Cercospora leaf spot (*Cercospora zonata*)	400 to 600 mL/ha		
Field peas	Black spot complex (*Mycosphaerella pinodes, Phoma medicaginis* var. *pinodella, Ascochyta pisi*)	600 mL/ha		
Lentils	Ascochyta blight (*Ascochyta fabae* f.sp. *lentis*)	400 to 600 mL/ha		
	Botrytis grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea* and *B. fabae*)			

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
				Ascochyta blight (lentils) Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development. Botrytis grey mould (lentils) The first application should be applied prior to canopy closure to ensure good penetration of Aviator Xpro into the canopy. Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest (H):

Barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, wheat — **NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

Grazing (G):

Barley, canola, wheat — **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils — **DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding periods apply to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 7 DAYS

Livestock that have been grazing on treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to export slaughter.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Disease control in canola - blackleg

A 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 or in later sown crops. Other factors will also increase the risk of blackleg infection, including susceptibility of the variety grown, the intensity of canola cropping in a district, rainfall before sowing and the frequency of growing the same canola variety. Consult industry guidelines for more detailed assessment of blackleg risk in specific situations. Up to two sprays of Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop.

Disease control in canola – blackleg upper canopy infection (UCI)

Blackleg UCI is the term used for the collective infection of flowers, peduncles/heads, pods, main stem and branches in the upper canopy. Crops that flower in July and early August are more susceptible to blackleg UCI than later flowering crops because cool and moist conditions during early flowering are more conducive to infection. Management practices to control blackleg UCI include using cultivars with effective major gene resistance and managing the crop to delay the onset of flowering to later in the growing season. Refer to industry guidelines for more information on best management practices. Aviator Xpro is most effective when application is made prior to significant disease expression at 10-30% bloom when good spray penetration into the upper canopy is still possible. Generally, a single application of Aviator Xpro at this timing will suffice and reduce infections of flowers, heads, main stem and lateral branches but two sprays may be required in high disease pressure situations. Pod infection is unlikely to be effectively controlled by Aviator Xpro application at 10-30% bloom but may be suppressed if applied at the 50% bloom growth stage. No more than two sprays of

Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop.

Disease control in canola - sclerotinia
Aviator Xpro 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 or high humidity. Sclerotinia stem infection is most likely to develop where moisture within the crop canopy remains high during the flowering period, following petal fall and rainfall events. Refer also to industry guidelines for advice on conditions under which sclerotinia infections are most likely to develop. Control of sclerotinia stem rot is more effective in crops which have a uniform flowering period. Uneven flowering (e.g. caused by staggered germinations or non-true-to-type varieties) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops. Generally a single application of Aviator Xpro 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 at or 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 good coverage is hard to achieve, and where there is significant growth dilution of the fungicide. For optimum protection, application should be directed to obtain coverage on petals, leaves and stems.

Disease suppression in canola – alternaria blackspot (pod infection)
Alternaria is very common in canola crops and can infect plants at all growth stages, however, plants from mid-flowering onwards are more susceptible to infection. The onset of disease is favoured by mild, humid conditions and severe infections may cause seed to shrivel and pods to ripen prematurely and shatter. Refer to industry guidelines for more information about the disease and best management practices. Most pods have not formed at the 50% bloom growth stage, so while it is not possible to fully protect pods, suppression can be achieved with Aviator Xpro application at the 50% bloom growth stage.

Disease suppression in canola – powdery mildew
Powdery mildew is a sporadic disease of canola that typically occurs post flowering and affects all plant parts. Dry conditions with moderate temperatures and cool nights that favour dew formation initiate infection which can develop further in thick crops under humid conditions. Powdery mildew is very host specific and inoculum levels can be reduced by rotating away from Brassica species. Refer to industry guidelines for more information about the disease and best management practices. Aviator Xpro is most effective when application is made prior to significant disease expression at 30% bloom when good spray penetration into the upper canopy is still possible. Generally, a single application of Aviator Xpro will provide sufficient suppression of powdery mildew but two sprays may be required in high disease pressure situations. No more than two sprays of Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop.

Crop safety - canola
When Aviator Xpro is applied to canola early in the crop growth (4 to 6 leaf stage) minor bleaching on leaves may occur within 1 to 2 weeks of application. Any effects will be generally negligible and not expected to affect crop grain yield.

Disease control in cereals
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 disease resistance.
Aim to control foliar disease on the top three leaves in wheat (and barley), particularly the flag leaf and the first leaf below the flag leaf in wheat (and the two leaves below the flag leaf in barley). To protect these leaves will generally require at least two fungicide applications in crops where conditions favour continued disease development and may require applications earlier in the crop life to control disease commencing lower in the crop canopy. Where cereal crops are planted into last year's cereal stubble, for some diseases, more than two applications of a fungicide may be required commencing early in the crop's growth. Cereal fungicides are generally xylem mobile which means movement of applied active ingredient is generally away from the base of the plant. It follows that good disease control may require fungicide application early in the crop's growth to protect the lower canopy. In this situation Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative program which includes other fungicides. Refer to the Directions for Use for particular disease recommendations. Up to two sprays of Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop. Ensure good coverage of all susceptible plant parts.
For control of eyespot in wheat aim to apply Aviator Xpro to the base of the plant to reduce crop lodging rather than protecting the top three leaves. Application should be at Z30 - Z31 into an open canopy.

Disease control in pulse crops
Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain), and before

disease becomes established in the crop. In most situations, effective disease control can be achieved by monitoring crops from emergence, and applying Aviator Xpro at the first sign of disease infection. Monitor and apply a second application if seasonal conditions are conducive for disease development.
Under conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required for effective disease control. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Other strategies such as targeting the optimum sowing window and planting crops away from last year's stubble should be adopted as an integrated approach to disease management in pulse crops, particularly in high disease risk situations. Refer to industry guidelines for recommended strategies to minimise diseases in pulse crops.
Industry guidelines have been developed for disease control in pulse crops which contain more specific information regarding disease management strategies. These guidelines are adapted to reflect changes in varietal resistance over time and disease risk in specific situations, and include recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations.

Crop safety - pulse crops
When Aviator Xpro is applied to lentils, faba beans and field peas, slight discoloration or necrosis on leaves ranging from specks to larger areas may occur on a small number of leaves per plant within 2 weeks of application. Any crop effects will be generally negligible and not have any impact on grain yield.

Mixing
Emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations such as Aviator Xpro are known to strip chemical residues out of boomsprays and pumping/mixing equipment which can result in damage to sensitive crops. It may be necessary to thoroughly clean or decontaminate spray and mixing/pumping equipment before applying Aviator Xpro to sensitive crops.
This decontamination should be to the level of removing any ALS inhibitor herbicides (Group B) such as imidazolinones, triazolopyrimidines or sulfonyl urea herbicides e.g. Ally®, Glean®, Logran®, Intervix® etc. used in previous crops or by previous equipment owners. If a product has been used which requires a different or more rigorous decontamination then use the more rigorous decontamination process ensuring that all ALS inhibitor herbicides (Group B) will be thoroughly removed.

Warning
The rubber/composite components present in some spraying units may be affected by exposure to the solvents in Aviator Xpro and some other agricultural products. To reduce this risk it is recommended that the spray unit, and any spray transfer equipment containing rubber/composite components be thoroughly washed with clean water immediately after each use.

Application
Ground:
Barley, canola, wheat: Apply product using a total spray volume of at least 60 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.
Faba beans, field peas, lentils: Apply product with ground equipment using a spray volume of at least 70 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.
In some situations, such as dense crop canopies, a higher water rate (e.g. 100 to 150 L/ha) may improve spray coverage and disease control. Dense crop canopies that may require higher water rates to improve spray coverage typically include canola and pulse crops at later growth stages (e.g. flowering canola).

Aerial:
Aerial: Apply product using a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.

COMPATIBILITY
Always consult Bayer before mixing Aviator Xpro with other products.
Canola and pulse crops: No more than one herbicide should be mixed with Aviator Xpro at any one time. When Aviator Xpro is mixed with herbicides that require an adjuvant (as per their registered label) significant adverse crop effects may result. These mixtures should be avoided.
Canola: DO NOT mix Aviator Xpro with liquid fertilisers when applying prior to the commencement of flowering.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3	7	FUNGICIDE

Aviator Xpro is a member of the SDHI and DMI groups of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 and a Group 7 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 and Group 7 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 and Group 7 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.

Resistance management
Aviator Xpro may be subject to specific industry resistance management strategies which may recommend limits to the number of sprays, constraints regarding consecutive sprays or sprays following in-furrow or seed treatments, minimum spray intervals and no-spray periods for specific fungicide activity groups. For further information refer to the CropLife Australia website.

PRECAUTIONS
Re-entry or re-handling
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 CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.

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.

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 containers 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 for appropriate disposal 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
Will damage eyes. May irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), chemical-resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

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.

Aviator® and Xpro® are Registered Trademarks of the Bayer Group.

APVMA Approval No. 69361/130816

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

GHS STATEMENTS

•Causes serious eye irritation. •May cause respiratory irritation. •May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
•Do not breathe spray mist. •IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. •Store locked up.