

# Getting the best possible result from Prosaro 420 SC in Canola

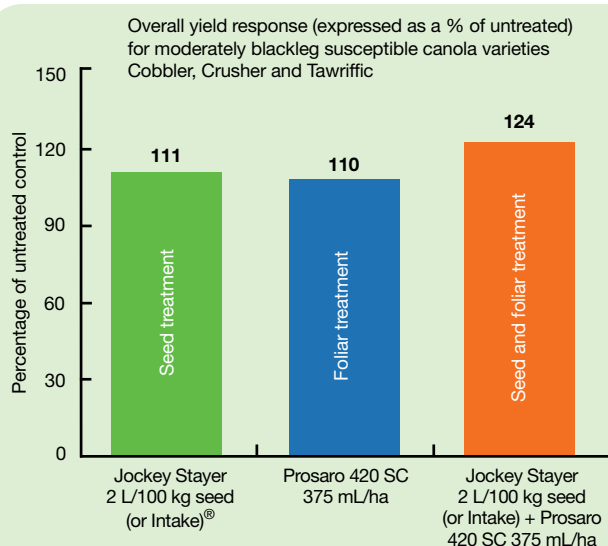


## PROSARO®

**Prosaro® 420 SC is the first foliar fungicide registered in Australia for the control of blackleg in canola.**

### Blackleg checklist

- 1 Have a strategic disease management plan in place which utilises a range of available management tools. Factors that influence the potential risk level include: proximity to previous canola crop residue; frequency of the particular variety grown in your area (genetic resistance shift); varietal tolerance to blackleg, rainfall and rotation intensity (i.e. how many canola crops in any given number of years).
- 2 Choose a variety with adequate blackleg resistance for your situation – the best defence against blackleg is varietal resistance.
- 3 Apply a fungicide seed treatment such as Jockey® Stayer® or an 'in-furrow' fungicide registered for blackleg control.
- 4 The use of Prosaro should not be aimed at replacing a seed treatment or in-furrow fungicide, but rather used in combination for the best economic return (as seen in the graph below).



**Cobbler (10 trials)** - Warradarge, Tarlee, Elmore, Junee, Lake Bolac, Kapunda, Mt Barker, Inverleigh, VA02, VA21, **Crusher (5 trials)** - Junee, Mt Barker, Inverleigh, VA02, VA21, **Tawriffic (4 trials)**, Junee, Kapunda, Lake Bolac and Mt Barker

Average yield of untreated control = XX t/ha

- 5 The higher Prosaro label rate of 450 mL/ha has generally proven more effective than the lower label rate of 375 mL/ha.
- 6 The early Prosaro timing (4 to 6 leaf crop growth stage) has shown to deliver more consistent results than the later (green bud) timing. Hence, spray as soon as you can within your spray window.
- 7 Two sprays will be more effective under high blackleg disease pressure than one spray.
- 8 Moderately susceptible (MS) or moderately susceptible - moderately resistant (MS-MR), or moderately resistant (MR) canola varieties that are grown continually in a region are most likely to return an economic response to Prosaro. The more stubble and the closer it is to emerging canola crops, the greater the risk of severe infection. Blackleg spores are carried by winds to nearby seedling crops. Most spores travel less than 300 m, but some can travel several kilometres. Refer to DAFWA website for further information at [www.agric.wa.gov.au](http://www.agric.wa.gov.au) and search for "Blackleg Sporacle".
- 9 Prosaro is compatible with a range of insecticides and herbicides. To find out more, contact your local Bayer representative. There is no need to add surfactants with Prosaro in canola, unless required by another product when used in a tank mix.
- 10 As with all foliar fungicides, good application is required to obtain complete and even spray coverage. For blackleg, use water rates of 60 to 100 L/ha.

#### Other registrations pending

Prosaro 420 SC registration for control of stem rust, leaf rust and septoria blotch in oats and stripe rust in triticale is anticipated for July 2012.\*

Prosaro 420 SC registration for control of fusarium head blight in wheat is anticipated for July 2012.\*

Prosaro 420 SC application for registration for control of sclerotinia stem rot in canola is anticipated for the 2013 season.\*

