

jade

Fungicide

For use as an agricultural fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), winter rye, triticale and winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape.
An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 125 g/L (12.8% w/w) prothioconazole and 125 g/L (12.8%) tebuconazole.

10L

**THIS PRODUCT IS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY
FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE**

SAFETY INFORMATION



WARNING

Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed 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-6-phenylpropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione. May produce an allergic reaction.

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

PCS No. 06283

Operator Protection

Wash any contamination from eyes immediately.
Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

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 5m
to surface water bodies. Spray must be aimed away from water.

Batch no.: See container

Registration holder: Sharda Cropchem España S.L.
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Distributed by: Sharda Cropchem España S.L.

Emergency no.: In the event of emergency, call the National Poisons
Information Centre, Beaumont Hospital at 01 809 2166 or 01 837 9964

Registered logos of Sharda Cropchem Ltd.

Storage and Disposal

Do not re-use container for any purpose and dispose of safely. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingsuffs.

Keep out of reach of children.

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.

PROTECT FROM FROST

STORE IN A COOL DRY PLACE

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE

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 and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape.

RATE OF USE

Crop	Max. single dose	Max. no. of applications	Max. total dose	Latest time of application
Wheat, Triticale & Rye (winter),	1 L/ha	-	2 L/ha	End of flowering (GS 69)
Barley & Oats	1 L/ha	-	2 L/ha	Beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Oilseed rape (winter & spring) 1 L	1 L/ha	-	2 L/ha	56 days before harvest

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

JADE may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and winter oilseed rape.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of JADE 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.

Diseases controlled in cereals:

Disease	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye	Oil Seed rape
Eyespot (<i>Oculimacula</i> spp.)	R	R	R	R	R	
Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)	MC	-	-	MC	MC	
Glume blotch (<i>Stagnosporanodorum</i>)	MC	-	-	-	MC	
Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeriagraminis</i>)	MC	C	C	C	C	
Yellow rust	C	C		C		
Brown rust	C	C		C	C	
Crown rust	-	-	C	-	-	
Fusarium ear blight	R	MC	-	-	-	
Puccinia striiformis leaf blotch	-	MC	-	-	C	
Net blotch	-	C	-	-	-	

C = control MC = moderate control R = reduction

Diseases controlled in oilseed rape:

Disease	Oilseed rape
Phoma leaf spot stem canker	C
Sclerotinia stem rot	MC
Light leaf spot	MC

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Eyespot (*Tapesia* spp.)

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

Yellow Rust

Apply JADE at the first signs of disease. JADE controls yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) in wheat. A second application may be made 2-3 weeks later if reinfection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

Brown Rust

Apply JADE at the first signs of disease. JADE 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.

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

Apply JADE at the first signs of disease. JADE 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.

Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repensis*)

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

Ear Disease Complex

Apply JADE soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59-69) for control of *Fusarium* ear blight and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears. Through the reduction of ear blight, JADE effectively reduces the level of the *Fusarium* mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) in wheat grain. However, where *Fusarium* levels are high, the reduction achieved may not always be sufficient to ensure that DON levels fall below the statutory limit.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

JADE gives high levels of *Rhynchosporium* control. Apply JADE 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 JADE 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.

WINTER OILSEED RAPE

Light Leaf Spot

Apply JADE in autumn/winter (usually late October to early December) protectively. Follow up spray(s) may be required in early spring from the onset of stem elongation, depending on disease development.

Phoma Leaf spot/Stem Canker

Apply JADE in autumn at the first sign of disease. Repeat application in late autumn/winter, if disease symptoms reoccur.

Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) Apply Procaro at early to full flower.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Repeated application of JADE 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 (e.g. morpholines) have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

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



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