CAUTION

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

TITAN

PROTHIOCONAZOLE & TEBUCONAZOLE

FUNGICIDE

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

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE



For the control of various diseases in Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Canola and Pyrethrum as specified in the Directions For Use table.

APVMA Approval No.: 87716/138107

Pack Size: 5L-1000L

TITAN AG
CROP PROTECTION

TITAN AG Pty Ltd | ABN 57 122 081 574
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SC Formulation Type **Suspension Concentrate**

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
• DIAL 000 • POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

9
3082
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains tebuconazole and prothioconazole)
PG III Hazchem •3Z

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

Cereals and Canola

A maximum of two applications may be made per Cereal or Canola crop.

Pyrethrum

A maximum of one application may be made per Pyrethrum crop.
DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecast within 48 hours.
DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.
DO NOT irrigate past the point of run-off for 48 hours after application.

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 of the following table titled 'Buffer Zones for Boom sprayers') are observed.

Table 1. Buffer Zones for Boom Sprayers

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

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

- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Buffer zones section of the following table titled 'Buffer Zones for Aircraft') are observed.

Table 2. Buffer Zones for Aircraft

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

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Net Form Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres f. teres*)	150 to 300mL/ha	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 rates (up to 300mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to **Use of Adjuvant**).
	Spot Form Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres f. maculata*)		
	Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis f.sp. hordei*)		Monitor crops from mid tillering. Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.
	Leaf Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)		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. Use the higher rates (up to 300mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to **Use of Adjuvant**).
	Leaf Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)		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 300mL/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	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Oats	Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis f.sp. avenae*)	300mL/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 (*Puccinia coronata f.sp. avenae*)		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 (*Phaeosphaeria avenaria*)	150 to 300mL/ha	Monitor crops from early tillering and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 300mL/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. 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	Stripe Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)	150 to 300mL/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 (*Puccinia graminis tritici*)		Use the higher rate (up to 300mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.
	Leaf Rust (*Puccinia recondita f.sp. tritici, Puccinia triticina*)		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 (*Fusarium graminearum*)		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 300mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown.
	Yellow Leaf Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)	150 to 300mL/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 (*Phaeosphaeria nodorum*)		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 (*Blumeria graminis f.sp. tritici*)		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 300mL/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**).
Triticale	Stripe Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)	150 to 300mL/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 300mL/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	Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)	375 to 450mL/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 (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)		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. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (e.g. 100L/ha for ground application and 30L/ha for aerial application) will improve spray coverage. Apply the higher rate (450mL/ha) under high disease pressure.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight (*Phoma ligulicola*), Sclerotinia Crown Rot (*Sclerotinia minor* and *S. sclerotiorum*)	1.0L/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.

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

A MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONE IS REQUIRED FOR PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. REFER TO RESTRAINTS.

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.

TRADE ADVICE: EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE
Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with TITAN AG Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide.

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 TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 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 TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide) 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 TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide in Mitika Oats should be weighed against the risk of crop damage.

For further information on Oat tolerance contact TITAN AG Pty Ltd.

Disease control in Canola

Blackleg

Higher Blackleg risk can be expected in higher rainfall districts (above 500mm annual rainfall), where crops are grown within 500m 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 TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide may be applied per season to the crop.

Sclerotinia

TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 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 (eg. caused by staggered germinations) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops. Generally a single application of TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 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.

MIXING

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide to water in the spray vat with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of adjuvant if necessary and mix thoroughly.

APPLICATION

Ground

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale: Apply product using a spray volume of 70-100L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality.

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

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

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

COMPATIBILITY

For information on compatibility please contact TITAN AG Pty Ltd.

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	
	TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 150mL/ha	**TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 300mL/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 (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Leaf Rust	N/A	Yes (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Septoria Blotch	Yes	Not required
Wheat		
Stripe Rust	Yes	Yes (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Stem Rust	Yes	Yes (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Leaf Rust	Yes	Yes (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
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 (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Triticale		
Stripe Rust	Yes	Yes (TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent)
Canola	**TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 375mL/ha**	**TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 450mL/ha**
Blackleg and Sclerotinia Stem Rot	Not required	Not required
Pyrethrum	**TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 1.0L/ha**	
Ray Blight	Not required	

Note: Adjuvant is not required for use of TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide on Canola or Pyrethrum.

Suitable Adjuvants	Comments
TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent	Can be used at all rates of TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide for ground and aerial application.
TITAN Duelling Spray Adjuvant	For use with TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide at 150mL/ha only. DO NOT use with TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide at rates above 150mL/ha. DO NOT use for aerial application.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP **3** FUNGICIDE

TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide 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, TITAN AG Pty Ltd accepts

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no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

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: TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole 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 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 500mm 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 reuse empty container for any other purpose.

For Refillable Containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

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. Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY INFORMATION

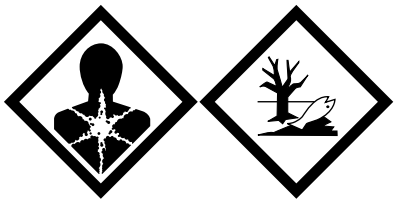
Warning: May cause birth defects.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for TITAN Prothioconazole & Tebuconazole Fungicide is available from TITAN AG Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9999 6655 or visit titanag.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE: TITAN AG Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on TITAN AG's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of TITAN AG Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Precautionary Statements: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. Avoid release to the environment. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. Collect spillage. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.



TITAN AG CROP PROTECTION