

TITAN PROTHIOCONAZOLE 480 SC

TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide is now registered for the control of various diseases in Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Canola and Pyrethrum.

WHAT MAKES TITAN PROTHIOCONAZOLE 480 SC UNIQUE?

TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide, is a systemic fungicide with curative or “kick-back” activity and long-lasting preventative properties. Prothioconazole, is a third generation member of the DMI group (Group 3).

KEY FEATURES & BENEFITS

- ✓ Protects the money leaves – increasing yield and grain quality
- ✓ Curative and long-lasting protective activity
- ✓ Broad spectrum disease control across multiple crops
- ✓ Flexibility with or without tankmix partners and rate range, to tailor disease management
- ✓ Tankmix with TITAN Azoxystrobin 250 SC for improved efficacy and to reduce the risk of resistance development
- ✓ Tankmix with TITAN Tebuconazole 420 SC – for broader spectrum disease management
- ✓ SC formulation softer on crops – especially when tankmixing with nutrition products.

AT A GLANCE

USE PATTERNS:

See product label for specific situations

FORMULATION:

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

DISEASES CONTROLLED:

See product label for specific application rates

- Foliar application
- Tailor disease management based on – crop, variety, stage, disease complex, yield potential, forecasted climatic conditions.

Suspension Concentrate (SC)

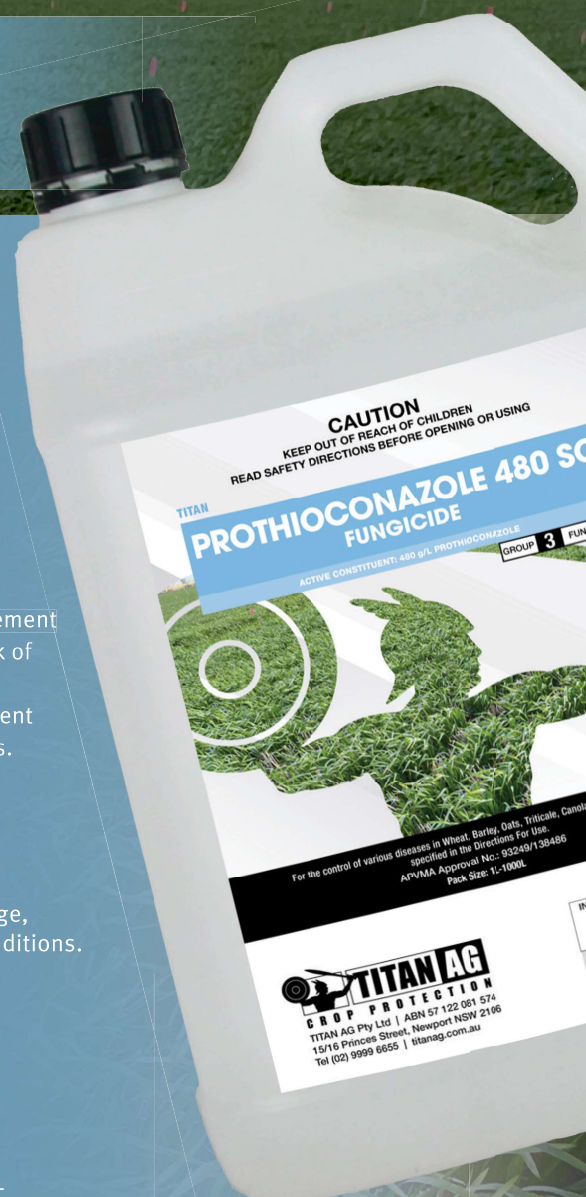
480 g/L Prothioconazole


Solo - without a tankmix partner

- Barley - Net Form Net Blotch
- Wheat - Septoria Tritici Blotch and Yellow Leaf Spot
- Canola - Sclerotinia Stem Rot.

In tankmix with TITAN Tebuconazole 430 SC Fungicide

- Barley - Net Form Net Blotch, Spot Form Net Blotch, Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scald and Leaf Rust
- Oats - Stem Rust, Leaf Rust, Septoria Blotch
- Wheat - Stripe Rust, Stem Rust, Leaf Rust, Fusarium Head Blight/ Head Scab, Yellow Leaf Spot, Septoria Nodorum and Powdery Mildew
- Triticale - Stripe Rust
- Canola - Blackleg and Sclerotinia Stem Rot
- Pyrethrum - Ray Blight and Sclerotinia Crown Rot.



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AT A GLANCE

DISEASES CONTROLLED cont.:

In tankmix with TITAN Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide

- Barley - Net Form Net Blotch, Spot Form Net Blotch, Powdery Mildew and Leaf Rust
- Wheat - Leaf Rust, Powdery Mildew, Septoria Nodorum Blotch, Septoria Tritici Blotch, Stem Rust, Leaf Rust and Yellow Leaf Spot.

FUNGICIDE - MOA GROUP

- Group 3 – when not in tankmix.

ADJUVANT

- Apply with TITAN Wetter 1000 Wetting Agent or TITAN Duelling Spray Adjuvant, as directed on the Label. See later section for details.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS

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 2 sprays of TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide may be applied per season to the crop. Ensure good coverage of all susceptible plant parts.

The Tankmix with TITAN Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide prior to disease initiation can considerably reduce the formation of foliar diseases. The dual modes of action improve disease control and resistance management, providing excellent systemic and protective activity.

Disease control in Oats Caution:

Application of 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 480 SC 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), 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 480 SC Fungicide in tank mix with Tebuconazole Fungicide may be applied per season to the crop.

Sclerotinia:

TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide and tank mixes are 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 480 SC Fungicide or in a tank mix with 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.

USE OF ADJUVANTS

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:

1. Adjuvant is not required for use of TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide on Pyrethrum or Canola, or in tank mixes with TITAN Tebuconazole 430 SC Fungicide.
2. Adjuvant for use with TITAN Prothioconazole 480 SC Fungicide as a stand-alone product.
3. Adjuvant for use in tank mixes with TITAN Tebuconazole 430 SC Fungicide.
4. Adjuvant for use in tank mixes with TITAN Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide.

Please refer to the product label for the full list of diseases and suitable adjuvants.

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply aerially to Pyrethrum.

DO NOT apply where the slope exceeds 7%.


DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause run-off are forecast within 48 hours.

DO NOT irrigate past the point of run-off for 48 hours after application.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL ELDERS AGRONOMIST FOR LOCAL EXPERIENCES.

CHECK THE TITAN WEBSITE FOR INFORMATION TO THE CORRECT MIXING ORDER OF DIFFERENT PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS.

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CROP PROTECTION