# ESKER® - MAPP 19303

Contains 160 g/L (16.2% w/w) prothioconazole and 80 g/L (8.1% w/w) tebuconazole and N,N-dimethyl decanamide as an emulsifiable concentrate.

ESKER® is a broad-spectrum fungicide for disease control in winter & spring crops of wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), barley, oats, oilseed rape and winter rve.

### WARNING



Causes skin irritation.

Collect spillage.

PROTECT FROM FROST





May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.
Keep out of reach of children.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and protective everface protection.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple-rinsed empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-2-hydroxy-3-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.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL FUNGICIDE

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

| Crops                | Maximum individual dose (L/ha) | Maximum total dose (L/ha/crop) | Latest timing of application               |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Wheat and winter rye | 1.0                            | 2.0                            | Before grain milky ripe stage (BBCH 71)    |
| Barley and Oats      | 1.0                            | 2.0                            | Up to the beginning of flowering (BBCH 61) |
| Oilseed rape         | 1.0                            | 2.0                            | 56 days before harvest                     |

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTANT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

APPROVAL HOLDER AND MARKETING COMPANY: Life Scientific Ltd, Block 4, Belfield Office Park, Beech Hill Road, Dublin 4, Ireland, Tel: +953 1 2832024

THE (COSHH) CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS MAY APPLY TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT AT WORK,

FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY INFORMATION CONTACT NHS 111





#### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

#### **Operator Protection**

Engineering control of operator protection must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) when applying the product by vehicle-mounted or trailed equipment.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) and SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces,

However, engineering control of operator exposure may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from eves immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

IFYOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

#### **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).

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application, Aim spray



This product qualifies for inclusion in the Local Environment Risk assessment for Pesticides Scheme (LERAPS). Before each application from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with the CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

# Storage and Disposal

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

away from water.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place.

WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY, empty washings into spray tank and dispose of safely.

#### DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER FOR ANY PURPOSE

#### 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

ESKER® is a systemic fungicide. It is rapidly absorbed into the vegetative parts of the plant and then translocated throughout the plant. It controls a wide range of diseases in cereals and oilseed rape. For best disease control, apply as soon as disease appears and before it spreads to new growth. Application to established diseases may be less effective. It can be used on all varieties of wheat, barley, oats, oilseed rape and winter rye.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in some diseases such as cereal powdery mildew and Septoria leaf blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola). To avoid resistance do not apply repeated applications of ESKER® alone on the same crop against high risk pathogens. Tank-mixtures or alternation with fungicides with different modes of action (eg morpholines) has been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease. Some resistant strains of Light leaf spot in oilseed rape are also known to exist. Where resistant strains of a disease occur ESKER® may not give satisfactory control. When DMI fungicides are used for Light leaf spot in oilseed rape choose products with a different mode of action for other diseases such as Sclerotinia.

For further advice on resistance management in DMI's contact your agronomist or specialist advisor and visit the FRAG-UK website.

Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in Septoria leaf blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola) which may seriously affect the performance of some products. Strains of light leaf spot resistant to azole fungicides are known to exist. To avoid the development of resistance, apply ESKER® protectively in response to disease forecasts. Where possible, avoid the use of products containing azoles when targeting other diseases such as Sclerotinia at mid-flowering.

### APPLICATION

A maximum individual dose of 1.0 I/ha is allowed on the approved crops with a maximum total dose of 2.0 I/ha per crop. Apply at a pressure of 2-3 bar in 100-300 L/ha as a MEDIUM spray quality (as defined by BCPC). Adjust boom height and water volume to achieve good coverage of the target, particularly when treating crops at the later growth stages. The higher spray volumes are recommended where the crop is dense, or disease pressure / risk is high to ensure good penetration to the lower leaves and stem bases. Disease control maybe compromised by reducing water volumes, where good spray coverage is difficult to achieve.

| Rate of Use and latest timing of application: |                                   |                                |                                            |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--|
| Crops                                         | Maximum individual<br>dose (L/ha) | Maximum total dose (L/ha/crop) | Latest timing of application               |  |
| Wheat and winter rye                          | 1.0                               | 2.0                            | Before grain milky ripe<br>stage (BBCH 71) |  |
| Barley and Oats                               | 1.0                               | 2.0                            | Up to the beginning of flowering (BBCH 61) |  |
| Oilseed rape                                  | 1.0                               | 2.0                            | 56 days before harvest                     |  |

# CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION INCLUDING DISEASES CONTROLLED

Winter and spring wheat: Apply 1.0 I/ha ESKER® at any stage up to before grain milky ripe stage (GS 71) and, where disease pressure requires further treatment, a maximum total dose of 2.0 I/ha can be applied to the crop. ESKER® will control powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot, glume blotch, yellow rust, brown rust and tan spot. It will give a reduction in sooty moulds and moderate control of Ear disease complex (Fusarium ear blight) with a reduction in DON content (deoxynivalenol). It will also give a reduction in the severity and incidence of Eyespot.

Winter and spring barley: Apply 1.0 I/ha ESKER® at any stage up to before the beginning of flowering (GS 61) and, where disease pressure requires further treatment, a maximum total dose of 2.0 I/ha can be applied to the crop. ESKER® will control powdery mildew, brown rust, yellow rust, net blotch and *Rhynchosporium*. It will give a reduction in sooty moulds and moderate control of Ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight) with a reduction in DON content (deoxynivalenol). It will also give a reduction in the severity and incidence of Eyespot.

Winter rye: Apply 1.0 l/ha ESKER® at any stage up to before grain milky ripe stage (GS 71) and, where disease pressure requires further treatment, a maximum total dose of 2.0 l/ha can be applied to the crop. It will control powdery mildew, brown rust and *Rhynchosporium*. It will also give a reduction in the severity and incidence of Eyespot.

Winter and spring oats: Apply 1.0 I/ha ESKER® at any stage up to before the beginning of flowering (GS 61) and, where disease pressure requires further treatment, a maximum total dose of 2.0 I/ha can be applied to the crop. ESKER® will control crown rust and powdery mildew and give a reduction in the incidence and severity of Eyespot.

### Optimum timing of treatment:

- Powdery mildew (Blumeria graminis): Apply at the first sign of the disease in the crop and repeat if required. Consider a mildewicide with a different mode of action if control is not acceptable.
- Yellow rust (Puccinia striiformis): Apply at the first sign of the disease in the crop. If re-infection occurs after application, apply a second dose 2-3 weeks later but note that control of established infections is likely to be less effective.
- Brown rust (Puccinia hordei (barley) and P. recondita (wheat)): Apply at the first sign of the disease
  in the crop. If re-infection occurs after application, apply a second dose 2-3 weeks later but note that
  control of established infections is likely to be less effective.

- Septoria leaf spot and Glume blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola and Stagonospora nodorum):

  Treat the crop before the disease is established in the crop. Keep the upper leaves and ear clean by applying between flag leaf emergence (GS 37) and mid flowering (GS65). Where disease pressure is high, a second application may be necessary but note that established disease will be less well controlled. Where resistant strains of Septoria leaf blotch occur, control may not be satisfactory.
- Ear disease complex: An application after ear emergence up until the end of flowering (GS 59-69) will moderately control *Fusarium* ear blight and reduce the incidence of sooty moulds, giving cleaner brighter ears. This treatment can reduce the *Fusarium* mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) content but the reduction achieved may not be sufficient to fall below the statutory limits on mycotoxin levels in the grain.
- Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*): Apply at the first sign of the disease in the crop. If re-infection occurs after application, apply a second dose 2-3 weeks later but note that control of established infections is likely to be less effective.
- Leaf blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*): Apply at the first sign of the disease in the spring. If re-infection occurs after application or disease pressure is high, apply a second dose 2-3 weeks later but note that control of established infections is likely to be less effective.
- Net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*): Apply at the first sign of the disease in the spring/early summer. If re-infection occurs after application or disease pressure is high, apply a second dose 2-3 weeks later but note that control of established infections is likely to be less effective.
- Tan spot (Pyrenophora tritici-repentis): Apply at the first sign of the disease in spring or early summer and repeat if required.
- Eyespot (Tapesia spp.) An application of ESKER® at the first sign of the disease from leaf sheath erect to 2<sup>nd</sup> node (GS30-32) will give some reduction in the incidence of eyespot.

Winter and spring oilseed rape: Apply 1.0 I/ha ESKER® at any stage and, where required, a maximum total dose of 2.0 I/ha can be applied to the crop. All applications must be made at least 56 days before harvest.

### Oilseed rape diseases:

- Light leaf spot: Apply a protective treatment of 1.0 L/ha in autumn/winter (usually late October to early December) prior to disease establishment. If further treatment is required the following spring, apply a second application of 1.0 l/ha from the onset of stem extension.
- Phoma leaf spot/stem canker: Apply ESKER® in autumn at the first sign of disease. Repeat application in late autumn/winter, if disease symptoms reoccur.
- Sclerotinia stem rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum): Apply 1.0 L/ha at early full flower to deposit the spray on the petals.

#### MIXING

Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and start the agitation. Thoroughly shake the pack, add the required quantity of ESKER® and complete the filling of the tank. Agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying. Spray immediately after mixing. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned with water and detergent after use, and filters and jets checked for damage and blockages.

### Compatibility

When applying ESKER® in tank-mixture with other products, follow any instructions as to the order of mixing on any partner product. Where no instructions are given, fully disperse the partner product before adding ESKER®.

#### COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This information is not part of the approved label under Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 but provides additional company advice on the product use.

#### CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.