

CLAYTON TEBUCON EW

MAPP 14824

Contains 250 g/l tebuconazole in an oil-in-water emulsion

Fungicide for the control of a certain diseases of winter and spring crops of wheat (excluding durum wheat) and barley, rye, winter and spring oilseed rape, linseed, field beans, swedes, turnips, cabbage, leeks, carrot, parsnip and horseradish.



HARMFUL

**Harmful if swallowed
Irritating to eyes
Possible risk of harm to the unborn child**



DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose of product	Maximum total dose of product per crop	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley, oats, rye	1 l/ha	2 l/ha	Before the grain is milky ripe
Oilseed rape	1 l/ha	2.5 l/ha	Before most of the seeds are green-brown mottled
Linseed	1 l/ha	1 l/ha	Before the capsules are brown or 35 days before harvest, whichever is the earlier
Field bean Swede, turnip	1 l/ha	2 l/ha	35 days before harvest
Cabbage	1 l/ha	2.25 l/ha	21 days before harvest
Leek	1 l/ha	3 l/ha	14 days before harvest
Carrot, parsnip, horseradish	1 l/ha	3 l/ha	21 days before harvest

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

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure 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.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces.

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

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

Environmental protection

DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES with chemical or used container.

Storage and disposal

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed, in a safe place.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

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

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

Safety data sheet available for professional user on request.

Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd.,

Contents: **5 litres**

Unit F10

Bracetown Business Park

CLONEE

PROTECT FROM FROST

Co. Meath

SHAKE THOROUGHLY BEFORE USE

Ireland.

Tel: (00 353) 1 8210127

Batch No:

This product is approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986.

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains tebuconazole solution) UN 3082; Class 9; Packing Group III.

Conditions of Supply: all goods supplied by us are of high quality and we believe them to be correct but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or 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 resellers 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.

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.

Best results are usually obtained from the application of Clayton Tebucon EW as soon as disease becomes apparent during regular inspections. Established diseases are more difficult to control and potential yield is inevitably reduced.

CEREALS

Apply Clayton Tebucon EW at 1 l/ha in all situations on cereals. A maximum 2 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed before the grain is milky ripe.

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT (excluding durum wheat)

Disease	Time of treatment
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Spray as soon as active mildew is visible on the leaves. Repeat if necessary. Improved control can be gained with a tank-mix of fenpropimorph at half-normal dose – see COMPATIBILITY.
Leaf spot (<i>Septoria tritici</i>) Glume blotch (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>)	Normally spray from flag leaf just visible up to ear emergence complete. Under higher risk conditions, spray earlier, before disease reaches the upper leaves. It is essential to spray before disease becomes established.
Brown rust Yellow rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	Treat when disease first appears. If necessary repeat 2-3 weeks later. Timely treatment to prevent the diseases becoming established gives the best results.
Ear disease complex relating to <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Cladosporium</i> and <i>Alternaria spp.</i>	An application made shortly after complete ear emergence to control another disease listed in this table can give a good coincidental reduction of these diseases resulting in cleaner ears.

WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, RYE

Disease	Time of treatment
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Spray as soon as active mildew is visible on the leaves. Repeat if necessary.
Brown rust Yellow rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>)	Treat when disease first appears. If necessary repeat 2-3 weeks later. Timely treatment to prevent the diseases becoming established gives the best results.
Leaf blotch (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	Treat when the disease first appears. If necessary, particularly when conditions have favoured the disease, repeat 2-3 weeks later.
Barley only: Net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>)	Treat on initial sight of the disease. Repeat 2-3 weeks later for best control especially if conditions have continued to favour the disease.

WINTER OATS varieties Aintree, Chamois, Craig, Emperor, Gerald, Kynon, Mirabel, Pennal and Solva only.
SPRING OATS varieties Aberglen, Cabana, Commander, Dula, Melys, Minerva, Rhiannon, and Ripon only.

Disease	Time of treatment
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Spray as soon as active mildew is visible on the leaves. Repeat if necessary.
Crown rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i>)	Coincidental reduction of this disease may given by applications made to control powdery mildew.

Cautionary note: the crop leaves of wheat may become speckled following treatment and the leaves of oats may be partially reddened but these effects are normally of short duration and without effect upon yield.

FIELD BEANS

A maximum 2 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed at least 35 days before harvesting.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Chocolate spot Bean rust	Spray when disease first appears usually at or just after the start of flowering. A second spray 3-4 weeks later will improve control.	1 l/ha

WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE

A maximum 2.5 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed before or whilst most of the seeds are still green.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Light leaf spot (<i>Pyrenopeziza brassicae</i>)	Autumn: control of early infections is beneficial to the overall health of winter crops. Autumn treatment is advised if the disease occurs during this time. Spray when the characteristic leaf lesions appear. Follow up in spring or summer as necessary.	0.5 l/ha
	Spring: spray when leaf lesions are found upon regular inspection, normally at the start of stem extension in mid-March to early April for winter crops, especially if the weather is cool and wet.	1 l/ha
	Summer: spray if necessary pre-flowering or post-flowering to prevent the spread of disease to the pods, more particularly if a spring application was not applied	1 l/ha
Stem canker (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	Autumn: spray usually from October onwards when the characteristic leaf spots are found.	0.5 l/ha
	Spring: if there are signs of the disease advancing to the stem lesion stage, spray at the start of stem extension, normally from mid-March. <i>Note: treatments applied in autumn and spring to control light leaf spot can simultaneously give a good reduction in the incidence of stem canker.</i>	0.5-1 l/ha
Dark leaf spot Pod spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Treat when disease is found on the leaves and/or stems upon regular inspection, normally just after flowering.	1 l/ha
Stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	A spray applied at early to full flower will reduce the incidence of <i>Sclerotinia</i> stem rot.	1 l/ha
Ringspot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	A reduction of this disease may be given by spring and summer applications made to control light leaf spot.	-

LINSEED

A maximum 1 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Application must be completed at least 35 days before harvesting or before the capsules are brown, whichever is the earlier.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Botrytis (reduction of disease)	An application coinciding with the first appearance of Botrytis symptoms will reduce the disease.	1 l/ha
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca lini</i>)	Apply as soon as disease appears.	1 l/ha

SWEDE AND TURNIP

A maximum 2 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed at least 35 days before harvesting.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe cruciferarum</i>)	Spray usually in July or August when the disease first appears but not before the roots have grown to 2.5 cm across. Repeat if necessary, especially if the disease pressure remains high.	1 l/ha

CABBAGE

A maximum 2.25 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed at least 21 days before harvesting.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
<i>Alternaria spp.</i> Light leaf spot Powdery mildew Ringspot	Spray as soon as any of the diseases appear after the start of hearting. Make two further applications, if required, at 3-4 week intervals. Established ring spot may be brought under better control by an initial spray at 1 l/ha but do not apply more than 2.25 l/ha of product to the crop in total.	0.5 l/ha per application

LEEKs

A maximum 3 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed at least 14 days before harvesting.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Rust	Spray as soon as the disease appears. Make two further applications, if required, at 2-3 week intervals.	1 l/ha per application

CARROTS, PARSNIPS AND HORSERADISH

A maximum 3 l/ha of product in total may be applied to any one crop. Applications must be completed at least 21 days before harvesting.

Disease	Time of treatment	Dose
Carrots and horseradish <i>Alternaria spp.</i> (reduction)	Spray as soon as the disease appears often early-mid August or after 5 leaves unfolded if disease appears earlier. Make two further applications, if required, at 3 week intervals.	1 l/ha per application
Carrots and parsnips Powdery mildew (reduction)	A spray applied as soon as disease appears followed by up to two further sprays at 14-21 day as required, can give a useful reduction of disease.	-
Carrots <i>Sclerotinia</i>	Sprays applied against <i>Alternaria spp.</i> can also give a useful simultaneous reduction of <i>Sclerotinia</i> infections.	-

APPLICATION (BCPC definitions)

Ensure that all spraying equipment is clean, in full working order and properly adjusted especially with respect to boom height. Apply to dry foliage when rain is not forecast. Ensure good cover of the crop foliage. Use the highest water volume when crop growth is dense or the disease pressure is high. Apply as a MEDIUM spray produced at 2-3 bar.

	Recommended water volume	Remarks
Cereals:	100-300 l/ha	Use at least 250 l/ha in dense crops after the first node
Oilseed rape and linseed:	100-400 l/ha	-
Carrot, parsnip, horseradish, leek:	400-600 l/ha	Thorough coverage of the foliage is essential
Other crops:	200-600 l/ha	-

MIXING

Shake the container thoroughly before opening. Half-fill the sprayer tank with clean water. With the contents of the spray tank under agitation, add the required quantity of Clayton Tebucon EW. Maintain agitation whilst topping up the tank to the required level and until the completion of spraying. Spray immediately after mixing. Wash all equipment thoroughly after use.

COMPATIBILITY

Clayton Tebucon EW is compatible with a range of products. When tank-mixing follow the Directions for Use of the partner product together with those of this label. Normally mix Clayton Tebucon EW in the spray tank last after the dispersion of the other product, unless directed otherwise. For further information please contact your distributor.

PROCESSED CROPS

Processors should be consulted before treating crops intended for processing.

FUNGICIDAL EFFICACY

An alternative fungicide with a different mode of action should be used if strains of disease less sensitive to tebuconazole develop as the level of disease control obtained from the continued use of tebuconazole may be reduced. Alternate use of fungicides with different modes of action will minimise the occurrence of less sensitive strains.

Clayton Tebucon EW contains a DMI fungicide. Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in Septoria leaf blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola/Septoria tritici*) which may seriously affect the performance of some products. For further advice on resistance management in DMIs contact your agronomist or specialist advisor, and visit the FRAG-UK website.

Repeat treatments of Clayton Tebucon EW alone should not be used on pathogens, such as powdery mildew, that are prone to producing resistant strains. The alternate use of fungicides with a different mode of action, e.g. morpholines, or their use in tank-mixtures, has been demonstrated to be effective in slowing the evolution of resistant strains. Advice on disease resistance strategies is available from FRAG UK and FRAC.

