

Fungicide

A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, winter ye, triticale, and winter and spring barley and oats.

For professional use only

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 160 g/L prothicconazole and 300 g/L spiroxamine.

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HELIX

Contains 160 g/l prothioconazole and 300 g/l spiroxamine and N,N,-Dimethyl decanamide.



Warning

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.
Causes skin rritation.
Gauses serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (Eyes)
through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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 Spiroxamine and 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.

PCS No. 03789

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Avoid contact with skin.

Keep unprotected workers out of treated areas for at least 5 days after treatment.

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not re-use container for any other purpose.

Keep out of reach of children.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

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.



To access the **Safety Data Sheet** for this product scan the code or use the link below:

www.bayercropscience.ie/sds/helix.pdf

or alternatively contact your supplier

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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.

Helix is a mixture of a triazolinthione and spiroketoalamine fungicide recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale and winter rye.

RATE OF USE

Сгор	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale and winter rye	1.25 litres product per hectare	2 per season*	At any stage before caryopsis watery ripe (GS 71)
Winter and spring barley and oats	1.25 litres product per hectare	2 per season*	At any stage before beginning of flowering (GS 61)

^{*}There must be a 14 day interval between treatments

Method of application Tractor mounted/trailed sprayer

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply as a medium spray quality.

Apply Helix in 100 to 300 litres of water per hectare. 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.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Disease	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye
Eyespot (Oculimacula spp.)	R	R	R	R	R
Septoria Leaf Blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola)	С			С	С
Glume Blotch (Stagonospora nodorum)	С				С
Powdery Mildew (Blumeria graminis)	С	С	С	С	С

Disease	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Triticale	Rye
Yellow Rust	С	С		С	
Brown Rust	MC	С		С	С
Crown Rust			С		
Tan Spot	MC				
Net blotch		С			
Fusarium Ear blight	MC	MC		MC	MC
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Sooty Moulds Rhynchosporium Leaf Blotch Evespot (Oculimacula spp.)

repeated.

until the 2nd node is detectable (GS 30-32).

Septoria Leaf Spot and Glume Blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola and Stagonospora nodorum) Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Helix at full flag leaf emergence (GS 37) up to mid-flowering (GS 65). Where disease pressure remains high

Spray in the spring at the first sign of disease, from when the leaf sheaths begin to become erect

application may be repeated. Applications to upper leaves where S. truici symptoms are present are likely to be less effective. Take all precautionary measures to reduce the selection pressure for insensitive Septoria tritici

The Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) produces recommendations that may be consulted for additional information.

Powdery Mildew (Blumeria graminis)

Apply Helix at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be

Yellow Rust (Puccinia striiformis)

Brown Rust (Puccinia hordei and P recondita)

strains (e.g. tankmix with product having a different mode of action which is active against Septoria.). Consult your adviser for up to date guidance regarding current resistance status and a strategy for preventing and managing resistance in the cereal pathogens listed on the label.

Crown Rust (Puccinia coronata)

Apply Helix at the first signs of disease. 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.

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Tan Spot (Pyrenophora tritici-repensis)

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

Ear Disease Complex

Apply Helix soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59-69). Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Leaf Blotch (Rhynchosporium secalis)

Apply Helix 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 Helix 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.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Repeated application of Helix 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 have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

Take all precautionary measures to reduce the selection pressure for insensitive *Septoria tritici* strains (e.g. tankmix with product having a different mode of action which is active against *Septoria.*). Consult your adviser for up to date guidance regarding current resistance status and a strategy for preventing and managing resistance in the cereal pathogens listed on the label. The Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) produces recommendations that may be consulted for additional information.

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

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Helix may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale and winter rye.

Mixina

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Helix 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.

Spray equipment should be thoroughly cleaned with detergent after use.

