

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 125 g/L (12.8% w/w) prothioconazole and 125 g/L (12.8%) tebuconazole.

For use as an agricultural fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), winter rye, triticale and winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape

For Professional use only

Authorisation Holder/Marketing company:

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection

Wash any contamination from eyes immediately. Wash hands and exposed skin before meals and after work.

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

Do not re-use container for any purpose and dispose of safely. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Keep out of reach of children.

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 PLACEREAD ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE.



Contains 125 g/L (12.8% w/w) prothioconazole, 125 g/L (12.8% w/w) tebuconazole and N,N-Dimethyl decanamide.



Warning

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Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

Dispose of contents/container to a licenced hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty 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.

PCS No. 05837

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.

Zorba is a mixture of a triazolinthione and triazole fungicide recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and for disease control in winter oilseed rape.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum	Latest time of application
Winter wheat and winter rye	1.2 litres product per hectare	3.6 litres	Before grain watery ripe stage, (GS71)
Triticale	1.2 litres product per hectare	3.6 litres	Before beginning of flowering, (GS61)
Winter and spring barley	1.2 litres product per hectare	2.4 litres	Before beginning of flowering, (GS61)
Winter and spring oats	1.0 litres product per hectare	2.0 litres	Before beginning of flowering, (GS61)
Winter oilseed rape	1.0 litres product per hectare	2.0 litres	Up to a pre harvest interval of 56 days

Method of application: Tractor mounted sprayer.

A spray pressure of 2-3 bar is recommended. Apply Zorba in 200-300 litres per hectare water. Apply as a medium spray quality.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

Eyespot (*Tapesia spp.*)

Zorba reduces the incidence and severity of eyespot. Spray in the spring at the first sign of disease, from when the leaf sheaths begin to become erect until the 2nd node is detectable (GS 30-32).

Septoria Leaf Spot and Glume Blotch (*Septoria tritici* and *Leptosphaeria nodorum*).

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Zorba at full flag leaf emergence (GS 37) up to mid-flowering (GS 65). Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

Applications to upper leaves where *S. tritici* symptoms are present are likely to be less effective.

Powdery Mildew (*Erisiphe graminis*)

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

Yellow Rust

Apply Zorba at the first signs of disease. Zorba controls yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis*) in wheat. 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.

Brown Rust

Apply Zorba at the first signs of disease. Zorba controls brown rust in barley (*Puccinia hordei*), rye (*P. recondita*) and wheat (*P. recondita*). 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.

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

Apply Zorba at the first signs of disease. Zorba controls crown rust in winter and spring oats. 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.

Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repensis*)

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

Ear Disease Complex

Apply Zorba soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS59-69) for control of Fusarium ear blight and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Through the reduction of ear blight, Zorba effectively reduces the level of the Fusarium mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) in wheat grain. However, where Fusarium levels are high, the reduction achieved may not always be sufficient to ensure that DON levels fall below the statutory limit.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

Zorba gives high levels of *Rhynchosporium* control. Apply Zorba 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 Zorba 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.

WINTER OILSEED RAPE

Light Leaf Spot

Apply Zorba in autumn/winter (usually late October to early December) protectively. Follow up spray(s) may be required in early spring from the onset of stem elongation, depending on disease development. Phoma Leaf spot/Stem Canker

Apply Zorba in autumn at the first sign of disease. Repeat application in late autumn/winter, if disease symptoms reoccur.

Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)

Apply Zorba at early to full flower.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY

Repeated application of Zorba 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 (e.g. morpholines) have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

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

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Zorba may be used on all commercial varieties of winter and spring barley, winter and spring wheat, triticale, winter rye, winter and spring oats and winter oilseed rape.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Zorba 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.