Use: A broad-spectrum fungicide for use on wheat, barley, winter rye and winter oilseed rape.

Formulation: An emulsifiable concentrate containing 450 g/litre (39.8% w/w) prochloraz.

Pack Size: 5 litres in outers of four.

LERAP: Not required.

Recommended Crops: See Section No:
- Wheat, winter and spring: 3.1
- Barley, winter and spring: 3.1
- Rye, winter: 3.1
- Oilseed rape, winter: 3.2

Recommended Rates:
- Wheat, barley, winter rye: 0.9 litres product/hectare.
- Winter oilseed rape: 1.1 litres product/hectare.

Water Volume: 200-400 litres per hectare. In dense crops or for the second treatment, the volume should be increased to 400 litres per hectare.

Spray Quality: MEDIUM

Latest Time of Application:
- Wheat, barley and winter rye: Before grain milky ripe stage and 6 weeks before harvest.
- Winter oilseed rape: 6 weeks before harvest.

Maximum Number of Applications:
Wheat, barley and winter rye: 2 per crop.

Maximum Total Dose:
Winter oilseed rape: 2.25 litres product/hectare/crop.

Aerial Application: No

Compatibility: For details of compatibilities contact your distributor, local BASF representative, the BASF Technical Services Hotline: 0845 602 2553 or visit our website on: www.agriCentre.basf.co.uk

Major changes since last printing: None.

This product label is compliant with the CPA Voluntary Initiative Guidance
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This leaflet is approved as part of the label. All instructions on this leaflet and on the label should be read carefully in order to obtain successful results from the use of this product.

All varieties of wheat, barley, winter rye and winter oilseed rape may be sprayed with Poraz.

1. RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

   A period of at least 3 hours (or longer in poor drying conditions) without rain should follow spraying otherwise results may be reduced.
   Avoid drift to areas outside those being sprayed having due regard to the prevailing weather conditions and spray quality being used.
   Tank-mixtures of Poraz with other fungicides should not be applied to crops suffering from any other stress such as drought or waterlogging otherwise the crop may suffer some scorch from which recovery may not be complete.
   Yellow and Brown rust are not effectively controlled by Poraz.

2. DISEASE CONTROL

   Poraz controls or gives protection against all the following diseases when applied as recommended:

   Winter Wheat
   Eyespot
   Glume blotch (*Septoria nodorum*)
   Leaf spot (*Septoria tritici*)
   Powdery mildew
   Spring Wheat
   Powdery mildew
   Spring and Winter Barley
   Eyespot (Winter barley)
   Leaf blotch (*Rhynchosporium*)
   Net blotch
   Powdery mildew
   Winter Rye
   Eyespot
   Leaf blotch (*Rhynchosporium*)
   Leaf spot (*Septoria*)
   Powdery mildew

   Adequate protection of winter cereals throughout the season against all the diseases listed will usually require a programme of at least two fungicide treatments (see Crops section 3, Time of Application).

   Winter oilseed rape
   Dark leaf / pod spot (*Alternaria brassicae*) (reduction only)
   Light leaf spot (*Cylindrosporium brassicae*)
   Grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*)
   Leaf spot / stem canker (*Phoma lingam*)
   Stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) (moderate control)
   White leaf spot (*Pseudocercosporella capsellae*)

2.1 Resistance

   Poraz contains prochloraz, a DMI fungicide. Resistance to some DMI fungicides has been identified in *Septoria* leaf blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) 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. To reduce the risk of development of resistance, do not apply more than two full dose prochloraz-based treatments (oilseed rape, wheat, barley and rye) or for oilseed rape only, 2 split doses followed by a full dose. Use Poraz as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate, other fungicides with a different mode of action.
3. CROPS

Time of Application

3.1 Cereals

Autumn sown wheat, autumn and spring sown barley and winter rye

3.1.1 Eyespot Control

Spray in the spring, from when the leaf sheaths begin to become erect until the third node is detectable. Any over-wintering eyespot or Rhynchosporium, and mildew on rye or barley will be controlled by Poraz applied at this time, and protection will be given against Septoria (wheat, rye) or net blotch (barley).

If weather conditions continue to favour eyespot development after treatment, a second spray may be necessary 4 to 6 weeks later.

Poraz sprayed for control of eyespot (Pseudocercosporella) will often give good reduction of sharp eyespot (Rhizoctonia) and Fusarium if these diseases are developing at the time of application, but it is not yet known when this effect is likely to be of benefit.

3.1.2 Foliar Disease Control

For protection against leaf spot (Septoria tritici), glume blotch (Septoria nodorum) and powdery mildew on winter wheat, spray as soon as the ligule of the last leaf is visible if any of these diseases are present in the crop. If no disease is present, treatment should be delayed until the first signs of infection appear or Poraz should be applied as a protectant treatment at the end of ear emergence if the crop is still disease free. Best protection against ear diseases is achieved only by treatment at full ear emergence.

For control of late infections of barley leaf diseases listed above including protection against net blotch; spray when disease appears on new growth, or as a protectant treatment when the ligule of the last leaf is visible if any of the diseases are present in the bottom of the crop.

On spring wheat, spray if mildew begins to build up in the crop if this occurs before full ear emergence.

For control of late infections of the rye leaf diseases listed above, spray if disease is present in the crop.

Yellow and Brown rust are not effectively controlled by Poraz. If rust is present or anticipated on barley or on wheat a tank-mixture of Poraz with Corbel will give control and protection against further attack.

3.1.3 Autumn treatment – barley

For the control of mildew and Rhynchosporium and protection against net blotch in the autumn, spray at the onset of disease infection. To achieve maximum yield response it is essential the autumn application is followed by spring application. If only net blotch is present a reduced dose of 0.7 l/ha may be used.

Latest time of application: Up to before grain milky ripe (GS 71) and six weeks before harvest.

3.2 Winter oilseed rape

Diseases of oilseed rape can develop and spread very rapidly. It is therefore important that crops are regularly inspected so as to detect sudden increases in disease levels.

Poraz should be applied at the onset of disease development so as to contain the diseases at a low level and prevent them spreading.

Poraz controls or gives protection against all the following diseases when applied as recommended:
3.2.1 Light Leaf Spot (*Cylindrosporium brassicae*)

Poraz should be applied at the first sign of light leaf spot in the autumn or winter when cool wet conditions favour spread of the disease. A split dose treatment may be used.

A Poraz application during or shortly after flowering will prolong the control of light leaf spot where there is a risk of late build up of disease.

3.2.2 Dark Leaf / Pod Spot (*Alternaria brassicae*)

*Alternaria* mainly develops through the spring and summer, especially following hot humid weather. Apply Poraz as soon as *Alternaria* infection is seen on the upper leaves and stems, usually from mid-flowering but not later than the mottled seed stage. If disease pressure remains high, a second application of Poraz should be applied 2-3 weeks later. Poraz only gives a reduction of this disease.

3.2.3 Leaf Spot / Stem Canker (*Phoma lingam*)

*Phoma* leaf spot is spread by rain splash and can be found from October onwards. Apply Poraz at the first sign of infection during the autumn or winter.

3.2.4 Stem Rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)

The spread of *Sclerotinia* is favoured by wet weather during flowering. For moderate control of the disease, spray Poraz from early flowering in high risk situations when spore release is occurring. Control is only achieved if Poraz is applied before the disease becomes established.

3.2.5 Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*)

Poraz may give control of grey mould, and should be applied as soon as *Botrytis* develops from stem extension onwards and if the infection continues, apply a second spray during or after flowering.

3.2.6 White Leaf Spot (*Pseudocercosporella capsellae*)

Apply Poraz in the spring from stem extension, when infection is seen on the leaves and before it spreads onto the pods.

**Latest time of application:** 6 weeks before harvest.

3.3 Rate of Application

**Wheat, Barley and Winter Rye:**

Maximum Individual Dose: 0.9 l/ha

Maximum Number of Treatments (per crop): 2

For broad-spectrum disease control use 0.9 l/ha.

For control of Net Blotch only (Barley) use 0.7 l/ha.

For control of established Mildew and/or Rust (Wheat and Barley) use 0.9 l/ha Poraz + 1 l/ha Corbel.

A fungicide with a different mode of action to prochloraz should be used for further disease control.

**Winter Oilseed Rape**

Maximum Individual Dose: 1.1 l/ha

Maximum Number of Treatments (per crop): 2 at normal dose, or 2 at split dose followed by one application at normal dose. The maximum total dose must not exceed 2.25 l product/hectare/crop.

For broad-spectrum disease control use 1.1 l/ha.

Split dose treatment — to control Light Leaf Spot only use 0.45 l/ha applied in autumn followed by 0.7 l/ha Poraz applied in spring when conditions favour disease spread.

A fungicide with a different mode of action to prochloraz should be used for further disease control.
4. **MIXING AND SPRAYING**

Apply Porazin 200-400 litres of water per hectare.

In dense crops or for the second treatment, the volume should be increased to 400 litres per hectare.

Apply as a MEDIUM quality spray. (For details see Boom Sprayers Handbook published by British Crop Protection Council).

Poraz should be applied to give good foliar cover. Adjust the boom height to give the correct height above target; alternate spray fans or cones should meet just above the top of the crop. Even cover with a well mixed spray is essential for good results. Forward speed should not exceed 10 km/hour (6 mph).

Check that the sprayer, spray bars and nozzles have been properly washed out to remove traces of the previous chemical. Ensure that the sprayer has been carefully calibrated. Nozzles should be selected to give MEDIUM spray quality.

Half-fill the sprayer tank with clean water and start agitating. Add the required quantity of Poraz and complete filling to the final volume.

Spray immediately after mixing and maintain agitation until the spray tank is empty. Even cover with a well-mixed spray is essential for good results.

Wash out the sprayer with water and liquid detergent immediately after use. Finally wash out with water and drain.

5. **CONTAINER AND STORAGE**

Poraz is supplied in 5 litre containers and should be kept dry and frostproof in a suitable pesticide store.
6. **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 GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.**

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

**WHEN USING DO NOT** EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

**WASH CONCENTRATE** from skin or eyes immediately.

**WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN** before meals and after work.

**IF YOU FEEL UNWELL,** seek medical advice (show leaflet where possible).

**Environmental protection**

**DO NOT** contaminate surface waters or ditches with chemical or used container.

**Storage and disposal**

**DO NOT** RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

**KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.**

**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.

Store in a safe, dry, frost-free place designated as an agrochemical store.

**PROTECT FROM FROST.**
7. DPD REGULATIONS (CHIP 3)

Poraz®
An emulsifiable concentrate containing 450 g/litre prochloraz.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
IRRITATING TO EYES AND SKIN.
VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE
LONG TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC
ENVIRONMENT.
HARMFUL: MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED.
REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE SKIN DRYNESS OR
CRACKING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL
FEEDINGSTUFFS.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN.
THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER MUST BE DISPOSED
OF IN A SAFE WAY.
USE APPROPRIATE CONTAINMENT TO AVOID
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.
IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: SEEK
MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY AND SHOW THIS
CONTAINER OR LABEL.

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

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

8. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE, as directed
below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Maximum Individual Dose</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Treatments</th>
<th>Maximum Total Dose</th>
<th>Latest Time of Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Wheat, Barley, Winter rye   | 0.9 litres product/ha    | 2 per crop                    | –                 | Before grain milky ripe and
                             |                           |                  | 6 weeks before harvest    |
| Winter oilseed rape         | 1.1 litres product/ha    | –                             | 2.25 litres product/ha/ | 6 weeks before harvest |
                             |                           |                  | crop               |

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.

(MAPP No. 11701)