

POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

TILT[®]
250 EC

SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE

Active Constituent: 250 g/L PROPICONAZOLE

Solvent: 630 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

Controls certain fungal diseases of Bananas, Oats, Peanuts, Perennial Ryegrass, Pineapples, Stone Fruit, Sugar Cane, Wheat and other crops in certain states as specified in the Direction for Use.

GROUP C FUNGICIDE

APVMA Approval No: 30490/1/0607 Pack size: 1 L
APVMA Approval No: 30490/5/0607 Pack size: 5 L
APVMA Approval No: 30490/20/0607 Pack size: 20 L
APVMA Approval No: 30490/100/0607 Pack size: 100 L

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Wheat – Stripe Rust – susceptible varieties: apply when 10% leaves infected.

Wheat – Stripe Rust – moderately susceptible varieties: apply when 15 to 20% leaves infected.

Fungicide Resistance Warning

TILT 250 EC is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management TILT 250 EC is a Group C fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to TILT 250 EC and other Group C fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by TILT 250 EC and other Group C fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of TILT 250 EC to control resistant fungi.

Mixing

Add the required amount directly to the spray tank and mix well.

Pineapples – preplant dip:

Add the required amount of TILT 250 EC directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

Application

Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The object of spraying is to keep the upper 2 to 3 leaves green and functioning through grain filling stage.

With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10 to 20 L/ha with the lower rate being used when applications are made with a cross wind of not less than 5 knots. Use the higher rates when applying to dense crops.

Apricots, Plums and other Stone Fruit: Apply by high volume (dilute) sprayer or by concentrate sprayer.

Dilute spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of runoff and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of runoff. Avoid excessive run-off. The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Direction for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate spraying

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of runoff) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 2000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is:
 $4 \times$ (ie, $2000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 4$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 25 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 4×25 , that is 100 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Compatibility

TILT 250 EC is compatible with many commonly used orchard sprays which includes Ridomil® Gold Plus and some formulations of azinphos-methyl, demeton-s-methyl, diazinon, methomyl liquid, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb, zineb and chlorothalonil.

Mixtures with more than one of the above are not recommended.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

1 L, 5 L and 20 L packs

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. For pineapples, dispose of spent dip in an approved landfill, or bury under at least 500 mm of soil in a non-crop, non-pasture area away from water sources or homes. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

100 L pack

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage. For pineapples, dispose of spent dip in an approved landfill, or bury under at least 500 mm of soil in a non-crop, non-pasture area away from water sources or homes.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use.

When opening the container and preparing spray wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- a washable hat
- elbow length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves
- goggles
- disposable fume mask

When using the prepare spray wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- a washable hat
- elbow length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves
- goggles

After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restrictions: **Cereals:** DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of TILT (or any other Group C fungicide) in any one season on the same paddock. Applications of TILT should be alternated with a fungicide containing a different mode of action.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Apricots	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	—	Dilute Spraying: 32 mL/ 100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistant strategy. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with TILT 250 EC at the full recommended rates of application.
Bananas (including bananas inter planted with avocados)	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>), Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW only	Ground Application: 200 to 400 mL plus 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water Aerial Application: 400 mL plus 3 to 5 L of a water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30 L of water Aerial Application without water 400 mL plus 8 to 10 L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)	—	1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Ground application: Apply by misting machine or airblast sprayer. Use rates towards the higher end of the range where weather conditions favour diseases or where equipment or terrain does not permit thorough spray coverage of all foliage. Sth Qld, NSW: Ground and aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the summer rainy season. Apply a maximum of 5 Group C sprays per season. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of TILT at 21 to 28 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group. Nth Qld, WA, NT: Ground and aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the wet season. Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When the disease potential is high, apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of TILT at 14 to 21 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group. Apply a maximum of 6 Group C sprays per season. Continue with treatments using an alternative protectant fungicide for the remainder of the season. Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. DO NOT apply during July, August September and October.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>), Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only	Ground Application 400 mL plus 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water Aerial Application 400 mL plus 3 to 5 L of a water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30 L of water Aerial Application without water 400 mL plus 8 to 10 L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)			
	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only	Aerial Application without water 400 mL plus 8 to 10 L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)			

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Barley	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All States	150 to 500 mL	—	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Powdery Mildew: Higher rates provide longer protection.
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)		250 or 500 mL			
	Net Blotch: Spot form (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. maculata</i>) Net form (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. teres</i>)					
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	500 mL to 1 L	—	—	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. Use the lower rate when application is made protectively before disease occurs. Use the higher rate when the disease is first observed and when the minimum number of applications are applied.
Oats	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae</i>)	All States	500 mL	—	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply at the first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae</i>)		250 to 500 mL			Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptosphaeria avenaria</i>)					Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.

(continued)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	400 to 600 mL	—	14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use a fungicide from a different activity group (non-DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using TILT alone. Apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season. The leaves of peanuts sprayed may become darker green in colour and modified in shape. These effects will not adversely affect yield at recommended rates.
Peppermint, Spearmint grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	500 mL	—	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. DO NOT use on mint grown for the fresh market.
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gloeotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only			4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
Plums for Prune Production	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	—	Dilute Spraying: 32 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with TILT 250 EC at the full recommended rates of application.
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT only	—	10 to 20mL/ 100 L	—	Preplant dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50 mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
Poppies <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	Tas only	500 mL	—	4 weeks	Usage recommended by poppy contract companies. Apply as mid season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	—	Dilute Spraying: 25 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Apply at early (1 to 10%) blossom and again at full bloom. A further application is made at shuck-fall. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period.
	Brown Rot (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only				

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – *continued*

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Stone Fruit <i>(continued)</i>	Brown Rot (fruit phase) <i>(Monilinia fructicola)</i>	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	—	Dilute Spraying: 25 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Apply 3 weeks and 1 week before harvest. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first Brown Rot (fruit phase) spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.
Sugar Cane	Pineapple Disease <i>(Ceratocystis paradoxa)</i>	Qld, NSW, WA only	—	20 mL/ 100 L	—	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugar cane setts.
Wheat	Stripe Rust <i>(Puccinia striiformis)</i>	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	250 or 500 mL	—	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray between jointing and end of flowering when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.
		Tas only				Spray when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required.
	Powdery Mildew <i>(Blumeria graminis)</i>	All States	150 to 500 mL	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Higher rates provide longer protection.		
	Stem Rust <i>(Puccinia graminis)</i>		500 mL	Apply at the first sign of disease and before there are more than 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch <i>(Mycosphaerella graminicola)</i>		250 to 500 mL	Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence and early flowering. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.		

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE – continued

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Wheat (continued)	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondita f.sp. tritici</i> ; <i>Puccinia triticina</i>)	All States	150 to 500 mL	—	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)					Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)		250 to 500 mL	Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence and early flowering. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Apply after 70% flag leaf emergence and before disease levels reach 5% on flag leaf. Higher rates give longer residual protection and often better economic returns.		

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS Peppermint, Spearmint: Barley, Oats, Poppies, Wheat: Peanuts: Bananas, Stone Fruit: Perennial Ryegrass: Forage and fodder of Barley, Oats, Wheat: Pineapples, Sugar Cane:</p>	<p>DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED.</p>
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