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# CELLO®

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GROUP 3 | 5 FUNGICIDES

**A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in wheat (also reduction of the mycotoxin deoxynivalenol), Durum wheat, winter rye, triticale, barley and oats.**

## MAPP 18290

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing
100 g/L (10.3% w/w) prothioconazole,
100 g/L (10.5% w/w) tebuconazole and
250 g/L (26.3% w/w) spiroxamine.


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

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**Telephone: 00800 1020 3333**

## CELLO

UFI: 2WD0-309K-K008-23G2
Contains 100 g/L (10.3% w/w) prothioconazole, 100 g/L (10.5% w/w) tebuconazole, 250 g/L (26.3% w/w) spiroxamine and N,N-Dimethyl decanamide.

**Warning**

Causes skin irritation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause damage to organs (Eyes) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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.
IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water/soap.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
Protect from sunlight.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

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

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION** FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

| | |
|---|---|
| **Crops:** | Durum wheat, wheat, winter rye, triticale, barley and oats. |
| **Maximum individual dose:** | 1.25 litres product per hectare |
| **Maximum total dose:** | 2.5 litres product per hectare |
| **Latest time of application:** | Durum wheat, wheat, triticale and winter rye: before grain milky ripe stage.<br>Barley and oats: up to beginning of flowering. |

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.

cellosds

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

**www.cropscience.bayer.co.uk/cellosds**

**or alternatively contact your supplier**

PROTECT FROM FROST

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# 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) AND SUITABLE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces..
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) during application .
However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.
IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH EYES RINSE IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water and seek medical advise
WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from eyes immediately.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.
IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**Environmental Protection**

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


DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.

**Storage and Disposal**

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.
DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose.

# 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.

Cello is a mixture of triazolinthione, triazole and spiroketoalamine fungicides recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, winter wheat and winter rye.

PROTECT FROM FROST

## CROPS

Cello may be used on all commercial varieties of Durum wheat, barley, oats, wheat, triticale and winter rye.

## RATE OF USE

Apply Cello at 1.25 litres per hectare in cereals; the maximum total dose per crop is 2.5 litres per hectare.

The maximum water volume is 400 litres of spray solution per hectare.

## APPLICATION

**Water volume**

Apply Cello in 100–300 litres per hectare water. 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.

A spray pressure of 2–3 bar is recommended.

**Spray quality**

Apply as a MEDIUM spray quality (as defined by BCPC).

**Latest Permitted Timing**

In wheat and rye Cello may be applied at any stage before grain milky ripe stage and in barley and oats up to beginning of flowering.

**Mixing**

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Cello 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 with water and detergent after 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.

## DISEASES CONTROLLED

**Wheat**
Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), *Septoria* (leaf and glume blotch), powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight* (reduction of deoxynivalenol) and reduction of sooty moulds).

**Barley**
Eyespot, powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight* and reduction of sooty moulds), *Rhynchosporium,* net blotch.

**Rye**
Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), powdery mildew, brown rust, *Rhynchosporium.*

**Oats**
Eyespot, crown rust and mildew.

*CELLO will provide moderate control of these diseases

## APPLICATION TIMING

### CEREALS

**Eyespot** ***(Oculimacula spp.)***
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 Blotch and Glume Blotch** ***(Septoria tritici and Stagonospora nodorum)***
Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Cello 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.

Cello contains prothioconazole and tebuconazole, DMI fungicides. 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.

**Powdery Mildew** ***(Blumeria graminis)***
Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated.

**Yellow Rust** ***(Puccinia striiformis)***
Apply Cello 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.

**Brown Rust** ***(Puccinia recondita and P. hordei)***
Apply Cello 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.

**Crown Rust** ***(Puccinia coronata)***
Apply Cello at the first signs of disease. Cello 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.

**Ear Disease Complex**
Apply Cello soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59–69) for moderate control of *Fusarium* ear blight and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Through the control of ear blight, Cello 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 commune)***
Apply Cello 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 Cello 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

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