



Jaunt[®]

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Fungicide

A fungicide for the control of foliar and ear disease in winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, rye, triticale and winter and spring barley.

MAPP 12350

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 150 g/L prothioconazole, 75 g/L fluoxastrobin and 75 g/L trifloxystrobin.

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

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Bayer CropScience Limited**
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Safety information

JAUNT

Contains 150 g/L prothioconazole,
75 g/L fluoxastrobin and 75 g/L trifloxystrobin



Warning

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Collect spillage.

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.

Contains trifloxystrobin and 2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-2-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl]-2,4-dihydro-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione. May produce an allergic reaction

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops:	Winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, triticale, rye, winter and spring barley.
Maximum individual dose:	Wheat, durum wheat, rye, triticale: 1.0 litres of product per hectare Barley: 0.8 litres of product per hectare
Maximum total dose:	Wheat, durum wheat, rye and triticale: 2.0 litres of product per hectare Barley: 1.6 litres of product per hectare
Latest time of application:	Wheat, durum wheat, rye and triticale: Before grain milky ripe stage Barley: up to beginning of anthesis (GS 61)
Other specific restrictions:	No more than two applications of products containing QoI fungicides must be applied to any cereal 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.



jauntsds

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

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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) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate or when handling contaminated surfaces.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) when applying the product
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.

WASH ANY CONTAMINATION from eyes immediately.

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

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking 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).



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 Environment 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 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.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS.

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.

Jaunt is a mixture of a triazole and strobilurin fungicides recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring wheat, durum wheat, rye, triticale and winter and spring barley.

RESTRICTIONS

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DISEASES CONTROLLED

Wheat, durum wheat and triticale

Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), *Septoria* (leaf and glume blotch), powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, tan spot (in wheat), ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight*).

Rye

Eyespot, powdery mildew, brown rust and *Rhynchosporium*.

Barley

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

*Jaunt will provide moderate control of these diseases

Eyespot (*Tapesia* 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 *Leptosphaeria nodorum*)

Apply before disease is established in the crop. To protect the upper leaves and ear apply Jaunt 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.

Jaunt contains 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 DMI's contact your agronomist or specialist advisor, and visit the FRAG-UK website.

Powdery Mildew (*Erisiphe graminis*)

When used for the control of other diseases, Jaunt will also give control of powdery mildew in wheat, durum wheat, triticale and rye.

Strains of wheat and barley powdery mildew resistant to QoI fungicides are common in the UK. Where specific control of wheat mildew is required, this should be achieved through a programme of measures, including products with recommendations for control of mildew that contain different active substances used in mixture or sequence.

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

Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Apply Jaunt 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 hordei* and *P. recondita*)

Apply Jaunt 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.

Ear Disease Complex

Apply Jaunt soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59–69) for moderate control of *Fusarium* ear blight (excluding *Microdochium nivale*) in wheat. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

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

Jaunt contains fluoxastrobin and trifloxystrobin, members of the QoI cross-resistance group. Jaunt should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. It should not be used where disease is already established. Use Jaunt 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. You must not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI containing products to any cereal crop.

Limiting the number of sprays is an important factor in delaying the build-up of resistant pathogen populations. There is a significant risk of widespread resistance occurring in *Septoria tritici* populations in the UK. Failure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control. Appropriate disease risk assessment or decision support systems must be used when deciding whether to treat with Jaunt. Strains of wheat and barley powdery mildew resistant to QoI's are common in the UK.

The possible development of resistance to Jaunt cannot be predicted. Should it occur Jaunt may not give satisfactory control and no responsibility can be accepted for any loss incurred.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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

Apply Jaunt at 1.0 litres per hectare in wheat, durum wheat, triticale and rye and 0.8 litres per hectare in winter and spring barley.

The maximum total dose per crop is :-

2.0 litres per hectare in wheat, durum wheat, triticale and rye and 1.6 litre per hectare in winter and spring barley.

Apply Jaunt in 100–300 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 may be compromised by reducing water volumes where good spray coverage is difficult to achieve.

A spray pressure of 2–3 bar is recommended.

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

Jaunt may be applied at any stage before grain milky ripe stage in wheat, durum wheat, triticale and rye and up to beginning of anthesis (GS 61) in winter and spring barley.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Jaunt 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.

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.

Thoroughly wash equipment with water and detergent after use.

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