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*Fungicide*

# Pevi<sup>®</sup>

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

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

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

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Telephone: **0330 678 3382 (24 hr)**

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UK: 0344 892 0111  
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GROUP

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FUNGICIDE

MAPP 21216

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Safety Information

PEVI

UFI: VN70-706C-W002-Q8X4

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



Warning

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.  
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.  
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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crops:	Wheat, rye (winter), barley, oats and oilseed rape.
Maximum individual dose:	1.0 litres product per hectare
Maximum number of treatments:	2 per crop
Latest time of application:	Wheat, rye (winter): end of flowering (BBCH 69). Barley and oats: up to beginning of flowering (BBCH 61). Oilseed rape: 56 days before harvest.
Other specific restrictions:	A minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications

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.



To access the **Safety Data Sheet** for this product scan the code or use the link below:  
<https://cropscience.bayer.co.uk/our-products/fungicides/pevi>  
or alternatively contact your supplier

Bayer

## 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 AND FACE PROTECTION when handling the concentrate.

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

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) AND SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling contaminated surfaces.

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.

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 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 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.

PEVI 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, winter rye, winter and spring oats and oil seed rape.

PROTECT FROM FROST

### **CROPS**

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

### **RATE OF USE**

Apply PEVI at 1.0 litre per hectare

The maximum number of treatments per crop is 2.

### **APPLICATION**

#### **Water volume**

Apply PEVI in 100-400 litres 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.

#### **Spray quality**

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

#### **Latest Permitted Timing**

In wheat and rye PEVI may be applied at any stage up to the end of flowering (BBCH 69) and in barley and oats up to beginning of flowering.

In oilseed rape PEVI may be applied up to 56 days before harvest.

#### **Mixing**

Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of PEVI 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, tan spot, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight (reduction of deoxynivalenol) and reduction of sooty moulds).

**Barley**

Eyespot (reduction of the incidence and severity), powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, ear disease complex 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

**Oilseed rape**

Light leaf spot\*, *Phoma* leaf spot/stem canker, and *Sclerotinia* stem rot.

\*PEVI will provide moderate control of these diseases

**APPLICATION TIMING**

A minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications in all crops.

**CEREALS****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 *Stagonospora nodorum*)**

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

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

**Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)**

Apply PEVI at the first signs of disease. Where disease pressure remains high application may be repeated. PEVI will only provide moderate control of powdery mildew in wheat

**Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)**

Apply PEVI at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

**Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita* and *P hordei*)**

Apply PEVI at the first signs of disease. A second application may be made later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

**Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)**

Apply PEVI at the first signs of disease. PEVI controls crown rust in winter and spring oats. A second application may be made later if re-infection occurs. Applications made to established infections are likely to be less effective.

**Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)**

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

**Ear Disease Complex**

Apply PEVI soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59-69) for control of *Fusarium* ear blight (or moderate control in barley) and reduction of sooty moulds. Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

Through the control of ear blight, PEVI 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*)**

Apply PEVI in spring at the first signs of disease. For severe infections a second application may be necessary later.

**Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)**

Apply PEVI at the first signs of disease in spring/early summer. For severe infections, a second application later will give most effective control when conditions remain favourable for disease development.

**OILSEED RAPE****Light Leaf Spot**

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

**Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum*)**

Apply PEVI at early to full flower

**RESISTANCE STRATEGY**

Repeated application of PEVI 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 PEVI cannot be excluded or predicted. Where such resistant strains occur, PEVI is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

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