

## INTERNATIONAL LABEL TEXT

All country-specific regulations must be observed.

# TILT<sup>®</sup> 250 EC

A-6097 K

**Pack size:**

**Registration Number:**

### Emulsifiable Concentrate

### Fungicide

A broad spectrum foliar fungicide with systemic properties for the control of powdery mildew, rusts and leaf spot diseases in cereals, bananas, grass, turf, coffee, rice and sugarbeets as well as some other crops such as peanuts, pecan nuts, almonds, sugarcane, oil-seed rape, maize, rubber and stone fruits.

### Active Ingredient Content

250 g/litre propiconazole\*

\* 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole

### Physical Properties

Yellow clear liquid of low viscosity. Flammable (based on transport regulations) but no classification according to the criteria in Directive 93/21/EEC.

### First Aid / Antidote

If any indisposition occurs, call a physician and apply First Aid measures as described on page 8. No specific antidote is known. Apply symptomatic therapy.

### Hazard Classification

WHO Class III (slightly hazardous)

*Note:* Registration number and pack size must appear on all local labels.  
For more information on the directions for use, refer to the *Product Profile*.  
This ILT serves as a basis for local label texts.

	<b>CAUTION</b>	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #add8e6; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <span>Blue</span> </div>		
<p>Irritating to eyes. KEEP LOCKED UP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. KEEP AWAY from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. WEAR suitable protective clothing.</p>		
<p><b>Telephone Johnson Controls, Basel, Switzerland: +41 61 696 33 33</b></p>		

**Product Information****Mode of Action**

**Propiconazole** is absorbed by the assimilating parts of the plant, the majority within one hour. It is transported acropetally (upwards) in the xylem. This systemic translocation contributes to good distribution of the active ingredient within the plant tissue and prevents it from being washed off.

Propiconazole acts on the fungal pathogen inside the plant at the stage of first haustoria formation. It stops the development of fungi by interfering with the biosynthesis of sterols in cell membranes and more precisely belongs to the group of DMI-fungicides (demethylation inhibitors).

Although the biological mode of action of propiconazole permits protective, curative or eradicated use, best results are achieved if the product is applied when the disease is active but still in the early stage of development.

**Spectrum of Activity****Good level control of:****Wheat**

<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Puccinia graminis</i>	Stem rust/black rust
<i>Puccinia recondita</i>	Brown rust/leaf rust
<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>	Stripe rust/yellow rust
<i>Septoria tritici</i>	Leaf spot/leaf blotch
<i>Septoria nodorum</i>	Leaf blotch/glume blotch
<i>Ascochyta tritici</i>	Ascochyta leaf spot
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>	Sooty mould
<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>	Spot blotch
<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>	Tan spot/yellow leaf spot

**Barley**

<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Puccinia hordei</i>	Brown rust/leaf rust
<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>	Stripe rust/yellow rust
<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>	Leaf blotch/scald
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>	Net blotch
<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>	Spot blotch

**Rye**

<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Puccinia dispersa</i>	Brown rust/leaf rust

**Oats**

<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Puccinia coronata</i>	Crown rust

**Partial control of:****Wheat/barley**

<i>Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides</i>	Eyespot
<i>Fusarium spp.</i>	Scab/head blight/stem rot

**Bananas / Plantains****High level control of:**

<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>	Sigatoka (yellow)
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	Black Sigatoka
<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>	Leaf speckle disease
<i>Cordana musae</i>	Cordana leaf spot

**Grass (seed production)****High level control of:**

<i>Puccinia graminis</i>	Stem rust
<i>Puccinia coronata</i>	Crown rust
<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>	Stripe rust
<i>Puccinia recondita</i>	Brown rust
<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>	Net blotch

**Blue Grass**

<i>Puccinia brachypodii</i>	Leaf rust
<i>var. nemoralis</i>	

**Fescues**

<i>Puccinia crandallii</i>	Leaf rust
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**Turf****High level control of:****Grasses**

<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>	Dollar spot
<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>	Anthraxnose
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Brown patch
<i>Puccinia spp.</i>	Rusts
<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>	Red thread
<i>Ustilago striiformis</i>	Stripe smut

**Poa, Festuca**

<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>	Powdery mildew
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**Agrostis**

<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	Copper spot
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**Partial control of:****Grasses**

<i>Drechslera spp.</i>	Helminthosporium melting out
<i>Typhula incarnata</i>	Grey snow mould
<i>Gerlachia nivalis</i>	Pink snow mould
<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>	Necrotic ring spot
<i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i>	Spring dead spot
<i>Phialophora graminicola</i>	Summer patch

**Rice****High level control of:**

<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Sheath blight/sheath spot
<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>	Brown leaf spot/ear blight
<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>	Narrow brown leaf spot
<i>Rhynchosporium oryzae</i>	Leaf scald
<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>	Leaf smut
<i>Acrocyndrium oryzae</i>	Sheath rot

**Partial control of:**

<i>Helminthosporium sigmoideum</i>	Stem rot
<i>Pyricularia oryzae</i>	Leaf blast/neck blast

**Coffee****High level control of:**

<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>	Coffee rust
<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>	Leaf spot

**Partial control of:**

<i>Colletotrichum coffeanum</i>	Coffee berry disease
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**Sugarbeet****High level control of:**

<i>Erysiphe betae</i>	Powdery mildew
<i>Uromyces betae</i>	Rust

**Partial control of:**

<i>Cercospora beticola</i>	Cercospora leaf spot
<i>Ramularia beticola</i>	Ramularia leaf spot

**Peanuts****High level control of:**

<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>	Early leaf spot
<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>	Late leaf spot

**Partial control of:**

<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>	Leaf rust
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<i>Sphaceloma arachidis</i>	Sphaceloma scab
<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.	Ascochyta leaf spot
<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>	Web spot / web blotch

### Pecans

#### High level control of:

<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> ( <i>Fusicladium effusum</i> )	Scab
<i>Mycosphaerella caryigena</i>	Downy spot
<i>Cercospora fusca</i>	Brown leaf spot
<i>Gnomonia carvae</i>	Liver spot
<i>Cristulariella moricola</i>	Zonate leaf spot
<i>Microsphaera alni</i>	Powdery mildew

### Almonds

#### High level control of:

<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	Brown rot / flower blight
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#### Partial control of:

<i>Coryneum beijerinckii</i>	Shot hole
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### Stone Fruit

#### High level control of:

<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	Twig and flower blight
<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	Monilinia brown rot
<i>Podosphaera</i> spp.	Powdery mildew (apricot, cherries)
<i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.	Powdery mildew (peaches)
<i>Tranzschelia</i> spp.	Prune rust

#### Partial control of:

<i>Coryneum beijerinckii</i>	Shot hole
<i>Cocomyces hiemalis</i>	Cherry leaf spot
<i>Taphrina deformans</i>	Leaf curl

### Sugarcane

#### High level control of:

<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>	Pineapple disease
<i>Ustilago scitaminea</i>	Smut

### Oilseed Rape

#### Good control of:

<i>Alternaria</i> spp.	Dark leaf and pod spot, black spot
<i>Pyrenopeziza brassicae</i>	Light leaf spot

#### Partial control of:

<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>	Phoma leaf spot / canker
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### Maize

#### High level control of:

<i>Helminthosporium carbonum</i>	Northern leaf spot / charred ear mould
<i>Helminthosporium turcicum</i>	Northern corn leaf blight
<i>Helminthosporium maydis</i>	Southern corn leaf blight
<i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Common maize rust, southern rust

### Rubber

#### High level control of:

<i>Rigidoporus lignosus</i>	White root disease
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### Limitations

Activity

Add here a statement for any pathogen / crop where warning(s) of sensitivity shift are deemed necessary, for either biological or legal reasons. See FRAC Guidelines or contact Basel Product Management for more details.

### Crop tolerance

When used according to our recommendations TILT 250 EC is well tolerated by the crops listed in the Spectrum of Activity section above.

The crop tolerance is however small in:

- Turf: warm season grasses above 750g a.i./ha
- Sugarbeet: at early growth stage until two months after sowing
- Coffee: above 250 g a.i. / ha
- Almonds: above 150 g a.i. / ha. Post bloom treatments are not recommended.
- Stone fruits: above 60 g a.i. per ha for cherries and above 125 g a.i. per ha for others.
- Sugarcane: above (10)-25 g a.i. per hl. Hot water treatment is not recommended.

When used on bananas, avoid applications which result in direct exposure of the bunch to the spray mixture.

### IPM-Fitness

TILT 250 EC can be recommended at the first signs of the diseases, and used in conjunction with disease warning and forecasting methods such as **Crop Protection Diagnostics** for pre-symptomatic detection of *Septoria tritici* and *Septoria nodorum* in cereals, and Sigatoka in bananas. In general TILT 250 EC can be considered safe to the majority of beneficial arthropods. TILT 250 EC is therefore a suitable product for use in IPM systems.

### Directions for Use

#### Cereals

Target: Stem, leaf and ear disease complex.  
Dose: 0.5 litre per ha  
Interval: 3 to 4 weeks  
Timing: TILT 250 EC can generally be recommended between growth stages 29 and 65.

Apply TILT 250 EC at first signs of disease (1 to maximum 3% of leaf area attacked). Repeat the spray after 3 to 4 weeks if disease pressure continues or a new disease appears.

For adequate ear Septoria control two sprays of Tilt 250 EC, at growth stages 37-45 and 51-65, are recommended. For a one-spray approach on the ears, Tilt 250 EC should be mixed with half the normal rate of a residual protective product (eg chlorothalonil).

If eyespot is a specific target disease, 2/3 or the normal rate of a specific eyespot product should be added and application made at growth stage 29-32. Use a 2/3 rate for wheat strain eyespot and the normal rate for the rye strain.

For adequate control of powdery mildew, *Pyrenophora teres* and *Rhynchosporium secalis*, TILT 250 EC should be tank-mixed with a product having a different mode of action e.g. cyprodinil, fenpropidin or fenpropimorph. Chlorothalonil can also be used as a tank-mix partner for *Pyrenophora teres* and *Rhynchosporium secalis*. TILT 250 EC can also be applied in a pre-planned spray programme which has to be based on locally established parameters and experience.

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The properties of TILT 250 EC also allow its use according to warning systems or forecasting methods.

PHI: A preharvest interval of 30 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Bananas / Plantains

**Target:** All *Mycosphaerella* species as well as the secondary diseases *Cordana* and *Cladosporium*.

**Dose:** 0.4 litre straight TILT 250 EC per ha. According to FRAC (but not specifically recommended by SYNGENTA Crop Protection AG), mixtures of TILT 250 EC with other systemics are a possible alternative (at least 0.3 lt per ha of TILT 250 EC in combination with the partner).

**Carrier:** For aerial application, TILT 250 EC is only recommended in mixture with oil:  
-In oil-in-water emulsion, 5-10 litres of oil + 15-20 litres of water per ha adding 5 ml emulsifier per litre of oil.  
-In straight oil 8-15 litres of oil per ha; normal recommendation is 10 l per ha of oil.

**Interval:** The intervals should be based on weekly disease monitoring and vary normally as follows:  
Black Sigatoka 18-25 days  
Black leaf streak 18-25 days  
Yellow Sigatoka 28-60 days  
Leaf speckle disease 21-25 days  
The strong kick-back action makes TILT 250 EC a highly suitable product for integration into forecasting systems.

**Timing:** TILT 250 EC must be integrated into Sigatoka management programmes. Concentrate applications of Tilt 250 EC to the rainy season/high pressure period only. A programme of up to 8 applications of TILT 250 EC is recommended for Black Sigatoka control (4-6 applications for Yellow Sigatoka) applied according to:  
Either- 3 blocks of 2-3 back-to-back applications separated by 2-3 sprays of other products of different mode of action, preferably other systemics.  
Or- 4 blocks of 2 back-to-back applications separated by 2 sprays of other products of different mode of action, preferably other systemics.  
For the dry season/lower pressure period completely switch to other products of different mode of action preferably to the protectants mancozeb and chlorothalonil. This DMI-free period should last for 3-4 consecutive months.  
For best results apply the first spray of TILT 250 EC at the very beginning of the rainy season and so prevent the pathogen from building up inoculum.  
Terminate the rainy season/high pressure period with a block of TILT 250 EC. Should the sanitary situation be unsatisfactory at the planned date to switch to non DMI's continue with another 1-2 sprays of TILT 250 EC to reduce the inoculum to the minimum. The first spray of a standard product after the TILT 250 EC block has to be timed according to the recommendation for this standard product, e.g. Mancozeb or Bravo must be applied about 7 - 9 days after the last TILT 250 EC application. On the other hand the first TILT 250 EC application in a TILT block can always be

applied 18-25 days after a standard product (Black Sigatoka).

PHI: No preharvest interval has to be recommended, i.e. harvest can take place the day after spraying.

### Grass (seed production)

**Target:** Rusts, powdery mildew and net blotch

**Dose:** 0.5 - 1.0 litre per ha, low dose for normal disease situations, high dose for anticipated high disease pressure especially of crown and stem rust. High rate also to be used for correcting sprays in emergency situations.

**Interval:** 14 to 21 days, depending on intensity of disease pressure.

**Timing:** Best results are achieved when TILT 250 EC is applied in a preventative programme of 2-4 sprays per season, starting when conditions for disease development be-come favourable.  
The biological properties of TILT 250 EC also allow its use according to disease development; the infection level however should not exceed 5 % attacked leaf area.

### Turf

**Target:** Disease complex, mainly Dollar Spot, Brown Patch and *Helminthosporium* Melting Out

**Dose:** 2 litre per ha for normal disease situations and preventative control programmes.  
4 litres per ha under high disease pressure, especially from Brown Patch, Red Thread and Stripe Smut as well as for correcting sprays in emergency situations.

**Interval:** 14-28 days for Dollar Spot, Powdery Mildew and Rusts  
14-21 days for Copper Spot, Anthracnose and others

**Timing:** Best results are achieved when TILT 250 EC is applied in a preventative spray programme of 2-4 cycles per season, starting when conditions for disease development become favourable.  
The biological properties of TILT 250 EC also allow its use after the appearance of the first disease symptoms.  
Against Stripe Smut plan one application in the Fall after grass becomes dormant or in spring before grass starts to grow.

### Rice

**Target:** Leaf-stem and panicle disease complex

**Dose:** 0.75 litre per ha for first application  
0.5 litre per ha for second application

**Timing:** For optimum protection apply 2 sprays of TILT 250 EC:  
-the first at booting stage and  
-the second at beginning of heading (<50 % of panicles emerged)

PHI: A preharvest interval of 36 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Coffee

**Target:** Coffee rust

**Dose:** 0.6 to 0.75 litre per ha.

**Interval:** 4 weeks

**Timing:** It is recommended that 1 to 2 sprays of 0.6 - 0.75 litre / ha be applied with the first spray timed as soon as conditions for disease development become favourable.  
Afterwards switch to a copper standard

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programme.  
In emergency situations - i.e. if the disease symptoms are already visible - the higher dose of 0.75 litre per ha is required.

PHI: A pre-harvest interval of 30 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Sugarbeet

Target: Powdery mildew, with side effect on Ramularia leaf spot and Cercospora leaf spot. In order to achieve reliable control of the leaf spot diseases the addition of a specific leaf spot product at 2/3 the normal rate is required.

Dose: 0.3 - 0.5 litre per ha; low dose for normal powdery mildew situations, high dose for high powdery mildew pressure (leaf surface attack over 50 %) and/or if the leaf spot diseases also need to be controlled

Interval: 4 weeks for powdery mildew control only. 2-3 weeks if leaf spot diseases also need to be controlled.

Timing: First spray at the very start of disease development. A programme of 2-3 sprays should provide season-long protection.

PHI: A preharvest interval of 21 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Peanuts

Target: Foliar spray programme to control early and late leaf spot, with valuable suppression of the other leaf diseases.

Dose: 0.5 - 0.7 litre per ha; higher rate for late leaf spot, rust, scab and Ascochyta leaf spot.

Interval: 10 - 14 days

Timing: Start application when first symptoms appear.

PHI: A preharvest interval of 14 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Pecans

Target: Leaf / nut scab and most of the other leaf diseases

Dose: 0.5 - 1.0 litre per ha as follows:  
-Pre-pollination 0.5 litre  
-Nut formation 0.5 l; increase rate to 0.75 l for scab susceptible cultivars  
-Cover treatment 0.75 l; increase rate to 1.0 l for scab susceptible cultivars

For late season sprays TILT 250 EC may be tank-mixed with fentin hydroxide based products to improve nut protection.

Interval: 7-14 days between bud break and pre-pollination spray

14 days for subsequent applications  
Timing: Regular spray programme starting at bud break when young leaves are unfolding followed by pre-pollinations spray. Repeat thereafter at two-week intervals as needed but not exceeding 8 applications per growing season. Do not apply after shuck split.

PHI: No pre-harvest interval needs to be recommended.

### Almonds

Target: Monilinia complex

Dose: 0.5 litre per ha or 20 ml per hl

Interval: 7-10 days

Timing: 2 sprays at pink bud and full bloom stage

PHI: No pre-harvest interval needs to be recommended.

### Stone Fruit

Target: Monilinia complex and powdery mildew

Dose: 15 - 20 ml per hl (do not exceed 250 ml per ha on cherries)

Timing/ Interval: For twig and flower blight control plant two sprays at white tip/balloon stage and at full bloom.

-For brown rot control plant two sprays 14 days and 7 days before harvest.

-For powdery mildew control start spraying after flowering and repeat at 14 day intervals.

PHI: A pre-harvest interval of 14 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Sugarcane

Target: Pineapple disease and smut control by seed piece dip treatment.

Dose: For pineapple disease 20 - 40 ml per hl

For smut 40 - 100 ml per hl

Interval: Single treatment before planting

Timing: Dipping for 5 minutes in water at ambient temperature. If hot water treatment (HWT) is practised, apply TILT 250 EC as a follow-up dip in water at ambient temperature.

Method: Dip treatment in locally used dip tanks. The content of propiconazole in the dip tank has to be monitored. A method is in evaluation but is not yet available for industrial purposes.

For pineapple disease control there is also the possibility of applying TILT 250 EC as a belt spray on a trash planter immediately prior to planting.

Recommended rate is: 20 ml per hl in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of the sugarcane sets.

PHI: Not relevant

### Oil Seed Rape

Target: Stem, leaf and pod diseases

Dose: 0.5 litre per ha

Timing: 2 sprays; first spray in spring at stem extension to beginning of flowering when disease is present, followed by a second spray at end of flowering (or according to local recommendation for the target diseases)

PHI: A pre-harvest interval of 30 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Maize

Target: Leaf disease complex

Dose: 0.5 l per ha; 1.0 l per ha if rust is already in an advanced stage.

Interval: 14 days

Timing: Start application when first symptoms are visible

PHI: A pre-harvest interval of 30 days is recommended. At local level a different PHI might be approved and as such must appear on the label.

### Rubber

Target: White root disease

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Dose: 7.5 - 10 ml TILT 250 EC in 1 l/tree for 1-3 year old trees.  
15 - 20 ml TILT 250 EC in 2 l/tree for 3-5 year old trees.

Interval: 1-2 applications per year at 6-12 months interval

Method: Dig a soil funnel of 5-8 cm radius and 8-10 cm depth around the collar of the tree and pour fungicide solution in.

### **Application Information**

#### **Application technique / parameters**

##### **Calibration of Equipment**

All application equipment has to be properly calibrated before use with regard to forward speed, flow rate, and thorough and even coverage of the whole plant, in particular also of the lower plant parts. Avoid spray drift to non-target sites.

##### **Ground Application**

###### **Field crops:**

TILT 250 EC can be applied with tractor boom sprayers, knapsack sprayers or portable mistblowers.

Recommended spray volumes with tractor boom sprayers are 150-500 l/ha. Use 110° flat fan nozzles at 2 - 5 bar pressure. Filters in the spray system prevent nozzle clogging. The mesh size of nozzle filters should be adapted to the nozzle orifice, i.e. the smaller the nozzle, the finer the filter.

With knapsack sprayers 150 - 500 l/ha are recommended. Use hollow cone nozzles with a pressure of 2 - 5 bars. With knapsack mistblowers

the recommended spray volume is 50 - 150 l/ha. Run the engine always at full speed for the best droplet formation. Keep your walking speed steady.

###### **Fruit, nut and coffee trees:**

TILT 250 EC can be applied with spray guns, tractorised mistblowers, knapsack sprayers and portable mistblowers. Treat the crop from both sites.

Adjust the spray volume to the size and volume of the crop, and do not spray over the run-off point. The following spray volumes are recommended: spray guns 500 - 2000 l/ha, tractorised mist blowers 150 - 1000 l/ha, knapsack sprayers 300 - 1000 l/ha, and portable mistblowers 50 - 200 l/ha.

With tractorised mistblowers use hollow cone or flat fan nozzles equipped with respective filters at a pressure of 5 - 10 bars. In order to minimise losses by drift and on soil, adjust the airstream to the crop with the help of baffle plates. Select the forward speed to ensure that all leaves are moved but not harmed.

With knapsack sprayers use hollow cone nozzles with a pressure of 2 - 5 bars. With portable mistblowers run the engine always at full speed for best droplet formation. Do not move the spray lance merely up and down, but in large circular movements. Keep your walking speed steady.

###### **Turf:**

TILT 250 EC is best applied with boom and nozzles. Recommended spray volumes are 800-2000 l/ha. Do not mow or irrigate treated area until the grass is completely dry. Exception: after application against Spring Dead Spot thorough watering (150-200l / 100 m<sup>2</sup>) is required to drench the product to the root zone.

##### **Aerial Application**

Fixed wing aircraft or helicopter equipped with boom and hollow cone nozzles or rotary atomisers can be used. The boom length

should not exceed 80 % of the wing span/helicopter rotor diameter.

Hollow cone nozzles on fixed wing aircraft are oriented 90-135 ° relative to the direction of flight. With regard to atomisers a minimum number (e.g. 8-12 Micronairs AU-5000) is needed.

Hollow cone nozzles on helicopters are oriented 45-90° relative to the direction of flight. Atomisers on helicopters should be electrically driven.

Proper flagging (track guidance) is important. Avoid wind speeds above 5 m/s, temperatures above 29°C, and relative humidities below 60 %.

###### **Field crops:**

Recommended spray volumes are 20-50 l/ha.

###### **Bananas/Plantains:**

Oil-in-water emulsions or straight oil applications are recommended. Use spray volumes of 15-30 l/ha for oil-in-water, and 8-15 l/ha for straight oil applications.

##### **Mixing**

Make certain the sprayers are clean and not contaminated. Calculate carefully the required amount of spray mixture in order to prevent any left over in the spray tank after treatments. Do not pre-mix in bulk for more than a day's work. For operator safety do not contaminate the outside of the sprayer.

Triple rinse empty containers and add the rinsate to the spray mixture.

- Tractorised equipment and aircraft:

Fill 1/4-1/3 of the spray tank/mixing tank with clean water, start agitation, add the calculated and measured quantity of product and continue to refill the spray tank with agitation. Continue agitation during application to maintain a uniform spray mixture. When filling the spray tank/mixing tank the filling hose should always be above water level in order to prevent suckback.

- Portable equipment:

If no mixing tanks are used, fill half of the sprayer with clean water, add the calculated and measured quantity of product, close the knapsack lid, shake well for a short interval, and then continue to fill the sprayer with water.

##### **Compatibility**

Based on specific studies and practical experience it can be concluded that TILT 250 EC has excellent properties for tank-mixing with other fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, plant growth regulators and nitrogen fertiliser. Although no specific miscibility problems are known, it is generally recommended that this point be checked with the locally available partner formulation on a small scale first.

##### **Clean-up procedure**

Flush the sprayer with clean water after application or at the end of the day. Spray the rinsing at a dilution rate of at least 1:10 (spray mixture: rinsing) on the crop. Clean also the filters.

### **Safety Aspects**

#### **Precautionary measures**

KEEP LOCKED UP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN and other unauthorised persons, and animals.

### **Operator safety**

AVOID any contact of skin, eyes or clothing with concentrate or spray mixture. DO NOT breathe vapour or spray mist. DO NOT eat, drink or smoke while handling the product, wash hands and face before doing so. If any indisposition occurs, stop work, follow first aid measures, and call a physician.

WEAR protective clothing, i.e. for preparation: impermeable gloves, overalls, and eyes/face protection, for application: overalls, hat or cap, and solid footwear. IF CONTAMINATION OCCURS with concentrate or spray mixture, immediately wash skin thoroughly, flush eyes several times with abundant fresh water, remove contaminated clothing. AFTER USE, thoroughly clean protective equipment and wash entire body and change clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

### **Re-entry interval**

Treated areas should not be entered before spray deposit on the leaf surface has dried unless protective clothing is worn.

### **First Aid**

If poisoning is suspected, stop work immediately and call a physician. Show label to the physician. In case of contact with skin, remove contaminated clothing, wash affected body parts immediately with plenty of water and soap. Rinse splashes from eyes with abundant fresh and clean water for several minutes. If inhaled move to clean air. If swallowed, repeatedly administer medicinal charcoal in plenty of water. Seek medical advice if a large volume of concentrate was ingested.

Note: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient and do not induce vomiting.

### **Environment and wildlife**

Toxic to fish. Very toxic to algae. Harmful to Daphnia. DO NOT contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes and water areas, such as ponds, ditches, lakes, drainage systems, etc. by disposal of product waste. Newly treated areas must not be grazed and all livestock is to be kept out.

### **Spillage and leakage**

Remove heavily contaminated soil layer and bury in a safe place away from water supplies. Collect up spilt material thoroughly and bury it in a safe place or put it in a waste bin or in a plastic bag and dispose of on a landfill-site approved for pesticides. Rinse spill area with plenty of water.

Note: Spilt product must not be re-used.

### **Product and container disposal**

Provided there are no local legal or other rules and regulations, the following procedure is recommended: Dispose of surplus product on a landfill site approved for pesticides or bury in a safe place away from water supplies. Dilute surplus application mixture, pour it broadcast on fallow land. Empty the containers well, rinse several times and add the rinse solution to the spray tank. Dispose of containers made of cardboard, paper or plastic on a landfill site or burn in a safe place. If burned stay out of the smoke. Be sure that the smoke or fumes will not damage nearby plants, crops or trees. DO NOT re-use empty containers for any other purpose.

Note: ALWAYS comply with local legal requirements.

### **Storage conditions**

Store away from sun and damp, in a well ventilated area apart from food and feed, under lock and key. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed.

AVOID storage below -10°C and above +35°C.

DO NOT stack containers in piles more than 2 m high, in order to avoid product compaction.

### **Shelf-life**

(The shelf life is:

for temperate climates: at least 5 years

for hot climates: at least 5 years

According to the *FAO Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice*, if the shelf life as registered under local conditions is 2 years or more, no information on the label is required, unless explicitly requested by the local Registration Authorities; if the shelf life is less than 2 years, then information on storage stability must appear on the label, e.g.):

"at least ..... years from date of manufacturing, in unopened containers."

or

"best use before ..... (date)."

### **Legal Aspects**

Before applying the product read the attached package leaflet.

### **User's risk**

The user bears the risk for damage resulting from factors beyond the manufacturer's control.

Resistant strains of fungal diseases may develop or may exist against which fungicides may not be effective resulting in crop loss. Since the occurrence of such strains cannot be forecast, neither the manufacturer nor its distributors can accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by failure of fungicides to control resistant strains.

All recommendations for use of the product are based on the current state of the manufacturer's knowledge. Since the manufacturer cannot control the application, use, storage or processing of the product, the manufacturer cannot accept **responsibility therefor.**

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