# Fandango®

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**GROUP 3 | 11 FUNGICIDES**

**A fungicide for the control of stem-base, foliar and ear diseases in winter and spring wheat, winter rye and winter and spring barley and oats.**

## MAPP 19966

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing
100 g/L prothioconazole and
100 g/L fluoxastrobin.

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

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Safety information

## FANDANGO

UFI: 8TY2-90W5-Q00Y-WX04

Contains 100 g/L prothioconazole and 100 g/L fluoxastrobin

**Warning**

Harmful if inhaled.
Causes serious eye damage
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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 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

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|---|---|
| **Crops:** | Winter and spring wheat, winter rye, winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats. |
| **Maximum individual dose:** | Wheat and winter rye 1.5 litres of product per hectare<br>Barley and oats 1.25 litres of product per hectare |
| **Maximum total dose:** | 3.0 litres product/ha on wheat and winter rye<br>2.5 litres product/ha on barley and oats |
| **Latest time of application:** | Wheat and winter rye: before grain milky ripe stage.<br>Barley and oats: beginning of flowering. |
| **Other specific restrictions:** | To avoid the build-up of resistance do not apply this or any other product containing QoI fungicides more than twice per 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.

fandangosds

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

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

**or alternatively contact your supplier**

PROTECT FROM FROST

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 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.
- WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.
- IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

**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.

# 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.

PROTECT FROM FROST

Fandango is a mixture of a strobilurin and a triazolinthione fungicide recommended for control of a wide range of diseases on winter and spring barley, winter and spring oats, winter and spring wheat and winter rye.

**CROPS**

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

**RATE OF USE**

Apply Fandango at:-

1.5 litres per hectare for winter and spring wheat and winter rye.
1.25 litres per hectare for winter and spring barley and oats

The maximum total dose per crop is:-

3.0 litres per hectare for winter and spring wheat and winter rye
2.5 litres per hectare for barley and oats

**APPLICATION**

**Water volume**

Apply Fandango 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.

**Pressure**

A spray pressure of 2–3 bar is recommended.

**Spray quality**

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

**Latest Permitted Timing**

Winter and spring wheat and winter rye: Fandango may be applied at any stage before grain milky ripe stage.

Winter and spring barley and oats: Fandango may be applied at any stage before the beginning of flowering stage.

**Mixing**
Thoroughly shake the pack before use.

Add the required quantity of Fandango 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.

**Tank washing**
Any product rinsings should be added to the spray tank and sprayed on the crop to be treated. The product can be removed from spray tanks by rinsing with water and detergent.

**General**
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.

**DISEASES CONTROLLED**

**Wheat**
Eyespot (reduction of incidence and severity), sharp eyespot (reduction of disease severity), take-all (reduction of disease severity when Fandango is applied to control the listed diseases), and stem base *Fusarium* foot rot (reduction of disease severity), *Septoria* leaf and glume blotch, powdery mildew, yellow rust, brown rust, tan spot, ear disease complex (*Fusarium* ear blight*) and reduction of sooty moulds.

**Barley**
Eyespot (reduction of incidence and severity), sharp eyespot (reduction of disease severity), take-all (reduction of disease severity when Fandango is applied to control the listed diseases), and stem base *Fusarium* foot rot (reduction of disease severity), powdery mildew, brown rust, *Rhynchosporium*, net blotch.

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

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

*Fandango will provide moderate control of these diseases

**APPLICATION TIMING**

**The Stem Base Disease Complex and Take-All**

Eyespot *(Oculimacula spp.)* reduction of disease incidence and severity.

Sharp Eyespot *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)* reduction of disease severity.

Take- All *(Gauemannomyces graminis)* reduction of disease severity.

***Fusarium* Foot rot** *(Fusarium culmorum, Microdochium nivale var nivale* **and** *majus)* reduction of disease severity.

Spray Fandango 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).

**Leaf and ear diseases**

***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 Fandango 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.

Fandango 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** *(Erysiphe graminis)*
When used for the control of other diseases, Fandango will also give control of wheat powdery mildew.

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.

**Yellow Rust** *(Puccinia striiformis)*
Apply Fandango 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 Fandango 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 Fandango at the first signs of disease. Fandango 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.

**Tan Spot** ***(Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)***
Apply Fandango at the first signs of disease in spring or early summer. Where disease pressure remains high the application may be repeated.

**Ear Disease Complex** ***(Fusarium*** **and** ***Microdochium*** **species)**
Apply Fandango in wheat soon after ear emergence until the end of flowering (GS 59-69). Control of ear diseases can result in cleaner, brighter ears.

**Leaf Blotch** ***(Rhynchosporium secalis)***
Apply Fandango 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 Fandango 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.

**MANAGEMENT STRATEGY TO MINIMISE THE LIKELIHOOD OF RESISTANCE**
Apply fungicides according to manufacturer's recommendations for the target disease (or complex) at the specific crop growth stage indicated. Effective disease management is a critical parameter in delaying the build-up of resistant pathogen populations. Fandango is a mixture of two fungicides with different modes of action, a strobilurin and a triazolinthione.

Fandango contains fluoxastrobin, a member of the QoI cross-resistance group. Fandango should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential.

Use Fandango 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.

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.

Use of fungicides which have different modes of action have been shown to protect against the development of resistant forms of disease.

A programme of sprays should not include more than 2 sprays of Fandango or any other product that contains a strobilurin fungicide.

**Important**
In areas where wheat powdery mildew strains resistant to strobilurin fungicides have been reported, or where wheat powdery mildew is a common problem, always use strobilurin fungicide in mixture with a suitable dose of a powdery mildew fungicide from a different cross-resistance group.

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

**FACTORS AFFECTING CROP SAFETY**
Occasionally, after the application of Fandango, some transient leaf chlorosis on wheat or barley may occur, but these symptoms have not been shown to adversely affect yield responses accruing from the benefits of disease control.