

GALMANO®

SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET FOR FULL DETAILS

Reg. No. L9363 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
Namibian Reg. No. N-AR 1677

A systemic flowable concentrate seed dressing for the control and suppression of the diseases mentioned on the crops listed.

SIEN INGESLOTE PAMFLET VIR VOLLEDIGE BESONDERHEDE

Reg. Nr. L9363 (Wet Nr. 36 van 1947)
Namibiese Reg. Nr. N-AR 1677

'n Sistemiese vloeibare konsentraat saadbehandelingsmiddel vir die beheer en onderdrukking van die genoemde siektes op gewasse soos aangedui.

FUNGICIDE GROUP CODE 3 SWAMDODERGRGROEPKODE

Active ingredient:

Fluquinconazole (Triazole).....167 g/l

Aktiewe bestanddeel:

Fluquinconazole (Triazole).....167 g/l

REGISTERED BY / GEREGISTREER DEUR:

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BATCH NUMBER: See on pack
LOTNOMMER:

DATE OF MANUFACTURE: Sien op houer
DATUM VERVAARDIG:

Bayer

RSA/0318/Galmano 167FS 5L/
Back Booklet Code: 84972983B



GALMANO®

Seed Treatment

A systemic flowable concentrate seed dressing for the control and suppression of the diseases mentioned on the crops listed.

contains:
Fluquinconazole (Triazole)

Packaging / Verpakking:
5 L & 25 L



HARMFUL
SKADELIK



Saadbehandelingsmiddel



WAARSKUWINGS:

- BEHANDEL SLEGS SAAD WAT GEPLANT GAAN WORD. MOET NOOIT BEHANDELDE SAAD AS VOER GEBRUIK NIE.
- MOENIE **BEWEIDING** VAN **KORING** PLANTE GEGROEI VAN BEHANDELDE SAAD TOELAAT NIE OF SNY VIR DIERE VOEDING BINNE **16 WEKE** VAN SAAI NIE.
- MOENIE **CANOLA** PLANTE GEGROEI VAN BEHANDELDE SAAD **BEWEI** NIE OF SNY VIR DIERE VOEDING BINNE **8 WEKE** VAN SAAI NIE.
- LAAT **42 DAE** TOE TUSSEN SAAI EN OES VAN **KORING** VIR MENSLIKE GEBRUIK.
- ONTHOUDINGSPERIOD OP **CANOLA** WORD NIE VEREIS WANNEER DIT GEBRUIK WORD SOOS AANGEDUI NIE.
- Gebruik **Galmano 167 FS** slegs vir die behandeling van hoë gehalte skoongemaakte saad.
- 'n Tydelike vertraging in opkoms van saad wat met **Galmano 167 FS** behandel is mag voorkom. Dit is van tydelike aard en van geen ekonomiese betekenis onder normale groei-toestande nie.
- Optimale saadbedtoestande is nodig vir vinnige ontkieming en opkoms van kleingraan. Dit is bekend dat opkoms nadelig beïnvloed kan word deur buitengewone omstandighede soos 'n baie droë-, buitengewoon los- en kluitrige saadbed, gronde wat neig om toe te slaan (oppervlakte kompaksie), tydelike of permanente versuiptoe toestande, te diep (meer as 50 mm) of te vlak (minder as 20 mm) plant/saai, die gebruik van saad met 'n lae persentasie ontkieming en swak kiemkragtigheid, ens. Die invloed van negatiewe omgewings- en saadtoestande op ontkieming en opkoms mag soms beklemtoon word waar saad met **Galmano 167 FS** behandel is.
- Giftig wanneer ingesluk.
- Baie giftig vir akwatiese lewe met 'n lang blywende effek.
- Veroorsaak orgaan skade (nier, lewer) met verlengde of herhaaldelike blootstelling.
- Bewaar weg van voedsel en voer.
- Hou buite bereik van kinders, oningeligte persone en diere.
- In die geval van vergiftiging ONTBIED 'n GENEESHEER EN TOON ETIKET AAN HOM/HAAR.
- **ALHOEWEL HIERDIE MIDDEL OMVATTEND ONDER 'N GROOT VERSKEIDENHEID TOESTANDE GETOETS IS WAARBORG DIE REGISTRASIEHOUER NIE DAT DIT ONDER ALLE TOESTANDE DOELTREFFEND SAL WEES NIE AANGESIEN DIE WERKING EN EFFEK DAARVAN BEÏNVOED KAN WORD DEUR FAKTORE SOOS ABNORMALE GROND-, KLIMAATS- EN BERGINGSTOESTANDE; VERENIGBAARHEID MET ANDER STOWWE WAT NIE OP DIE ETIKET AANGEDUI IS NIE EN DIE VOORKOMS VAN WEERSTAND VAN DIE SIEKTE TEEN DIE BETROKKE MIDDEL SOWEL AS DIE METODE, TYD EN AKKURAATHEID VAN TOEDIENING. VERDER AANVAAR DIE REGISTRASIEHOUER NIE VERANTWOORDELIKHEID VIR SKADE AAN GEWASSE, PLANTEGROEI, DIE OMGEWING OF VIR NADELIGE EFFEK OP MENS OF DIER OF VIR 'N GEBREK AAN PRESTASIE AS GEVOLG VAN DIE VERSUIM VAN DIE GEBRUIKER OM ETIKETAANWYSINGS NA TE KOM OF AS GEVOLG VAN DIE ONTSTAAN VAN TOESTANDE WAT NIE KRAGTENS DIE REGISTRASIE VOORSIEN KON WORD NIE. RAADPLEEG DIE VERSKAFER IN DIE GEVAL VAN ENIGE ONSEKERHEID.**
- **FAKTORE WAT KAN BYDRA TOT VERHOOGDE VROTPOOTJIE SIEKTEDRUK IS SWAK GEDREINEERDE- OF VERSUIPTE GRONDE, MONOKULTUURSTELSELS, GEWASROTASIE MET LUSERN OF SOYABONE, BESMETTE PLANTRESTE, ALKALIESE GRONDE, BEMESTING WAT pH VERHOOG ASOOK SINK EN MANGAAN TEKORTE.**

VOORSORGMATREËLS:

- Was dadelik met seep en water na hantering.
- Was besoedelde klere daaglik.
- Moet nie eet, drink of rook tydens toediening of voordat hande en gesig gewas is nie.
- Dra beskermende klere.
- Vernietig leë houers deur gate in te maak en plat te slaan. Moet vir geen doel weer gebruik nie.
- Voorkom besoedeling van voedsel, voer, drinkwater en eetgerei.
- Maak toerusting deeglik skoon na gebruik en moet nie die omgewing besoedel met die waswater nie.
- Hanteer behandelde saad versigtig. Merk sakke wat behandelde saad bevat duidelik "GIFTIG" en moet die sakke nooit vir enige ander doel gebruik nie.
- Om voëls en wild te beskerm moet behandelde saad tydens die plantproses behoorlik bedek word met grond. Verseker dat saad ook op die punte van die land (wenakkers) bedek word.
- Leë sakke en saad wat nie gebruik word nie moet vernietig word.
- Leë sakke mag nie hergebruik word vir ander doeleindes nie.

NOODHULPBEHANDELING:

Algemene advies: Verwyder onmiddellik gekontamineerde klere en raak op 'n veilige wyse daarvan ontslae.

Inaseming: Verskuif die pasiënt na vars lug en hou warm en rustig. Verkry mediese advies wanneer simptome voortduur of in alle gevalle van twyfel.

Velkontak: Was deeglik af met baie seep en water en indien beskikbaar met poliëteleen glikol 400, spoel dan met water af. Trek besoedelde klere en skoene onmiddellik uit. Indien simptome voortduur, ontbied 'n geneesheer.

Oogkontak: Spoel onmiddellik met baie water, vir ten minste 15 minute, ook onder die ooglede. Verkry mediese hulp indien irritasie ontwikkel en voortduur.

Ingesluk: Spoel mond uit. MOENIE braking veroorsaak nie. Kontak 'n geneesheer of gifsentrum onmiddellik.

Belangrikste simptome en gevolge - beide akute en vertraagde:

Geen simptome is bekend of word verwag nie.

Aanduiding van enige onmiddellike mediese aandag en spesiale behandeling nodig het:

Behandeling:

Lokale behandeling: Aanvanklike behandeling - simptome.

Sistemiese behandeling: Monitor die respiratoriese, hart, niere, lewer en senuweestelsels. Maagspoeling is normaalweg nie nodig nie. Maar, as 'n beduidende hoeveelheid (meer as 'n mondvol) ingesluk is, dien geaktiveerde houtskool en natrium sulfaat toe.

WEERSTANDBESTUUR:

Galmano 167 FS is 'n groepkode 3 swamdoder. Enige populasie van 'n spesifieke swam mag individue insluit wat 'n natuurlike weerstand teen **Galmano 167 FS** of enige ander groepkode 3 swamdoder het. Indien hierdie swamdoders herhaaldelik aangewend word kan die weerstandbiedende individue uiteindelik die swampopulasie oorheers. Hierdie weerstandbiedende swamme sal waarskynlik nie deur **Galmano 167 FS** of enige ander groepkode 3 swamdoder beheer word nie.

Om weerstand teen swamdoders te vertraag:

- Verminder die eksklusiewe herhaaldelike gebruik van swamdoders in dieselfde swamdoder groepkode. Wissel af met, of gebruik tenkingsels van geregistreerde produkte in verskillende swamdoder groepkodes.
- Integreer ander beheermaatreëls (chemies, verbouing, biologies) in siekte beheer programme.

Vir spesifieke inligting oor weerstandsbestuur kontak die registrasiehouer van hierdie produk.

Saadbehandelingsmiddel



GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS: GEBUIK SLEGS SOOS AANBEVEEL

- Groot hoeveelhede saad kan doeltreffend met outomatiese saadbehandelingsmasjiene behandel word. Klein hoeveelhede saad kan op die plaas behandel word met geskikte saadbehandelingsmasjiene. Die masjiene moet korrek gekalibreer word en gereeld nagegaan word om te verseker dat die regte hoeveelheid **Galmano 167 FS** toegedien word en dat die saad eweredig met die swamdoder bedek word.
- Om deeglike bedeking van saad te verseker, moet **Galmano 167 FS** verdun word met water in 'n verhouding van 1:1 (450 ml **Galmano 167 FS** + 450 ml water per 100 kg saad).
- Skud die houër deeglik voor gebruik. Voeg die nodige hoeveelheid **Galmano 167 FS** by die water terwyl geroer word.
- Planters/saaimasjiene moet gekalibreer word met saad wat met **Galmano 167 FS** behandel is om die korrekte plant/saai digtheid te verseker.

GEWAS/SIEKTE	TOEDIENINGS-HOEVEELHEID	OPMERKINGS
KORING Vrotpootjie (Onderdrukking) (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>) Blaaroes (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>) Losbrand (<i>Ustilago tritici</i>) Stinkbrand (<i>Tilletia caries</i>)	450 ml/100 kg saad	Verseker dat saad eweredig en volledig bedek is met Galmano 167 FS . Sien: GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS.
CANOLA Swartstam (Onderdrukking) (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	2 l/100 kg saad	Verseker dat saad eweredig en volledig bedek is. Dien onverdund toe met 'n toediener ontwerp vir vloeibare saadbehandelings. Kalibreer spuittoerusting vir die vloeitempo van die graan.

NOTAS:

Onder normale toestande sal **Galmano 167 FS** Blaaroes (*Puccinia triticina*) in koring beheer vir 'n periode van **ongeveer 8 weke na opkoms**. Blaarbespuitings met swamdoders wat geregistreer is vir die beheer van Blaaroes, mag nodig wees vir die beheer van infeksies wat later as ongeveer 8 weke na opkoms plaasvind.

Alhoewel Galmano 167 FS omvattend onder 'n groot verskeidenheid van toestande getoets is, kan die volgende faktore 'n rol speel in die effektiewe beheer van Vrotpootjie (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*):

- Swak gehalte saad of besmette saad.
- Alkalisiese gronde (pH hoër as 6).
- Swak gedreineerde of versuipde gronde.
- Lae N, P, K en Mn vlakke.
- Nitrate en Kalk verhoog die pH en bevorder siekte.
- Enige stress toestande (water, hitte, koue, ander siektes, aalwurms) sal plante meer vatbaar maak vir Vrotpootjie.

Die volgende gewasse en grasonkruid sal die voorkoms van Vrotpootjie **verhoog**:

- Koring
- Sojabone
- Lusem
- Predikantsluis (*Bromus* spp)
- Kanariesaadgras
- Raaigras

Indien enige van bogenoemde faktore of 'n kombinasies daarvan voorkom, kan **swak beheer** van vrotpootjie verwag word.

Die volgende maatreëls kan getref word om die voorkoms van Vrotpootjie te verlaag:

- Plant goeie kwaliteit saad
- Gebruik KCl tipes bemesting
- Verhoog Sink en Mangaan vlakke (veral waar Sojabone die vorige jaar geplant was)
- Vermyn te hoë stikstofvlakke
- Gebruik Ammonium bevattende kunsmis of stadig vrystellende Stikstof kunsmis.
- Vermyn Nitrate as stikstofbron
- Vermyn alkaliese gronde en kalk toediening
- Verseker korrekte N, P en K vlakke
- Gebruik bewerkingspraktyke wat afbraak van plantmateriaal versnel
- Gebruik wisselbou-stelsel met mielies en hawer
- Vermyn nat / swak gedreineerde gronde
- Plant verdraagsame variëteite
- Beheer grasonkruid

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Seeddressing



WARNINGS:

- TREAT ONLY SEED THAT IS TO BE USED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES. NEVER USE TREATED SEED FOR FEEDING.
- DO NOT ALLOW **GRAZING OF WHEAT** PLANTS GROWN FROM TREATED SEED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN **16 WEEKS** OF SOWING.
- DO NOT GRAZE CANOLA PLANTS GROWN FROM TREATED SEED, OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD, WITHIN **8 WEEKS** OF SOWING.
- ALLOW **42 DAYS** BETWEEN SOWING AND HARVEST OF **WHEAT** FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.
- PREHARVEST INTERVAL ON CANOLA NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
- Use **Galmano 167 FS** only for the treatment of high quality cleaned seed.
- There may be a delay in the emergence of seed treated with **Galmano 167 FS**. This is only of temporary nature and has been shown to be of no economic significance under normal growing conditions.
- Optimal seedbed conditions are necessary for rapid germination and emergence of small grains. It is known that reduced crop emergence can be caused by adverse factors such as a very dry, fluffy and cloddy seedbed, soils that tend to crust (surface compaction), water logging, drilling/sowing too deep (more than 50 mm) or too shallow (less than 20 mm), use of seed with low germination capacity and vigor, etc. The effect of these negative environmental and seed conditions may be accentuated when seed is treated with **Galmano 167 FS**.
- Poisonous when swallowed.
- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Store away from food and feedstuffs.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- In case of poisoning CALL A DOCTOR AND MAKE LABEL AVAILABLE TO HIM/HER.
- **ALTHOUGH THIS REMEDY HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY TESTED UNDER A LARGE VARIETY OF CONDITIONS THE REGISTRATION HOLDER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT IT WILL BE EFFICACIOUS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS BECAUSE THE ACTION AND EFFECT THEREOF MAY BE AFFECTED BY FACTORS SUCH AS ABNORMAL SOIL, CLIMATIC AND STORAGE CONDITIONS; COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES NOT INDICATED ON THE LABEL AND THE OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE OF THE DISEASE AGAINST THE REMEDY CONCERNED AS WELL AS BY THE METHOD, TIME AND ACCURACY OF APPLICATION. THE REGISTRATION HOLDER FURTHERMORE DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO CROPS, VEGETATION, THE ENVIRONMENT OR HARM TO MAN OR ANIMAL OR FOR LACK OF PERFORMANCE OF THE REMEDY CONCERNED DUE TO FAILURE OF THE USER TO FOLLOW THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS OR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CONDITIONS WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN IN TERMS OF THE REGISTRATION. CONSULT THE SUPPLIER IN THE EVENT OF ANY UNCERTAINTY.**
- **FACTORS THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO HIGHER TAKE-ALL DISEASE LEVELS ARE POORLY DRAINED OR WATERLOGGED SOILS, MONOCULTURE SYSTEMS, ROTATION WITH LUCERN OR SOYBEAN, INFESTED PLANT DEBRIS, SOILS WITH pH ABOVE 6, FERTILIZERS THAT INCREASE pH AS WELL AS ZINC AND MANGANESE DEFICIENCIES.**

PRECAUTIONS:

- Wash immediately with soap and water after use.
- Wash contaminated clothing daily.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst applying or before washing hands and face.
- Wear protective clothing.
- Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and never use for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feedstuffs, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Clean all equipment thoroughly after use and do not pollute the environment with wash water.
- Handle treated seed carefully and clearly mark the bags which contain treated seed "POISONOUS" and never use the bags again for any other purpose.
- To protect birds and wildlife, treated seed should be covered with soil during the process of planting. Also ensure coverage of seed at the points of the field.
- Destroy empty seed bags and any unused seed.
- Empty seed bags should not be re-used for any other purpose.

FIRST AID TREATMENT:

General advice: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and dispose of safely.

Inhalation: Move the victim to fresh air and keep at rest. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Skin contact: Wash off thoroughly with plenty of soap and water, if available with polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Eye contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects - both acute and delayed:

No symptoms known or expected.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treatment:

Local treatment: Initial treatment - symptomatic.

Systemic treatment: Monitor the respiratory, cardiac, kidney, liver and nervous systems. Gastric lavage is not normally required. However, if a significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested, administer activated charcoal and sodium sulphate.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT:

For resistance management, **Galmano 167 FS** is a group code 3 fungicide. Any fungus population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Galmano 167 FS** and other group code 3 fungicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungus population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi may not be controlled by **Galmano 167 FS** or any other group code 3 fungicide.

To delay fungicide resistance:

- Avoid exclusive repeated use of fungicides from the same fungicide group code. Alternate or tank mix with registered products from different fungicide group codes.
- Integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into disease control programs.

For specific information on resistance management contact the registration holder of this product.

Seeddressing

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

- Large quantities of seed can be treated by means of automatic seed treatment machines. Small quantities of seed can be treated on farm by means of suitable seed treatment machines. The machines must be correctly calibrated and checked at regular intervals to ensure that the correct quantity of **Galmano 167 FS** is used and that the seed is evenly covered with the fungicide.
- To ensure thorough coverage of the seed, **Galmano 167 FS** must be diluted with water in a ratio of 1:1 (450 ml **Galmano 167 FS** + 450 ml water per 100 kg seed).
- Shake the container well before use. Add the required volume of **Galmano 167 FS** to the water whilst agitating.
- Planters/sowing machines must be calibrated with **Galmano 167 FS** treated seed to ensure the correct plant/sowing density.

CROP/DISEASE	DOSAGE	REMARKS
WHEAT Take-all (Suppression) (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>) Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>) Loose smut (<i>Ustilago tritici</i>) Stinking smut (<i>Tilletia caries</i>)	450 ml/100 kg seed	Ensure even and complete coverage of the seed with Galmano 167 FS . See: DIRECTIONS FOR USE .
CANOLA Blackleg (Suppression) (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>)	2 l/100 kg seed	Ensure even coverage of seed. Apply undiluted with an applicator designed for liquid seed treatments. Calibrate application equipment for the flow rate of the grain.

NOTES:

Under normal conditions, **Galmano 167 FS** will control Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*) in wheat for a period of **approximately 8 weeks after emergence**. Foliar applications with fungicides that are registered for the control of Leaf rust may be required for the control of infections occurring later than approximately 8 weeks after emergence.

Although Galmano 167 FS has been tested under a large variety of conditions, the following factors may have an effect on the efficacy of the product against Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*):

- Low quality seed or infected seed.
- Alkaline soils (pH above 6).
- Poorly drained or waterlogged soils.
- Low N, P, K and especially Mn levels.
- Nitrates and Lime increase the pH and will increase disease levels.
- Any stress situations (water, heat, low temperatures, other diseases, nematodes etc) will make plants more susceptible for Take-all.

The following crops and grasses **will increase** Take-all disease levels:

- Wheat
- Soybeans
- Lucerne
- Brome grass
- Canary seed grass
- Ryegrass

If any of the above mentioned factors or combinations thereof prevails, **poor control** of Take-all can be expected.



The following measures can be taken to reduce the incidence of Take-all:

- Plant with good quality seed
- Use KCl types of fertilizer
- Increase Zinc and Mn levels (especially after soybeans were planted the previous year)
- Avoid high nitrogen levels
- Use fertilizers containing ammonium or slow releasing Nitrogen fertilizers.
- Avoid nitrates as a nitrogen source
- Avoid alkaline soils and the use of lime
- Assure correct N, P, and K levels
- Use cultivation practices which increase the decomposition of plant material
- Do crop rotation with maize and oats
- Avoid waterlogged or poorly drained soils
- Choose tolerant varieties to plant
- Control grass weeds

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