


GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE
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Product registration number: MAPP 17288. **UFI:** DHG3-3049-000C-6RE5

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole.

A fungicide with contact and systemic activity against a wide range of diseases of winter and spring sown oilseed rape, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, kale, collard, broccoli, calabrese and cauliflower.

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

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In case of toxic or transport emergency ring (01484) 538444 any time

 PROTECT FROM FROST
 STORE IN A COOL, DRY PLACE

 This product label is compliant with the
 CPA Voluntary Initiative (VI) guidance

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the product or 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. WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

(b) Environmental protection

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environmental Risk Assessment for Pesticide (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1m 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 Environmental 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 inspection for three years.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from yards and roads.

(c) Storage and disposal
KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed, in a safe place
RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

L1127424 GBRI/10C PPE 4219471

5 litres

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PLOVER®

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole

Danger

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
 Wear eye protection/face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

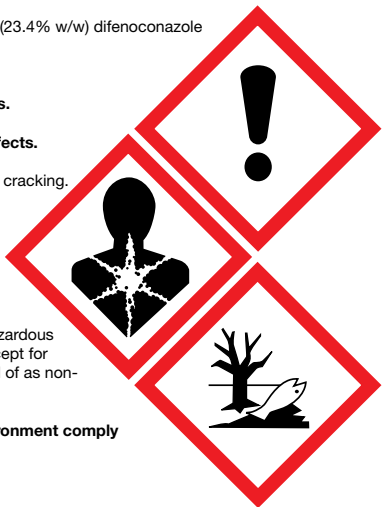
Collect spillage.

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.

MAPP: 17288

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**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

FOR USE ONLY AS A FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (litres/product/hectare)	Maximum total dose (litres product/hectare/crop)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest timing of application
Oilseed rape	0.5	1	-	End of flowering
Brussels sprouts, cabbage, broccoli/calabrese, cauliflower, kale and collard	0.5	1	-	21 days before harvest

Other specific restrictions:

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications to brassica crops. Applications to brassica must only be made to developed canopy and not before growth stage BBCH 41 as described below:

- Cabbage: heads begin to form, the 2 youngest leaves do not unfold
- Kale, collard: 10% of the leaf mass typical for the variety reached
- Brussels sprouts: lateral buds begin to develop
- Cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese: heads begin to form, width of growing tip >1cm

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.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(a) Operator protection

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the product or 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.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

(b) Environmental protection

To protect aquatic organisms, respect an unsprayed buffer zone distance to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

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 waterbody, unless a Local Environmental 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. DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environmental 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 published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for inspection for three years.

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.

(c) Storage and disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed, in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

This leaflet is part of the approved Product Label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT: This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 250 g/l (23.4% w/w) difenoconazole. PLOVER is a DMI fungicide with contact and systemic activity against a wide range of diseases.

DISEASES CONTROLLED

On oilseed rape, PLOVER controls light leaf spot, leaf and pod spot and stem canker.

On Brussels sprouts, cabbage, broccoli, calabrese, kale, collard and cauliflower, PLOVER controls leaf spot and ring spot.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

WINTER AND SPRING SOWN OILSEED RAPE

PLOVER controls light leaf spot, leaf and pod spot (*Alternaria spp*) and stem canker (*Phoma lingam*).

Light Leaf Spot

Spray protectively with 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha from the 4 expanded true leaf stage in the autumn where there is a high risk of disease. A repeat spray may be made in the spring at the beginning of stem extension if visual symptoms develop.

In areas of low disease risk, spraying may be delayed until the spring when crops should be sprayed at the first sign of disease.

For moderate control of light leaf spot only, a 2 spray programme of 0.25 litres per ha may be used, starting in the autumn.

Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria spp*)

For effective control spray 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha at the end of flowering.

Stem Canker (*Phoma lingam*)

Spray 0.5 litres PLOVER per ha in the autumn after the 4 expanded true leaf stage when disease symptoms first occur. Repeat with an additional application of 0.5 litres per ha if foliar disease symptoms redevelop in late winter or early spring with a maximum total dose of no more than 1.0 litre per ha.

ALTERNATIVELY

A 2 spray programme of 0.25 litres PLOVER per ha may be used, starting in the autumn when disease symptoms first occur, with the second application 4-6 weeks after the initial application. Repeat with an additional application of 0.5 litres per ha if foliar disease symptoms redevelop in late winter or early spring with a maximum total dose of no more than 1.0 litre per ha.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, CALABRESE, KALE, COLLARD AND CAULIFLOWER

PLOVER controls leaf spot (*Alternaria spp*) and ring spot. A 2 spray programme should be used commencing at the first sign of disease but not before the canopy has developed to growth stage BBCH 41 as described below.

- Cabbage: heads begin to form, the 2 youngest leaves do not unfold
- Kale, collard: 10% of the leaf mass typical for the variety reached
- Brussels sprouts: lateral buds begin to develop
- Cauliflower, broccoli, calabrese: heads begin to form, width of growing tip >1cm

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications. Best control will result from spraying before disease is established in the crop.

Processing

Consult processor before using on crops intended for processing.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Mixing

Make sure the sprayer is set to give an even application at the correct volume.

Fill the spray tank with half the required volume of clean water and start agitation. Add the required amount of PLOVER and continue agitation while adding the rest of the water.

Agitate the mixture thoroughly before use and continue agitation during spraying.

Thoroughly wash all spray equipment with water immediately after use.

Spray Volume

Oilseed Rape	200L water per hectare
Brassica	400L water per hectare

Spraying

Apply as a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC. A spray pressure of 2-3 bars is preferred.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

PLOVER is a DMI fungicide. Strains of Light Leaf Spot resistant to DMI fungicides are known to exist. To avoid development of resistance, apply product protectively in response to disease forecasts. Where possible, when Light Leaf Spot is present, avoid the use of DMI based fungicides when targeting other diseases such as Sclerotinia at mid flowering.

To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product, scan QR code:



Alternatively, contact your supplier