FACT SHEET

NEW

Balaya®

Fungicide

Improve the fitness of your program to produce healthier crops

Balaya fills a vital gap in disease-control programs across most broadacre crops. Its co-formulation of outstanding Group 3 and 11 fungicide modes of action (MoA) raises the level and spectrum of disease control, improves crop health and gives growers the freedom to use Group 7 fungicides at other critical timings.

- Highly effective control of key foliar diseases in cereals, canola and pulses.
- Longer lasting residual control than alternative active ingredients.
- Improved resistance management: next-generation Group 3 technology still works where other DMIs won't.
- Added rotational flexibility: the Group 3 and 11 co-formulation is an ideal first foliar spray after using a Group 7 seed treatment.
- Enhanced crop fitness and yield potential driven by F500.
- Extended spray window – up to GS75 in cereals and GS79 in pulses.

Fungicide MOA groups

Group 3 (DMI)
Group 11 (QoI)

Crops & diseases

Wheat
Leaf rust, Stripe rust, Powdery mildew, *Septoria tritici* blotch, Yellow leaf spot

Barley
Leaf rust, Leaf scald, Net form net blotch, Spot form net blotch, *Ramularia* leaf spot

Canola
Sclerotinia, Blackleg (stem canker and UCI)

Oats and oaten hay
Leaf rust, Red leather leaf, *Septoria avenae* blotch

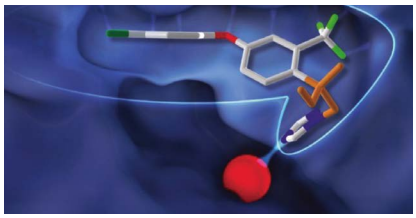
Pulse crops
Ascochyta blight, *Botrytis* grey mould, *Sclerotinia* (suppression), Chocolate spot (*Botrytis* spp.)

Faba and broad beans
Cercospora leaf spot (suppression), Rust

WHPs

Not applicable when label directions are followed

Revysol's triazole 'head' sits on the 'neck' of a slim isopropanol unit.



The molecule can fold to fit into the enzyme pocket and bind strongly with the target site.

Not just another DMI

Balaya's Group 3 active ingredient – branded as Revysol® – has a unique 'isopropanol azole' molecule. Its flexible 'neck' allows it to achieve exceptionally powerful binding – even with mutated strains that would be less sensitive to other Group 3 active ingredients like prothioconazole and epoxiconazole.

Untreated 98% infection	**Revysol** **91**% control	Prothioconazole 39% control	Epoxiconazole 69% control	Tebuconazole 69% control

A combination of exceptional benefits

F500 is a Group 11 active that delivers on extra levels. As well as being highly effective on a wide range of diseases – including resistant strains that may not be susceptible to other strobilurins – it enhances greening, improves stress tolerance, and enables the crop to take up nitrogen more efficiently, setting up the crop up to achieve its yield potential.

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How and when to use Balaya

Rates

Cereals	500–750 mL/ha 750 mL/ha only	Most label diseases in wheat, barley and oats Yellow leaf spot in wheat *Ramularia* leaf spot in barley
Canola	750–1000 mL/ha	Blackleg (stem canker and upper canopy infection) and *Sclerotinia*
Pulses	500–1000 mL/ha 750–1000 mL/ha	*Ascochyta* and *Cercospora* in beans *Botrytis* grey mould, *Sclerotinia*, Rust and Chocolate spot

Application methods

Apply by ground in a minimum of 80 L/ha of water or by air in a minimum of 30 L/ha of water. Use spray droplets no smaller than coarse.

Balaya is a highly compatible EC formulation. For further information on product compatibility, contact your BASF representative. Always ensure correct tank-mix order when mixing with other products.

Resistance management

Balaya is a co-formulation of Group 3 and Group 11 fungicide MoA. To manage resistance risk, follow these crop-specific limits and use Balaya as part of a broader active ingredients program with different modes of action:

Barley, Wheat, Pulses:
Do not use more than two Group 11 fungicide MoA applications per crop, and avoid consecutive applications of Group 11 chemistry (this includes in-furrow treatments that have foliar activity). For Group 3 chemistry, do not exceed three applications per season.

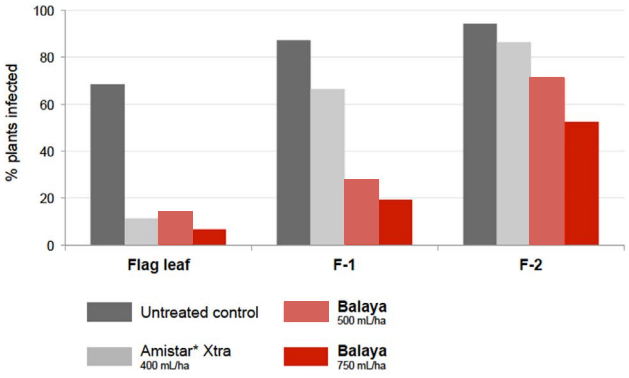
Canola:
Do not apply more than one Group 11 fungicide MoA per canola crop. For Group 3 chemistry, avoid more than two consecutive applications.

Always integrate non-chemical measures and alternative modes of action into your program to minimise resistance development. Check the product label for full use instructions and local resistance management guidelines.

Application timings

Canola	Blackleg 4–6 leaf crop stage to reduce lodging and stem canker. 10–50% flowering for UCI blackleg *Sclerotinia* First flower to 50% flowering. No later than mid flowering (GS65).
Wheat, barley and oats	At the first sign of infection from early stem elongation. No later than medium milk (GS75).
Pulses	First sign of disease and no later than end podding (GS79).

Superior control of *Septoria tritici* blotch



Trial IDs: DEV-F-2019-AU-100-A-03.0-AU-ATA-005, DEV-F-2020-AU-100-A-01.0-AU-ASA-036, DEV-F-2020-AU-100-A-01.0-AU-ASV-010. Various locations, various wheat varieties. Assessment at 26-30 DAA.

Scan this QR code for more information on Balaya or contact your local BASF representative on **1800 558 399**

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