

FUNGICIDE

BUMPER®

Broad-spectrum systemic fungicide that protects against yield and quality losses due to leaf disease.



ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Propiconazole

CHEMISTRY GROUP

Group 3

APPLICATION RATES AND PACKAGING

- 60 ml/ac or 80 ac/4.8 L jug in wheat and barley for early season control
- 120 ml/ac or 40 ac/4.8 L jug at the full rate
- 2 x 4.8 L jugs/case

REGISTERED CROPS:

- Barley
- Canary seed
- Canola
- Corn
- Dry edible beans
- Oats
- Soybeans
- Wheat (spring, winter, durum)
- Variety of fruit and specialty crops

KEY DISEASES CONTROLLED:

- Blackleg
- Mummy berry
- Net and spot blotches
- Powdery mildew
- Rusts
- Septoria spots and blotches
- Scalds
- Tan spots

HOW IT WORKS:

Broad-spectrum, systemic activity with excellent leaf surface protection and translocation within the plant for additional disease prevention.

APPLICATION TIMING AND CROP STAGING:

Crop	Diseases	Timing
½ rate at 60 ml/ac		
Barley	Net blotch	Early: Growth stage 12–23, as early as the 2-leaf stage.
Wheat	Septoria leaf spot, Tan spot	
Full rate at 120 ml/ac		
Barley	Leaf and stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, Net blotch, Powdery mildew, Scald, Spot blotch	Early: Growth stage 29–37, at the first sign of disease, usually at the beginning of stem elongation. Later: Growth stage 49–55, before head is ½ emerged.
Oats	Crown rust, Septoria leaf blotch	
Wheat	Leaf and stem rust, Powdery mildew, Septoria glume blotch, Septoria leaf spot, Stripe rust, Tan spot	
Canary seed	Septoria leaf mottle	At emergence of the flag leaf.
Canola	Blackleg	Rosette stage, between 2 nd true leaf and bolting.
Corn	Eye spot, Grey leaf spot, Helminthosporium leaf spot, Northern corn leaf blight, Rusts, Southern corn leaf blight	When disease first appears.
Soybeans (for seed)	Frogeye leaf spot, Aerial web blight	When disease first appears. Under severe disease pressure, make a 2 nd application 14 days after the first.
Dry edible beans	Rust	At the first detection of disease and a 2 nd application 14–21 days later.

FRUIT AND SPECIALTY CROP USES:

Crop	Diseases
Cranberries	Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>)
Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed	Powdery mildew
Lowbush blueberries	Monilinia blight (mummy berry)
Highbush blueberries	Mummy berry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>)
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots	Brown rot blossom blight, Fruit brown rot
Sweet and sour cherries	Brown rot blossom blight, Fruit brown rot, Cherry leaf spot (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>)
Plums, Sour cherries	Black knot (<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>) (suppression only)
Rutabagas	Powdery mildew
Asparagus	Rust (<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>)
Saskatoon berries	Entomosporium leaf and berry spot, Saskatoon juniper rust
Western red cedar	Keithia foliar blight

WATER VOLUME:

- Ground: minimum 80 L/ac
- Aerial: 16–20 L/ac

RAINFASTNESS:

1 hour

SUPPORTED TANK MIXES:

Herbicides:

- 2,4-D amine
- 2,4-D ester
- Bromoxynil + MCPA ester (Badge® II)
- Bromoxynil (Bromotril® II)
- MCPA amine
- MCPA ester

Insecticides:

- Lambda-cyhalothrin (Silencer® 120 EC)
- Ripcord™

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill spray tank ½ full with water and gently agitate.
2. Add the required amount of Bumper® and agitate thoroughly.
3. Continue filling the tank with water until the tank is ¾ full and, if applicable, add the required amount of tank-mix partner.
4. Complete filling the spray tank with water, maintaining agitation during mixing and spraying operations.

CROP ROTATIONS:

No restrictions.

STORAGE:

No temperature restrictions.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVALS:

- Beans: 28 days
- Canola: 60 days
- Cereal crops (wheat, barley, oats): 45 days
- Corn: 14 days
- Soybeans: 50 days

GRAZING RESTRICTIONS:

Do not graze livestock within 3 days of spraying.

QUICK TIPS:

Bumper should be applied as a preventative disease control measure. Established diseases are more difficult to control and may have already reduced crop vigour.