

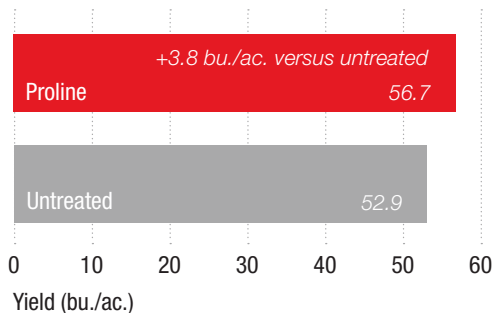


TRUSTED PROTECTION WITH PROLINE

Costing canola growers an average 10% yield loss, or more depending on the severity of infection, sclerotinia can wreak havoc on growers' bottom lines. With this much to lose, you can count on the number one choice of canola growers in Canada – Proline® fungicide. More growers use Proline for reliable control of sclerotinia than any other canola fungicide.

Source: 2018 BPI Data.

WESTERN CANADA 5-YEAR CANOLA RESULTS

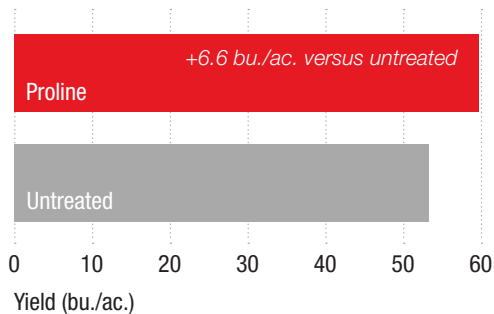


Source: Bayer DSTs (2014–2018), N=43.

Over 5 years of Bayer demonstration strip trials show that Proline will deliver an average yield increase of +3.8 bu./ac. over the untreated check. In a high disease pressure situation that yield increase jumps to +6.6 bu./ac.

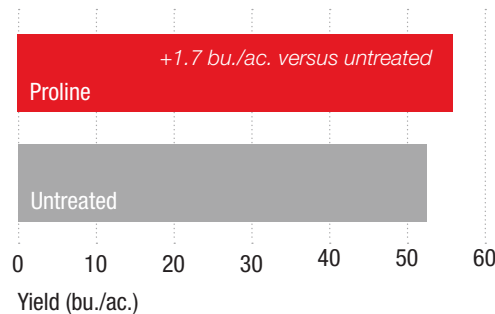
For the latest trial results visit itpaystospray.ca

High Disease Pressure >10% incidence in UTC



Source: Bayer DSTs (2014–2018), N=19.

Low Disease Pressure <10% incidence in UTC



Source: Bayer DSTs (2014–2018), N=24.



Causal Agent: *SCLEROTINIA SCLEROTIORUM*

Sclerotinia infection in canola occurs primarily at flowering from air-borne ascospores, which infect blossoms during periods of extended wetness.

Symptoms include:

- // Soft, watery rot
- // Premature ripening
- // Pale grey or white lesions on stems, branches, pods
- // Straw-coloured plants
- // Frequent lodging and shattering at swathing
- // Premature death and ripening, as if the crop was cut two weeks too early



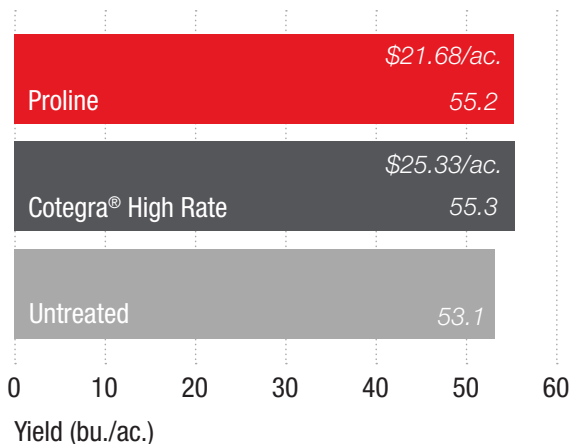
Infection can result in:

- // Decreased yield
- // Death of plant before seed development
- // Uneven seed maturation
- // Under-developed seed pods
- // Reduced seed weight
- // Increased risk of losses in swath

CANOLA YIELD – COMPETITOR RESULTS

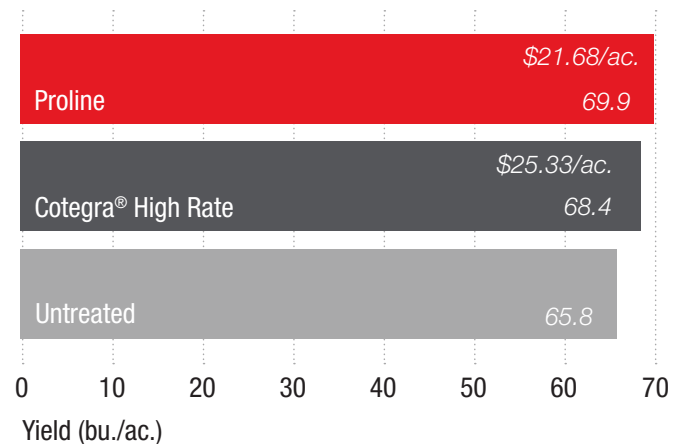
Both fungicide applications outperformed the untreated check, but Proline led the way under high disease pressure with a 6.2% yield increase.

LOW DISEASE PRESSURE



Source: 11 trials (2017), 2 trials (2018), N=13, <10% disease incidence in UTC.
Proline +2.1 bu./ac. (+4.0%) over untreated.
Cost/ac. is based on published 2019 suggested retail price and labelled rates used in the trial.

HIGH DISEASE PRESSURE



Source: 2 trials (2017), 1 trial (2018), N=3, >10% disease incidence in UTC.
Proline +4.1 bu./ac. (+6.2%) over untreated.
Cost/ac. is based on published 2019 suggested retail price and labelled rates used in the trial.

Proline is applied at a rate that allows full control of sclerotinia using only the best-selling fungicide active ingredient for sclerotinia over the past 11 years.

Source: 2008–2018 BPI Data

To calculate your potential return on investment,
please visit our fungicide ROI Calculator at cropscience.bayer.ca/ProlineROI

How to quantify your yield loss potential:



*YIELD LOSS IS HALF OF INFECTION RATE

CALCULATION EXAMPLE FOR 50 bu./ac. YIELD WITH 30% INFECTION RATE:



FOR BEST RESULTS, APPLY PROLINE IN THE 20% TO 50% BLOOM STAGE

THE PROLINE ADVANTAGE

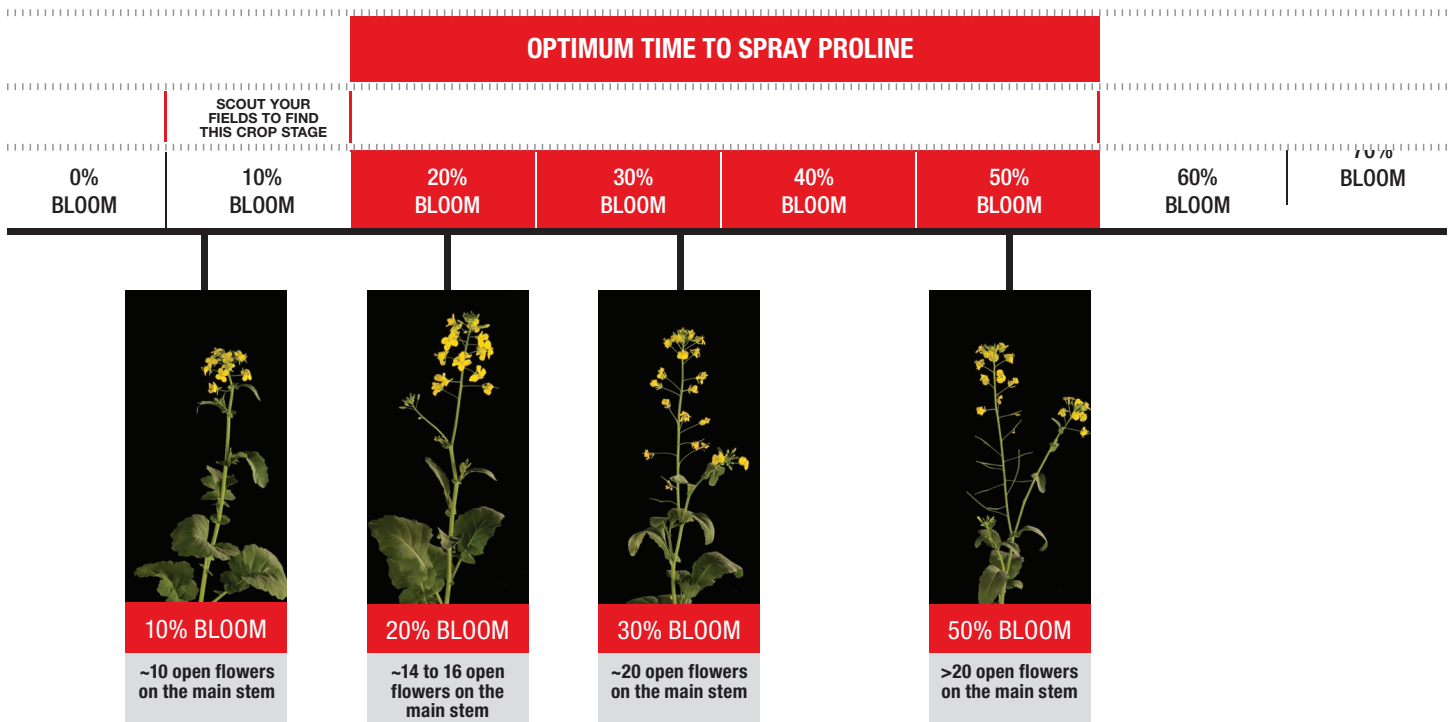
- // Consistently provides outstanding sclerotinia protection, maximizing yield under all types of conditions
- // More growers trust their canola with Proline than any other sclerotinia fungicide
- // Powerful prothioconazole reduces sclerotinia infection rates and provides growers with the satisfaction of knowing that their canola is protected from yield-robbing sclerotinia
- // Long-lasting protection
- // Liquid formulation with one convenient easy-to-use rate
- // Single case treats 80 acres
- // Also registered for use on corn, mustard, flax, safflowers and sunflowers (see label for correct application timing)
- // Rainfast one hour after application

APPLICATION

Crush sclerotinia and other key threats before they can diminish your yield potential. Proline should be applied when your canola crop is in the **20% to 50%** bloom stage. Best results are achieved when Proline is applied prior to petal fall, as this allows for maximum protection.

CANOLA

BLOOM STAGE GUIDE



CROPS FOR USE

Canola
Chickpeas
Corn
Flax
Mustard
Safflowers
Sunflowers

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Prothioconazole – Group 3 fungicide

DISEASES CONTROLLED

CANOLA
Sclerotinia

CORN
Rust
Eyespot
Grey leaf spot
Northern corn leaf blight

FLAX
Sclerotinia

MUSTARD
Sclerotinia

DISEASES SUPRESSED

CORN
Fusarium ear rot
Gibberella ear rot
Stalk rot

SAFFLOWERS
Sclerotinia

SUNFLOWERS
Sclerotinia

