

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Chlorothalonil 900 WG

F U N G I C I D E

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg CHLOROTHALONIL

GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

For the control of fungal diseases on almonds, apricots, bananas, carrots, celery, cherries, grapes, onions, peaches, peanuts, pulses, plums, potatoes, tomatoes and vegetables as per the Directions for Use Table.

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

NET CONTENTS: 15 kg



AUSTRALIS
CROP PROTECTION

APVMA Approval No: 90179/127887



Chlorothalonil 900 WG

F U N G I C I D E

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia: 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe dusts. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Wear respiratory protection. Brush off loose particles from skin. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Collect spillage. In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

PLACE LEAFLET HERE

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

BN:
DOM:

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

APVMA Approval No: 90179/127887

**IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**



AUSTRALIS
CROP PROTECTION

Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd

ABN 94 150 711 185

Shop 4, 30 Heber Street, Moree NSW 2400

Telephone: 0417 329 133 • Facsimile: 07 3337 9882

www.austcrop.com.au

POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Chlorothalonil 900 WG

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg CHLOROTHALONIL

GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

For the control of fungal diseases on almonds, apricots, bananas, carrots, celery, cherries, grapes, onions, peaches, peanuts, pulses, plums, potatoes, tomatoes and vegetables as per the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No: 90179/127887

Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd
ABN 94 150 711 185

Shop 4, 30 Heber Street, Moree NSW 2400
Ph 0417 329 133 Fax (07) 3337 9882

www.austcrop.com.au

VEGETABLES AND OTHER FRUITS - continued

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta arida</i>)	QLD & WA only	180 g/100 L	-	Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
Tomato	Early blight or Target blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Leaf mould (<i>Fulvia fulva</i>) Grey leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium solani</i>) Botrytis rot or Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.5-1.9 kg/ha	1	Spray at first appearance of the foliage disease. Spray at 7-14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against leaf mould and Botrytis rot.
Watercress	Cercospora leaf spot	QLD, WA only	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at 7-14 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST:	
Artichoke, bananas, capsicum, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallots, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
Apricots, beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, peas, rhubarb, table grapes:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Chickpeas, lentils, onions, wine grapes:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Almonds, ornamentals, potatoes, peanuts (harvest):	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
GRAZING:	
Beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Peanuts:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Beans, Chickpeas, Lentils, Peas, Peanuts:	DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS:

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet those standards, ensure that **in addition** to complying with the grazing withholding periods, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 63 DAYS

LIVESTOCK THAT HAVE BEEN GRAZED ON, OR FED TREATED FORAGE, FODDER OR STUBBLE SHOULD BE PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 63 DAYS (9 WEEKS) PRIOR TO EXPORT TO SLAUGHTER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a protectant fungicide for the control of a range of diseases in fruit and vegetables. For effective disease control a good leaf cover must be achieved before a widespread disease outbreak occurs. ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide is a protectant fungicide only. Therefore, to achieve best results, ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide must be applied before diseases occur/become established. Use disease warning services or past history to determine timing of first spray. If diseases are already present then an eradicator product should be used first and mixed with ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide.

APPLICATION

Dilute Spraying:

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate spraying:

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY:

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example, 1500L/ha
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example, 500L/ha
- The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (i.e. 1500L ÷ 500L = 3)
- If the dilute label rate is 10g/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30g/100L of concentrate spray.

- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
- For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

MIXING

Half fill spray vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product. Top up with water to the required volume. The product must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Where prepared spray mixes have been allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Application rates per hectare:

Low Volume - 100 litres or more.

High Volume - 500 litres or more.

Aerial Application - 20 litres or more.

Mister - 75 - 255 litres.

The volume of water applied should increase as the plants grow in size to maintain adequate cover.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with wettable powder and flowable formulations of most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Unless experience in your area has shown other combinations to be physically compatible and non-injurious to your crop do not combine with other chemicals, especially oil-based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides. This product should not be mixed with spraying oils or sprayed onto crops that have been sprayed with oil for at least 10 days after the last spray.

Wetting Agents: The addition of surfactants does not improve this product's efficiency and under some conditions may cause plant injury.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING **GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE**

ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide is a member of the multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group M5 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide and other Group M5 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide or other Group M5 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide to control resistant fungi

CAUTION

Use enclosed cabs (with closed windows and filters) for air-blast application.

DO NOT use human flaggers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

Re-entry

DO NOT re-enter treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear chemical resistant gloves.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish. Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia: 131126, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.



www.austcrop.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**Restraints:**

DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with this product.

For all stone fruit except cherries, the following additional restraints apply:

DO NOT use oils after bud-swell and during the season ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide is to be used after shuck fall.

DO NOT tank mix ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall.

DO NOT exceed 2.5kg of ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide per hectare of crop.

TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE					Critical Comments
Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Almonds	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA, VIC, NSW, ACT, WA & TAS only	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	-	
Apricots	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fruticicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, full bloom.
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days.
Cherries	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fruticicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1-week pre-harvest.
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days. Apply 1-week pre-harvest.
	Transit rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>)				Apply 1-week pre-harvest.
Grapes Note: russetting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmodium viticola</i>) Bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha 175 g/100 L	Table = 7 Wine = 14	Spray at first appearance of the foliage disease. Apply at 7-14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. For bunch rot, applications at early full bloom, two weeks later, at veraison and two weeks prior to harvest. Table grapes - russetting of some varieties may occur. DO NOT apply after cap fall on these varieties.
	Black Spot (Anthracnose) (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>)				If Black Spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last 3 years, apply at budburst and 14 days later when shoots are 10-15cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist spray again when shoots are 20-30cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at budburst and in the first 14 days after budburst. In vineyards with no history of Black Spot, spray only at the first appearance of the disease on the foliage and then at 7-14 day intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to cap-fall will not cause russetting in Table grape and dried fruit varieties.
Nectarines	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>)	All States except QLD	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, shuck fall and then repeat each 14 days if weather conditions favour disease. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fruticicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)				
Peaches	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fruticicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. In QLD spray only at bud-swell. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
Plums	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fruticicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	130 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	1	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall and cap fall.

LEGUMES

RATE					Critical Comments
Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Beans - Broad (Faba)	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	All States	1.2 – 1.9 kg/ha	7 days Harvest & 14 days Grazing	
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabeie</i>)	QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	0.8 – 1.6 kg/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with P-Pickel T® will control seed transmission of Ascochyta and Botrytis. It is therefore advised as part of an overall program to manage these diseases in chickpeas and lentils. Foliar applications of ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops. Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100L/ha for ground application and 30L/ha for aerial application.
Lentils	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i>)	QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	0.8 – 1.6 kg/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances: 1. At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible. 2. In low disease pressure situations, where there is no history of Ascochyta infection in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and/or seasonal conditions are dry. 3. Where a strict 2-week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations.
					Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances: 1. In high disease pressure situations, where there is an existing infection or infected stubble is present in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and regular rainfall events are occurring. 2. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks.
					Commence application at 3 to 5 weeks after emergence in chickpeas and 8 to 10 weeks after emergence in lentils and make following applications at 2 to 4-week intervals depending on disease presence or prior to rainfall events.
					Use the shorter spray interval when: 1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) or 2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown.
					The longer spray interval may be used when: 1. No rain has occurred since the last application or 2. Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application and where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or Grey Mould infection.
					If applying prior to rainfall events: 1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application. 2. Apply ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide at 0.8 kg/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed since the last application and the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or Grey Mould or there is no infection in the crop. 3. Apply ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide at 1.6 kg/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application and a highly susceptible variety is being grown or infection is present in the crop.
					If Grey Mould is the predominant disease in lentils and infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate ACP Chlorothalonil 900 WG Fungicide with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.
Peanuts	Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Peppery leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>) Peanut rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Net blotch (<i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i>)	QLD, NSW, WA & NT only	0.9 - 1.5 kg/ha	Harvest – not required; Grazing 21 days	Use higher rate for peanut rust. South Burnett, NSW and WA: commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and repeat as necessary to maintain control. Atherton Tableland: commence application six weeks after planting - repeat every two weeks.
Peas (Processing)	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>)	QLD, WA, NT & Tas. only	0.9 - 1.5 kg/ha	7 days Harvest & 14 days Grazing	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 - 14-day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
	Ascochyta Rot Disease Complex (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> and <i>Phoma pinodella</i>)				Apply in a protective program commencing at 5 to 6 weeks after sowing in crops with moderate to high risk of infection. Apply two to four applications at 10 to 14-day intervals to provide ongoing suppression of the disease. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER FRUITS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Artichoke - Globe	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All states	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Bananas Do not apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil-based spray or crop damage will occur	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	QLD, NSW, WA, NT Only	1.5 kg/ha	1	For North Qld - Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28-35 days in the drier months of the year. For South Qld - Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. For NSW - Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May. For WA - Spray every 10-14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November.
	Leaf speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella Musae</i>)	WA only	1.3 kg/ha		
Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers	Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	All States	1.5 –3.0 kg/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Capsicums Peppers	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum ascutatum</i>)	All States	1.5-1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Carrots	Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	All States	1.5 kg/ha	7	Commence application at first sign of disease and then spray every 7-14 days.
Celery	Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)	All States	1.5 kg/ha	1	Apply every 7-14 days. Apply also to seed beds.
	Cercospora early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)	NSW, WA only	1.0 kg/ha		Apply every 10-14 days.
Cucurbits (including Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Rockmelon, Watermelon, Zucchini)	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>) Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Target leaf spot (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>)	All States	1.3-2.1 kg/ha	1	Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray program early, at first true leaf and before vining or flowering.
	Belly rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				When used at these rates, this product will suppress powdery mildew. Suppression of belly rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil when sprayed using the above foliar spray program.
Endive	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Leeks, Shallots	Purple blotch (<i>Aalternaria porri</i>)	All States	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.
Okra	Leaf diseases/spot	QLD, WA only	1.5 – 1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Onions (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	All States	1.9 kg/ha	14	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris & other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	80 g/100 L	-	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7 day interval under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in azalea, hydrangea and petunia.
Potato	Early blight or Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late blight or Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	All States	900 g – 1.5 kg/ha	-	Spray at first sign of foliage disease or at flowering time, whichever is earlier. Spray every 7-14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Radish	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		1.5-1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Rhubarb	Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta rhei</i>)		120 g/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply every 10-14 days
Sweet corn	Turcicum leaf blight (<i>Exaerhillum turcicum</i>)		1.5-1.9 kg/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.