

Product Name: BARRACK 720 FUNGICIDE
APVMA approval No.: 53884/120260



Label Name:	BARRACK 720 FUNGICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL
Mode of Action:	GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE
Statement of Claims:	Controls fungus diseases on almonds, bananas, cucurbits, grapes, ornamentals, peanuts, pulses, stone fruits, tobacco and vegetables as specified in the Directions for Use table.
Net Contents:	5 - 1000 Litres
Restrains:	DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with Barrack 720. For all stone fruit except Cherries, the following additional restraints apply: DO NOT use oils after bud-swell and during the season if Barrack 720 is to be used after shuck fall. DO NOT tank mix Barrack 720 with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall. DO NOT exceed 3.2 L of Barrack 720 per hectare of crop.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	HARVEST

	<p>Artichoke, bananas, capsicum, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallot, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Apricots, broad beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cherries, nectarines, peas, peaches, rhubarb, table grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, onions, wine grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Almonds, potatoes, peanuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>GRAZING</p> <p>DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.</p> <p>Chickpeas, faba beans, lentils, field peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Peas and broad beans: DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS.</p> <p>Peanuts: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Turf: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD.</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS</p> <p>The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.</p> <p>EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 63 DAYS</p> <p>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 SLAUGHTER</p>
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General Instructions:	<p>Note: Barrack 720 is a protectant fungicide only. Therefore to achieve best results, Barrack 720 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 eradicant product should be used first and mixed with Barrack 720.</p> <p>MIXING</p> <p>Slowly invert container several times to ensure uniform mixture.</p> <p>Mix the required quantity of product with water in the spray tank with the agitator operating. Apply in high volume, low volume or through mister or aircraft spray equipment. Thorough uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control and protection.</p> <p>APPLICATION: SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREE CROPS/VINES</p> <p>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. DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate</p> <p>Dilute Spraying</p> <p>◆ Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.</p>
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- ◆ Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient spray solution to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- ◆ The required spray volume to achieve point of run off may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, or from industry guidelines or other 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 to achieve point of run off 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 spray 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 spray 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

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (i.e. 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 100 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 100, that is 300 mL of product per 100L water for concentrate spraying.

- ◆ 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 relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Suggested Spray Volume per Hectare
 High volume: 500 litres or more. Mister: 75 to 255 litres.
 Low volume: 100 litres or more. Aerial-application: 20 litres or more.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with wettable powder formulations of the most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Do not combine with oil-based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides, unless prior experience has shown the combination to be physically compatible and non-injurious to your crop. 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 oil spray. Oils should not be sprayed on crops treated with this product for at least 10 days after the last spray. Wetting agents have not improved performance. Under some conditions, certain surfactants may cause plant injury.

Resistance Warning:

GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

For fungicide resistance management Barrack 720 Fungicide is a Group M5 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Barrack 720 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. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by Barrack 720 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, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Barrack 720 Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

Precautions:

Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>Non-refillable containers</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or 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.</p> <p>Refillable containers</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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1. TREE AND VINE CROPS

In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Almonds	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>), Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA, Vic., NSW, ACT, WA & Tas. only	160 mL/100L	-	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall. Apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.	
Apricots	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>), Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)			7 days	Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, 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>Stigmina carpophila</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 fructicola</i>), Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States		7 days	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>Stigmina carpophila</i>), Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then apply 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>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	160 - 210 mL/100L	Dessert 7 days Wine 14 days	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the 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. Use only up to cap fall in these varieties.	
	Black spot (Anthracnose) (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>)		210 mL/100L		If Black Spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last three 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, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development 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>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	All States except Qld	160 mL/100L	7 days	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 fructicola</i>).				Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
	Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)					
Peaches	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>), Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States			Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>), Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals.	
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 days intervals. In Qld spray only at bud-swell.	
Plums	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>), Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	160 mL/100L	1 day	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>Stigmina carpophila</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall and cap fall.	

2. PULSES

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Faba Beans	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	All States	1.4 - 2.3 L/ha	14 days Harvest and 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.	
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabeie</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA and Tas only	1 - 2 L/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	<p>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 Barrack 720 as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops.</p> <p>Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100L/ha for ground application and 30L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible. 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. Where a strict 2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations. <p>Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks. 	
Lentils	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>), Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i>)					

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
					<p>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.</p> <p>Use the shorter spray interval when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) or 2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown. <p>The longer spray interval may be used when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>If applying prior to rainfall events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application. 2. Apply Barrack 720 at 1 L/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 Barrack 720 at 2 L/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. <p>If Grey Mould is the predominant disease in lentils and infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate Barrack 720 with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.</p>
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	1.1 - 1.8 L/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.
Field Peas	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>)	Qld, WA, NT & Tas. only	1.1 - 1.8 L/ha	14 days Harvest and 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.

3. VEGETABLE LEGUMES

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Broad Beans	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	All States	1.4 - 2.3 L/ha	7 days Harvest DO NOT GRAZE	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.
Peas	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>)	Qld, WA, NT & Tas. only	1.1 - 1.8 L/ha		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>)	Qld, WA, NT & Tas. only	1.1 - 1.8 L/ha		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.

4. VEGETABLES & FRUIT

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Artichokes - Globe	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.8 - 2.3 L/ha	1 day	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	1.8 L/ha		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.
		WA only	1.5 L/ha		For South Qld - Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April.
	Leaf speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	3 L/ha		For WA - Spray every 10 -14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November. For NSW - Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May. Spray schedule same as for control of Leaf Spot. Barrack 720 will not eradicate infection already present but will prevent the spread of disease.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers	Ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	All States	1.8 - 3.5 L/ha	7 days	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the 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 acutatum</i>)		1.8 - 2.3 L/ha	1 day	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Carrots	Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)		1.8 L/ha	7 days	Commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and then every 7-14 days.
Celery	Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)			1 day	Apply every 7-14 days. Apply also to seed beds.
	Cercospora early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)	NSW, ACT & WA only	1.2 L/ha		Apply every 10 - 14 days.
Cucurbits including: Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, 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	All States	1.6 - 2.5 L/ha		Apply on a 7-14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range and at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray program early, at first true leaf, and before vining or flowering. When used at these rates, Barrack 720 will suppress Powdery mildew.

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	<i>(Cercospora citrullina)</i>				
	Belly rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>				If applying Barrack 720 for the above foliar diseases useful suppression of belly rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil covered by earlier recent Barrack 720 spraying.
Endive	Grey mould <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>		1.8 - 2.3 L/ha		Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Leeks, Shallots	Purple blotch <i>(Alternaria porri)</i>				Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.
Okra	Leaf disease/spot	Qld & WA only			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Onions (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew <i>(Peronospora destructor)</i>	All States	2.3 L/ha	14 days	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.
Potato	Early blight or Target spot <i>(Alternaria solani)</i> , Late blight or Irish blight <i>(Phytophthora infestans)</i>		1.1 - 1.8 L/ha	-	Commence applications at flowering time or earlier if weather conditions are favourable for disease infection. Spray every 7-14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Rhubarb	Ascochyta leaf spot <i>(Ascochyta rhei)</i>		140 mL/100L Apply 2000 L/ha	7 days	Apply every 10-14 days.
Radish	Grey mould <i>(Botrytis cinerea)</i>		1.8 - 2.3 L/ha	1 day	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Sweet Corn	Turcicum leaf blight <i>(Exserohilum turcicum)</i>				Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Tomato	Early blight or Target spot <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>				Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Spray at 7-14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against Leaf Mould and Botrytis Rot.
Water Cress	Cercospora leaf spot	Qld & WA only			Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATION & CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris and other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	100 mL/100L	-	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7 day under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia.
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot <i>(Ascochyta arida)</i>	Qld & WA only	220 mL/100L	-	Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
Turf and Lawns, Bowling Greens, Golf Greens	Dollar spot <i>(Sclerotinia homeocarpa)</i>	NSW, SA, Qld, WA, Vic. & ACT only	130 - 200 mL/100m ² in 20-60 L of water	-	If disease is already established use higher rate. Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Under severe conditions spray at 7 day intervals. Do not mow or water treated area until turf or lawn is thoroughly dry.
	Brown patch <i>(Rhizoctonia sp)</i>	All States			
	Grey leaf spot <i>(Stemphylium solani)</i>	NSW & WA only	24 L/ha		Apply to leaf as a curative application. Do not irrigate for 24 hours after application.

