



**Company Name:** CONQUEST CROP PROTECTION PTY LTD  
**Product Name:** CONQUEST CLASH STORM GUARD 720 SC FUNGICIDE

**APVMA Approval No:** 58831/101819

<b>Label Name:</b>	CONQUEST CLASH STORM GUARD 720 SC FUNGICIDE
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<b>Signal Headings:</b>	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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<b>Constituent Statements:</b>	720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL
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<b>Mode of Action:</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>GROUP</td><td><b>M5</b></td><td>FUNGICIDE</td></tr></table>	GROUP	<b>M5</b>	FUNGICIDE
GROUP	<b>M5</b>	FUNGICIDE		

<b>Statement of Claims:</b>	For the control of fungal diseases on almonds, apricots, bananas, carrots, celery, cherries, chickpeas, faba beans, grapes, lentils, onions, peaches, peanuts, peas, plums, potatoes, tomatoes, turf and vegetables as specified in the Directions for Use table
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<b>Net Contents:</b>	5 – 20, 110 and 200 Litres
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<b>Restrains:</b>	<b>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</b> Restrains: 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 if Conquest Clash Storm Guard 720 SC Fungicide is to be used after shuck fall. DO NOT tank mix Conquest Clash Storm Guard 720 SC Fungicide with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall. DO NOT exceed 3.2 L of Conquest Clash Storm Guard 720 SC Fungicide per hectare of crop.
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<b>Directions for Use:</b>	This section contains file attachment. <b>File Name:</b> Conquest Clash directions for use.docx <b>File Size:</b> 36890 bytes
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<b>Other Limitations:</b>	
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<b>Withholding Periods:</b>	<p><b>WITHHOLDING PERIODS</b></p> <p><b>HARVEST</b>  Artichokes, bananas, capsicums, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallots, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress:  <b>DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION</b></p> <p>Apricots, beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cherries, nectarines, peaches, peas, rhubarb, table grapes:  <b>DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</b></p> <p>Chickpeas, lentils, onions, wine grapes:  <b>DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</b></p> <p>Potatoes, Peanuts (harvest): <b>NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</b></p> <p><b>GRAZING</b>  Beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas: <b>DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</b></p> <p>Peanuts: <b>DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS</b></p> <p><b>DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION</b></p> <p>Turf: <b>DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD</b></p>
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<b>Trade Advice:</b>	<p><b>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS</b>  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><b>EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 63 DAYS</b>  <b>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.</b></p>
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<b>General Instructions:</b>	<p>This section contains file attachment.  <b>File Name:</b> Conquest Clash general instructions.docx  <b>File Size:</b> 21528 bytes</p>
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<b>Resistance Warning:</b>	<p><b>FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING</b></p> <p><b>GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE</b>  For fungicide resistance management Conquest Clash Storm Guard 720 SC Fungicide is a Group M5 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product 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 this product or other Group M5 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.</p>
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Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Conquest Agrochemicals Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

**Precautions:**

**Protections:**

**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:**

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (5-20, 200 L)**  
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.  
Triple or preferably pressure 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with Local, State or Territory Government regulations. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (110 L)**  
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.

**Safety Directions:**

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**  
Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should wear protective clothing. When preparing spray and using prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles and disposable mist mask. 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 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.

**First Aid Instructions:**

**FIRST AID**  
If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (TEL: 13 11 26). If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

**First Aid Warnings:**

# Conquest Clash 720 Fungicide

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### 1. TREE AND VINE CROPS

Rate					Critical Comments
This table shows rates 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. DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.
Situation & Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
<b>Almonds</b>	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	SA, Vic, NSW, WA & Tas only	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	-	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall. Apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1-week pre-harvest.
	<b>Apricots</b>				Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata 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.		
<b>Cherries</b>	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	Qld, SA, Vic, NSW, WA & Tas only			Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom, and full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	All States			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.

<b>Nectarines</b>	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata carpophila</i> )	All States except Qld	160 mL/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. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )				Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
<b>Peaches</b>	Brown rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	All States	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha		Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. 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. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
<b>Grapes</b> Note: russeting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ) Bunch rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )		160 - 210 mL/100 L	Dessert 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 veraisson and two weeks prior to harvest. Table grapes - russeting of some varieties may occur. Do not apply after cap fall on these varieties.
	Black spot (Anthracnose) ( <i>Elsinoe ampelina</i> )		210 mL/100 L		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 10-15 cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist spray again when shoots are 20-30 cm 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 russeting in table grape and dried fruit varieties.
<b>Plums</b>	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> ) (NOT WA)	Qld, SA, Vic, NSW, WA & Tas only	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	1	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.
	Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmata carpophila</i> )	All States			Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, shuck fall and cap fall.

## 2. LEGUMES

<b>Beans – Broad</b> (Faba)	Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> )	All States	1.4-2.3 L/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of 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 & Tas only	1.0 - 2.0 L/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	<p>Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with P-Pickel T<sup>TM</sup> 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 Clash 720 as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops.</p> <p><b>Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100 L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application.</b></p> <p><b>Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Where a strict 2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations.</li> </ol> <p><b>Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks.</li> </ol> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Use the shorter spray interval when:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) <u>or</u></li> <li>2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown.</li> </ol> <p><b>The longer spray interval may be used when:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No rain has occurred since the last application <u>or</u></li> <li>2. Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application <u>and</u> where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or grey mould infection.</li> </ol> <p><b>If applying prior to rainfall events:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application.</li> <li>2. Apply Clash 720 at 1 L/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or grey mould <u>or</u> there is no infection in the crop.</li> <li>3. Apply Clash 720 at 2 L/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> a highly susceptible variety is being grown <u>or</u> infection is present in the crop.</li> </ol> <p>If grey mould is the predominant disease in lentils <u>and</u> infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate Clash 720 with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.</p>
Lentils	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ) Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )				

<b>Peanuts</b>	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	-	Use higher rate when conditions favour leaf spot or when rust appears. Do not feed peanut vines to livestock. <b>NSW AND WA ONLY:</b> Commence application when disease first appears and repeat as necessary to maintain control. <b>QLD ONLY:</b> NORTH AND SOUTH BURNETT – Commence spraying when disease appears and repeat when rain and warm moist nights are expected. <b>ATHERTON TABLELANDS</b> - Commence application 4- 6 weeks after planting and repeat 7-14 day intervals depending on conditions.
<b>Peas</b>	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> )	Qld, WA & Tas only	1.1-1.8 L/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

### 3.VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

<b>Bananas</b> 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	1	<b>For North Qld</b> - 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. <b>For South Qld</b> - Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. <b>For NSW</b> - Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May. <b>For WA</b> - Spray every 10-14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November.	
		WA only	1.5 L/ha			
	Leaf speckle ( <i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	3.0 L/ha		Spray schedule same as for control of leaf spot. This product 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	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 14-day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.	
Artichoke Globe	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )		1.8 – 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 – 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Capsicums</b> Peppers	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )		1.8 – 2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Carrots</b>	Leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )		1.8 L/ha	7	Commence application as soon as symptoms favour the development of the disease and then spray every 7-14 days.	
<b>Celery</b>	Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )				1	Apply every 7-14 days. Apply also to seedbeds.
	Cercospora early blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )		NSW & WA only	1.2 L/ha		Apply every 10-14 days.



<b>Cucurbits</b> (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	1.6 - 2.5 L/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.  When used at these rates, Conquest Clash 720 Fungicide will suppress powdery mildew.
	Belly rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )				Suppression of belly rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil when sprayed using the above foliar spray programme.
<b>Endive</b>	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.
<b>Leeks</b> Shallots	Purple blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )	Qld & WA only			Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.
<b>Okra</b>	Leaf disease/spot				Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
<b>Onions</b> (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	All States	2.3 L/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.
<b>Potato</b>	Early blight or Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Late blight or Irish blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )		1.1- 1.8 L/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.
<b>Rhubarb</b>	Ascochyta leaf spot ( <i>Ascochyta rhei</i> )	All States	140 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply every 10-14 days.
<b>Radish</b>	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )		1.8 - 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply every 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
<b>Sweet Corn</b>	Turcicum leaf blight ( <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> )				Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
<b>Tomato</b>	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> )				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.
<b>Water Cress</b>	Cercospora leaf spot	Qld & WA only			Apply every 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

#### 4. MISCELLANEOUS

<b>Ornamentals</b> Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris & other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	100 mL/100 L	-	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7-day interval under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia.
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot ( <i>Ascochyta arida</i> )	Qld and WA only	220 mL/100 L	-	Apply every 7 days in seedbed 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/100 m <sup>2</sup> 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 and WA only	24 L/ha		

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

# Conquest Clash 720 Fungicide

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Conquest Clash 720 Fungicide 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.

## MIXING

Thoroughly shake and invert the pack several times before opening. Half fill spray vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product.

## APPLICATION: Special Instructions for Tree Crops/Vines

### Dilute Spraying

- ◆ Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, 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 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 100 L 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.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 100 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 100, that is 300 mL of product per 100 L water for concentrate spraying.◆ The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L 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.

## APPLICATION RATES PER HECTARE:

**Low Volume** - 200 or more litres per hectare

**High Volume** - 500 or more litres per hectare

**Aerial Application** - 20 litres or more per hectare

**Mister** - 75 - 255 litres per hectare

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.