



Product Name: AZOXY 250 FUNGICIDE
APVMA Approval No.: 66927 / 129461

Label Name:	AZOXY 250 FUNGICIDE
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN
Mode of Action:	GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Various Diseases of Certain Vegetables, Berries, Field Crops, Tree and Vine Crops, and Nursery Stock
Net Contents:	1 - 20 L
Restrains:	DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION
Withholding Periods:	HARVEST Almonds: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Avocados: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Beans: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Brassica Vegetables: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Carrots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL APPLICATION

Citrus: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Cucurbits: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
 Garlic: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Horseradish DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Leeks: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Lettuce: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Mangoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Myrtle (Anise and Lemon): DO NOT HARVEST LEAF FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION
 Nursery Stock (non-food): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Olives: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Onions, Spring: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Ornamentals: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Passionfruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
 Peas: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Pistachio: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
 Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
 Potatoes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Pyrethrum: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
 Radish: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Ribberies (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT HARVEST FRUIT UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION OR LEAF FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION
 Rubus crops: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
 Shallots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
 Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING

Beans: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION
 Myrtle (Anise and Lemon): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION
 Peas: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION
 Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD
 Ribberies (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION

Trade Advice:

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Grapes

While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major wine export destinations, some export destinations have not finalised MRL applications. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your winery, Crop Culture Pty Ltd representative or the Australian Wine Research Institute.

Other Crops

While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major export destinations, it should be noted that MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all export destinations. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your export organisation or Crop Culture Pty Ltd representative.

General Instructions:

Azoxy 250 Fungicide contains 250 g/L azoxystrobin in a suspension concentrate (SC).

Application

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying Azoxy 250 Fungicide by air. In these cases, adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

Tree Crops and Vines

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 the 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 100 L 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

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example, 1000 L/ha,
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example, 500 L/ha,
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 2X (i.e. $1000\text{ L} \div 500\text{ L} = 2$),
4. If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×80 , that is 160 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

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.

Mixing

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed Azoxy 250 Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Azoxy 250 Fungicide, adding any tank mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

Compatibility/Tank Mixing

Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: permethrin, chlorothalonil, captan WG, copper hydroxide, alpha-cypermethrin, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, lambda-cyhalothrin, thiodicarb (SC), procymidone (SC), bifenthrin (SC), based products.

A mixture of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with more than 1 of these products or with any other product may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. The use of such a mixture is not recommended and would therefore be entirely at the user's risk.

If tank mixes are to be used observe all directions, precautions and limitations on all products to be used. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Crop Culture Pty Ltd, and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Note: On some tomato varieties, tank mixtures of Azoxy 250 Fungicide and chlorpyrifos or methidathion or dicofol based products have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.

On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of Azoxy 250 Fungicide and chlorpyrifos based products have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix Azoxy 250 Fungicide with chlorpyrifos for use in grapes.

Resistance Warning:

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Azoxy 250 Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside inhibitors (Qols) group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 11 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 11 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 11 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, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance Management

Azoxy 250 Fungicide should be applied in a protective spray program containing fungicides from different chemical groups. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases risk of resistance development. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

Product should be applied as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE in association with the following CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategies:

- DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as azoxystrobin.
- A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin are to be applied. They must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s), before azoxystrobin is used again in that crop.
- Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.

Precautions:

Re-entry

DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Protections:

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Azoxy 250 Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees.

DO NOT spray Azoxy 250 Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favour drift beyond the area intended for application.

Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversions, excessive wind speed, certain sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, small spray droplet size etc.

DO NOT use spray equipment that has been previously used to apply Azoxy 250 Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

To Avoid Crop Damage

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/foilage (other than certain apple varieties) are not known to be sensitive to azoxystrobin when used in strict accordance with the rate, conditions of use and other warnings. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery stock it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to azoxystrobin. The user should conduct small-scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to large-scale commercial use.

DO NOT apply to *Malus* spp. (i.e. Apple/Crabapple) or *Prunus* spp. (i.e. Flowering Cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.

Ribberries, Anise Myrtle and Lemon Myrtle are not known to be sensitive to this product when used in accordance with the label directions. The sensitivity of some species/varieties/cultivars, however, has not been fully evaluated under all growing conditions. It is advisable to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating a larger area. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT HIGHLY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE.

DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, water bodies or watercourses.

Storage and Disposal:	<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 the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal 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>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray and using prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). After each day's use wash 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.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

TREE AND VINE CROPS				
Use Pattern				Critical Comments
In the following table Tree and Vine Crops, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.				<p>For all uses in the table Tree and Vine Crops: 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.</p> <p>For concentrate spraying, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. Adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases regardless of application method.</p>
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Almonds	Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	1.1 L/ha	4 weeks	<p>Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.</p> <p>Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha.</p> <p>Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p>
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthrachnose	80 mL per 100 L of water	7 days	<p>For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of Azoxy 250 Fungicide during early fruit set.</p> <p>Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply 2 final applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at 14 to 28 day intervals late in the growing season.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Citrus	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>), Black Spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>)	40 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide after copper fungicides, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
<p>Grapes table, wine, dried</p>	<p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot † (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>75 to 100 mL per 100 L of water</p>	<p>14 days</p>	<p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of vine growth and vigour. Ensure thorough coverage. Adjust spray nozzles to direct spray droplets to the canopy present. Apply the higher rate of application in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where humid conditions favour Powdery Mildew infection, particularly on susceptible varieties. 2. At the start of the season when there has been a heavy carry over of Powdery Mildew infection (flag shoots are present). <p>Apply 2 consecutive applications at 10 to 16 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection.</p> <p>† Botrytis Bunch Root Azoxy 250 Fungicide must not be used alone for Botrytis control at critical times such as 80 to 100% capfall and preharvest. It must be tank mixed with or substituted by a specific botryticide at these critical times. When Azoxy 250 Fungicide is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as chlorothalonil. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop per season. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide for disease control in grapevine nurseries.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
<p>Mangoes</p>	<p>Stem End Rot, Anthracnose</p>	<p>80 mL per 100 L of water</p>	<p>3 days</p>	<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at flowering and early fruit set, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Olives	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> <i>spp.</i>)	80 mL per 100 L of water	21 days	<p>Apply by air blast or boomspray. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit.</p> <p>The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply the treatment, preferably before the disease infects the trees. Fungicides are best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to this disease (warm, humid rainy weather).</p> <p>This will depend upon whether the olive grove is in a susceptible area (e.g. summer rains), and the season (unseasonal humid and moist conditions). Spraying prior to flowering is a good guide, and again just after fruit set. Protect the remaining periods with other approved fungicides if required.</p> <p>To minimise fungal resistance the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different chemical group.</p>
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	<p>For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow applications with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide finishing 1 day prior to harvest.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed 5 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>), <i>Botryosphaeria-dothisidea</i> (syn. <i>Dothiorella dominicana</i>)	1 L/ha	4 weeks	<p>Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.</p> <p>Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha.</p> <p>Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Riberries <i>(Syzygium luehmannii</i> and <i>S. fibrosum)</i> , Anise Myrtle <i>(S. anisatum)</i> , Lemon Myrtle <i>(Backhousia citriodora)</i>	Myrtle Rust <i>(Uredo rangelii)</i>	200 to 300 mL/ha	Harvest: Fruit - 14 days Leaf - 4 months Grazing: 21 days	Apply 2 sprays with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days. Apply via ground based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400 L/ha.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions	Suppression of: White Rot <i>(Sclerotinium cepivorum)</i>	800 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
Beans	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot <i>(Sclerotinia spp.)</i>	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water	Harvest: Nil Grazing: 14 days	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection. Spray Interval: Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf Spot	400 mL/ha	7 days	Apply in sufficient water to ensure through coverage of all plant parts. Repeat application(s) 7 to 14 days later depending on severity of infestation. Note: Add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop. Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Brassica Vegetables	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Sclerotinia Rot	500 mL/ha		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	1 L/ha	21 days	<p>Apply in a preventative program commencing before disease infection occurs, particularly during weather conditions that favour disease development, or (at the latest) when first signs of the disease are observed. Apply a maximum of three (3) foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum two (2) consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply foliar spray at 10 to 14 day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage using ground boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential.</p> <p>Apply between 500 to 1500 L of spray mix to adequately treat a hectare, depending on crop stage and foliage density. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops.</p> <p>If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20,000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot/ White Mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	400 mL/ha		
	Suppression of: Black Rot (<i>Alternaria radicina</i>)	400 mL/ha		
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudo-peronospora cubensis</i>)	80 to 120 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	<p>Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals, commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. <p>Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the cucurbits.</p> <p>For dilute spraying (mL per 100 L), an application volume of 300 L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000 L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxystrobin Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
	Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	120 mL per 100 L of water		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Horseradish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Downy Mildew	600 mL/ha	7 days	Apply when conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with knapsack or boomspray with a minimum re-application interval of 7 days. Apply with a spray volume of 400 to 600 L/ha to ensure maximum coverage. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season per crop.
	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	300 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	800 mL/ha			
Lettuce	Suppression of Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia spp.</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water	14 days	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection. Spray Interval: Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Bottom Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	5 to 10 mL per 100 metre of row Apply in 1 to 3 L of water per 100 metre of row		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals</p> <p>Including (non-food) - seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals</p> <p>*At least 6 months prior to first harvest</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora spp.</i>, <i>Pseudo-peronospora spp.</i>, <i>Bremia lactucae</i>),</p> <p>Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>),</p> <p>Leaf Spots (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> & <i>Alternaria spp.</i>),</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>, <i>Leveillula spp.</i>, <i>Microsphaera spp.</i>, <i>Oidium spp.</i> & <i>Sphaerotheca spp.</i>),</p> <p>Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>, <i>Phragmidium spp.</i>, <i>Uromyces spp.</i>)</p>	80 to 120 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	<p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces.</p> <p>Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops.</p> <p>DO NOT use azoxystrobin curatively. Minimum re-treatment interval between consecutive applications 14 to 21 days.</p>
<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals</p> <p>Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals and cut flowers/foliage</p> <p>*At least 6 months prior to first harvest</p>	<p>Myrtle Rust (<i>Uredo rangellii</i>)</p>	40 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	<p>Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boomspray or air-assisted spray.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces.</p> <p>Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom.</p>
<p>Poppies</p>	<p>Downy Mildew</p>	750 mL/ha	6 weeks	<p>Apply Azoxy 250 Fungicide preventatively before disease symptoms appear.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>Resistance Management</p> <p>See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	300 to 400 mL/ha	Nil	<p>Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment in potatoes. Aerial application may be used only for Early Blight (Target Spot) control.</p> <p>Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for early or Late Blight infection. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. At the first sign of Late Blight infection. <p>Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the potatoes.</p> <p>Ground Application: A volume of 200 to 300 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 to 600 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>Aerial Application (Early Blight only): A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Where late blight infection has occurred, it is recommended that single sprays of Azoxy 250 Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of chlorothalonil or fungicide(s) from another group(s).</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha		
	Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Silver Scurf * (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) * SUPPRESSION ONLY	5 to 10 mL per 100 metre of row		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight Disease (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600 mL/ha	Harvest: Nil Grazing: DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	DO NOT apply fungicides from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.
Radish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha	7 days	Apply a program of 2 consecutive sprays of product at a 7 to 14 day interval. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop per season.
Rubus (including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) and Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporoides</i>)	80 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500 to 1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of azoxystrobin per season with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.
Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas	<i>Stemphyllium spp.</i> , Suppression of: Botrytis Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	600 mL/ha or 60 mL per 100 L of water	Harvest: Nil Grazing: 14 days	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Sprays should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to maturity. Use the shorter interval under humid conditions that are favourable for disease infection or when there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stockfeed. Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Tomatoes except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	<p>Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for disease infection 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle <p>For Late Blight and Sclerotinia control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection.</p> <p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the tomatoes and the method of trellising which influences canopy volume.</p> <p>In the case of dilute spraying (mL/100 L) apply in the range of 400 to 500 L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 1000 L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500 L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying.</p> <p>Where Late Blight infection has occurred, it is recommended that single sprays of Azoxy 250 Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of chlorothalonil or a fungicide(s) from another chemical group(s).</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 6 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>Resistance Management See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.</p>
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water		

Nil: Not required when used as directed