

Product Name: NORDOX 750 WG COPPER FUNGICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 68624/130460



Label Name:	NORDOX 750 WG COPPER FUNGICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	750 g/kg COPPER (Cu) PRESENT AS CUPROUS OXIDE
Mode of Action:	GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain diseases of fruit and vegetables as per the Directions for Use Table.
Net Contents:	1250 kg 1000 kg 10 kg 15 kg 25 kg 2 kg 5 kg
Restrains:	RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to copper sensitive crops or cultivars. DO NOT apply when poor drying conditions exist or when rain is imminent. DO NOT apply when temperatures are greater than 35°C or frost conditions prevail.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP): DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 1 DAY BEFORE HARVEST.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p><b>FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING: GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE</b></p> <p>For fungicide resistance management, Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide is a Group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide and other Group M1 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide and other Group M1 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Nordox Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide to control resistant fungi.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:</b></p> <p>Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with the chemical or used container. Keep away from foodstuffs.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:</b></p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake and empty contents into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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>
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Safety Directions:	<p><b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS:</b></p> <p>Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and disposable dust face mask covering mouth and nose. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID:
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If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

First Aid Warnings:

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

**Mixing:** The recommended quantity may be added directly to the water in the spray vat with the agitators running. If this product is to be used in a mixture with an emulsifiable concentrate, add it after making the emulsion.

**Compatibility:** Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide is compatible with spray oils, and with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Mixtures with more than one other product are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious crop damage. Nordox 750 WG may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilizers and a test should be conducted before use.

**Wetting Agents:** The addition of a wetting agent is required when Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft.

Wetter 1000 at label rates is suitable for these purposes. Where a wetting agent is not required for Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

**APPLICATION OF SPRAYS:** In common with other non-systemic fungicides, thorough coverage with Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide is essential for maximum effectiveness.

### Application to 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 runoff. 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.
- ◆ The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.
- ◆ Always apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of runoff, otherwise underdosing will occur and disease control may be inadequate.

#### 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** 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: **For example** 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor **in this example is:** 3 times (i.e. 1500 L divided by 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 150 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 150, that is 450 g/100 L 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.
- Do not use a concentrate factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table:

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Concentration Factor</b>
Almonds	2 times
Deciduous Fruit	2 times
Avocadoes & Mangoes	3 times
Vines	3 times
Citrus, Macadamias, Walnuts	Dilute application only

- For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

**WALNUTS:** Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, netlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand direct sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

#### **Application to non-Tree and Vines Crops**

**DIRECTED SPRAYS:** Calculation of spray volumes based on plant row volume:

The **plant row volume** is calculated as follows:

**Plant row volume** = 10 times (**height of plant in metres**) times (**width of plant in metres**) divided by (**between row space in metres**).

#### **DILUTE SPRAY VOLUMES:**

The **dilute spray volume in litres per hectare** is calculated as follows:

**Dilute spray volume** = (**plant row volume**) times (**spray volume factor**)

Refer to the relevant crop instructions below for the appropriate **spray volume factor**.

#### **CONCENTRATE SPRAY VOLUMES:**

Concentrate sprays are applied at lower volumes and higher concentrations than dilute sprays. The **concentration factor** of these sprays is the **number of times** they are **more concentrated than the dilute spray**. **EXAMPLE: a concentration factor** of 2 means the spray is **twice the concentration of the dilute spray**. The **concentrate spray volume in litres per hectare** is calculated as follows:

STEP 1. Calculate the **dilute spray volume** as above.

STEP 2. Divide the **dilute spray volume** by the **concentration factor** to obtain the **concentrate spray volume**.

**BANANAS:** Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of runoff. Preferably apply with an air-blast sprayer fitted with cone nozzles.

#### **VEGETABLES:**

##### **GENERAL:**

Thorough coverage of the plants is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape.

The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary. This should only be done with water plus any required wetting agents.

### **DILUTE SPRAYS:**

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a **medium** to **fine** spray. The following volumes per **sprayed hectare** are suggested as a guide, since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

CARROTS, PARSNIPS, POTATOES, SILVER-BEET, SPINACH

400 litres on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

CUCURBITS, LETTUCE

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

BRASSICAS, TRELIS TOMATOES

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

BEANS, CAPSICUMS, CELERY, FABA BEANS, FRENCH BEANS, PEAS, RHUBARB, BUSH TOMATOES

400 litres on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

RED BEET

400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

### **CONCENTRATE SPRAYS:**

Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the **concentration** of Nordox 750 WG is **increased** in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume. **Example;** if the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not less than one third of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES: DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

### **APPLICATION BY GROUND-RIG**

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomizers. If hydraulic nozzles are used cone nozzles are preferred to fan nozzles. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

### **APPLICATION BY AIRCRAFT**

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce Fine droplet size category. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
<b>VEGETABLES</b>				
Beans	Common Blight	All states	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Apply as a protectant at first sign of infection from the time plants are 15 - 30 cm high. Repeat 10 - 14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.
	Bacterial Brown Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray within 21 days of emergence and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.
	Halo Blight	All States	105 – 160 g/100 L or 1.2 – 2.1 kg/ha	Apply as a protectant every 10 - 14 days from when plants are 15 - 20 cm high. Use higher rate when conditions favour disease.
	Rust	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat if necessary every 10 - 14 days.
	Chocolate Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat if necessary every 10 - 14 days.
Brassicas	Black Rot, Peppery Leaf Spot, Ring Spot, Downy Mildew	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions favour disease. Do not use on copper shy varieties. <b>CROP DAMAGE WARNING:</b> Copper fungicides predispose cabbages to frost damage. DO NOT treat cabbages with product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Capsicum	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	<u>Field</u> - begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease. Use shorter intervals when conditions are favourable. This product used as directed will reduce the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control the spread of seed or soil-borne infection. <u>Seedbeds</u> - under wet weather conditions spray every 7 days.
Carrots	Leaf Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10-14 days if necessary.
Celery	Leaf Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L	Spray every 10 - 14 days. When weather conditions favour disease (i.e. cool weather) spray every 7 days.
	Bacterial Soft Rot	Vic only	150 g/ 100 L	
		NSW , Qld, Tas, SA, & WA only	105 g/ 100 L	
Cucurbits	Angular Leaf Spot, Bacterial Leaf Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 7 - 10 days when conditions favour infection.
Lettuce	Bacterial Leaf Spot	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 - 10 days if necessary. Alternating treatment between this product and Mancozeb is desirable. Do not use on copper shy varieties. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur.
	Downy Mildew	All States		
	Anthracnose	All States		
Onions	Downy Mildew	All States	105 g/ 100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Critical Comments</b>
Parsnips	Leaf Spots	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 - 14 days if necessary.
Peas	Ascochyta Blight, Bacterial Blight.	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 - 14 days.
Potatoes	Target Spot (Early Blight) Irish Blight (Late Blight)	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray every 7 - 10 days during conditions favouring infection, until maturity. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red Beet	Downy mildew, Rust	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Rhubarb	Crown Rot	All States	105 g/100 L	Dip crowns prior to planting.
	Downy Mildew		105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray every 10 - 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Silver Beet	Downy Mildew	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Spinach	Downy Mildew	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10 - 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Tomatoes	Target Spot (Early Blight) Septoria Leaf Spot	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	At onset of disease spray every 7 - 14 days depending on severity of disease and weather conditions. Shortest interval applies during conditions favouring infection.
	Bacterial Spot Bacterial Canker Bacterial Speck	All States	100.-105 g/100 L or 0.9 to 1.2 kg/ha	<u>Seedbeds</u> - Spray every 7 days under wet weather conditions. <u>Fields</u> -Begin applying at first sign of disease and spray every 7 - 14 days depending on weather and disease severity. Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide will minimise the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Irish Blight (Late Blight)	All States	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Begin applying spray at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 - 14 days. At seedling stage spray only when necessary as growth may be inhibited.
<b>FRUIT</b>				
Bananas	Cercospora Leaf Spot	QLD, NSW & WA only	105 g/100 L	Spray at 3 - 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions favour disease. Ensure thorough coverage. NOTE: Use 600 mL summer oil in conjunction with this product.
Strawberries	Leaf Spot, Grey mould	Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	105 g/100 L or 1.2 kg/ha	Spray when plants are established and continue on a 7 - 10 day schedule throughout season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear (reddening of leaf veins) or new growth inhibition. Early in the season alternating with Benomyl will assist in reducing the development of Grey Mould.



TREE & VINE CROPS				
Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Avocados, Bananas, Citrus, Kiwi- fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, tropical fruit	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	65 g/1 L water or 65 g/1 L water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems or trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with a paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments per season.
<b>Rate:</b> In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the "Application to tree and vines" section of the General Instructions			<b>Critical Comments:</b> For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate equipment. <b>Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.</b>	
Almonds	Leaf curl, Shothole	All States	105 g/100 L	<b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF OPENING.</b> For a given variety the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem the following programme should be: 1. <b>AUTUMN</b> apply at leaf fall. 2. <b>Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.</b> Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Apples	Black Spot	All States	105 g/100 L	Apply at green tip and repeat 10 - 14 days later if conditions favour disease (extended wet weather). Refer to department spray charts for recommendations on timing, rates and precautions necessary. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Apricots	Shothole, Freckle	All States	105 g/100 L	Spray at bud swell prior to earliest signs of leaf/bud movement. Spray at least one post harvest application. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
	Bacterial Gummosis	WA, SA, Tas & Vic only	130 g/100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> apply at 25 - 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 - 100% leaf fall. <b>Winter:</b> Apply in mid-winter.
		NSW only	105 g/100 L	<b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later.
		Vic, WA, SA, Tas & NSW only	70 g/100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 - 10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid-late spring. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthracnose	All States	105 g/100 L	Spray every 30 days from flowering to harvest. During extended wet periods spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Cherries	Shothole	All States	105 g/100 L	Spray at bud swell prior to early signs of leaf/bud movement. Apply within 1 week of bud opening.
	Bacterial Canker (Bacterial Gummosis)	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	130 g/ 100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. <b>Winter:</b> Apply mid winter. <b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement Repeat application 7-10 days later. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
		NSW & ACT only	105 g/100 L	
		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	70 g/100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black Spot, Melanose	All States	90 g/100 L plus 60 mL Polyphase or Miscile Summer Oil	Apply after 50 - 80% petal fall. Repeat after 6 - 8 weeks. To control Melanose, especially when weather is wet, also spray 2 - 3 weeks after the initial application. Use the higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Smoky Blotch, Scab	All States	105 to 160 g/100 L	Spray at half to three quarter flower petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts. NOTE: use 600 mL summer oil in conjunction with Nordox 750 WG Copper Fungicide. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Septoria spot	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	80 g/100 L	Apply mid March. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Lemon Scab	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	80 g/100 L	For Lemon Scab, apply after 50% petal fall. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Brown rot ( <i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i> )	Qld only	105 to 160 g/100 L + 600 mL summer oil	For Brown Rot, apply late autumn when symptoms first emerge. It is important to cover lower half of tree. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Brown spot in mandarins ( <i>Alternaria citri</i> )			For Brown Spot, apply at bud burst, petal fall and again after 6 - 12 weeks. In young trees (up to 8 years old) a pre-blossom spray should be used. Apply as a dilute spray only.
Macadamias	Husk Spot	QLD, NSW & NT only	160 to 200 g/100 L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3 - 4 week intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Anthracnose			Good coverage inside tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Pink Limb Blight			Good coverage of infected limbs is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
Mangoes	Bacterial Black Spot	QLD, NSW WA, SA & NT only	160 to 200 g/100 L	Ensure good coverage. Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.
	Anthracnose			Spray every 4 weeks from flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternative chemistry. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Critical Comments</b>
Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf Curl, Shothole	All States	105 g/100 L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF OPENING. For a given variety the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem the following programme should be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall.</li> <li>2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.</li> </ol> Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Pears	Black Spot (Scab)	All States	105 g/100 L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 - 14 days while conditions favour infection. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Plums	Shothole	All States	105 g/100 L	Spray at bud swell prior to early signs of leaf/bloom development. Apply within one week of bud opening. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Vines	Downy Mildew	All States	100 – 130 g/ 100 L	First spray when shoots are 10 cm long and re-apply at 10 - 14 day intervals while conditions are favourable for infection. Use the higher rates when infection levels are high. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight	All States	160-200 g/100L	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially expanded. Make three additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage at 7 - 10 day intervals. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. Use 175 mL of summer oil in conjunction with this product. Apply as a dilute spray only.

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