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

**Apparent** 

# Azoxystrobin 250 SC

**FUNGICIDE**

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250g/L AZOXYSTROBIN

**GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE**

For the control of various diseases of Almonds, Avocados, Beans, Brassicas, Citrus, Cucurbits, Grapes, Lettuce, Mangoes, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Passionfruit, Poppies and other crops according to the Directions for Use.

**IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.**

APVMA Approval No: 68733/123036

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE****Restraint**

DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes.

**TREE AND VINE CROPS****Use Pattern**

In the following table Tree and Vine Crops, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
Almonds	Anthracoise ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )	1.1L/ha	4 weeks
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80mL/100L	7 days
Citrus	Brown Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.), Black Spot ( <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> )	40mL/100L	-
Grapes table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Uncinular necator</i> ), Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ), Botrytis Bunch Rot † ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	75mL to 100mL/100L	14 days

**Critical Comments**

**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. When applying Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide through low volume application equipment, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. In these cases, adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

**Critical Comments**

Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer applying sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.

Alternate with sprays of other chemical groups.

**Dilute application:** Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000L/ha.

**Concentrate application:** Apply in 800 to 1000L/ha. Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program.

DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.

For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide during early fruit set. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide at 14 to 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.

DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide. See Resistance Management.

For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide after copper fungicides, at no less than 14 day intervals. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide.

This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. 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:

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). 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.

**† Botrytis Bunch Rot**

Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Bravo®.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80mL/100L	3 days
Olives	Anthracnose	80mL/100L	21 days
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80mL/100L	1 day
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.), Botryosphaeria dothidea ( <i>Dothiorella dominicana</i> )	1L/ha	4 weeks
Rubus (including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthracnose ( <i>Elsinoe veneta</i> ) Botrytis ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) and Cladosporium ( <i>Cladosporium cladosporoides</i> )	80mL/100L	1 day

Critical Comments
<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide at flowering and early fruit set, at no less than 14 day intervals. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide. See Resistance Management.</p> <p>Apply sufficient quantity of the mixed chemical to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit.</p> <p>Apply by air blast or boomspray.</p> <p>The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season.</p> <p>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. To minimise fungal resistance the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different chemical group.</p>
<p>This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed 5 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop. DO NOT start the disease control program with Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide. See Resistance Management.</p> <p>Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer applying sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray. Alternate with sprays of other chemical groups.</p> <p><b>Dilute application:</b> Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000L/ha.</p> <p><b>Concentrate Application:</b> Apply in 800 to 1000L/ha.</p> <p><b>Alternaria:</b> Apply during nut development.</p> <p><b>Anthracnose:</b> Apply when conditions favour disease development. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season. Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500-1000L/ha.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of 3 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season with a re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>

## OTHER CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions	Suppression of: White Rot ( <i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i> )	800mL/ha	7 days
Beans	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	500 to 600mL/ha or 50 to 60mL/100L	-
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf Spot	400mL/ha	7 days
Brassica Vegetables	White Blister Rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> ), Sclerotinia Rot	500mL/ha	
Carrots	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe heraclei</i> )	1L/ha	21 Days
	Sclerotinia rot/White mould ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	400mL/ha	
	Black Rot ( <i>Alternaria radicina</i> )	400mL/ha	
	SUPPRESSION ONLY		
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> ), Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> )	80 to 120mL/100L	1 day
	Gummy Stem Blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> )	120mL/100L	
Horseradish	White Blister Rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> ), Downy Mildew	600mL/ha	7 days

Critical Comments
<p>Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventively 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 boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Spray Interval:</b> 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.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop. See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>Apply in a preventive 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.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of three foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum two consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply foliar spray at 10 - 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 boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 - 1,500L 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 20,000L/ha) to water the product into the soil.</p>
<p>This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. 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"> <li>Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection.</li> <li>When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle.</li> </ol> <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 (g/100L), an application volume of 300L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop. See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>Apply when conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with knapsack or boom spray with a minimum re-application interval of 7 days. Apply with a spray volume of 400 to 600L/ha to ensure maximum coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season per crop.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
Leeks	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	300mL/ha	7 days
	Suppression of: White Rot ( <i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i> )	800mL/ha	
Lettuce	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot ( <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	500 to 600mL/ ha or 50 to 60mL/100L	14 days
Ornamentals	Downy Mildew	75 to 100mL/100L	-
Poppies	Downy Mildew	750mL/ha	6 weeks
Nursery Stock Non-food	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp.), Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.), Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.), Rusts ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.), Leaf Spots ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	80 to 120mL/100L	-
Nursery stock and ornamentals: Including (non-food) - seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals. *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp., <i>Bremia lactucae</i> ), Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.), Leaf spots ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. & <i>Alternaria</i> spp.), Powdery mildew <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp. & <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.), Rusts <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	80 - 120mL/100L	-

Critical Comments
<p>Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventively 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 boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>Apply as a foliar application with boom sprayer, hand-held boom or equivalent. Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops. DO NOT apply to <i>Malus</i> spp., ie Apple/Crabapple, or <i>Prunus</i> spp., ie Flowering Cherry, due to possible phytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Tolerance Test:</b> Trials have been successfully used at the recommended doses on a range of species and cultivars without crop damage. However, due to the large number of species and cultivars of ornamental plants, cultivar susceptibility MUST always be checked by treating a small number of plants prior to treating the whole crop. Tolerance test conditions, including plant development stage and environmental conditions should be reflective of those expected under subsequent large scale use.</p>
<p>This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. Apply Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide preventively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide.</p>
<p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. DO NOT use Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
Nursery stock and ornamentals Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals and cut flowers/foliage. *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Myrtle rust ( <i>Uredo rangelii</i> )	40mL/100L	-
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	300 to 400mL/ha 500 to 600mL/ha	-
	<b>Soil borne:</b> Black Scurf ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Silver Scurf* ( <i>Helminthosporium solani</i> ) *Suppression only	5 to 10mL/100m of row	-
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight ( <i>Phoma ligulicola</i> )	600mL/ha	DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food
Radish	White Blister Rust ( <i>Albugo candida</i> )	500 to 600mL/ha	7 days

Critical Comments
Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom or air-assisted spray. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. 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. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.
This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment in potatoes. Aerial application may be used only for Early Blight (Target Spot) control. 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Early or Late Blight infection</li> <li>When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle</li> <li>At the first sign of Late Blight infection. Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.</li> </ol> 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. <b>Ground Application:</b> A volume of 200 to 300L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 to 600L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. <b>Aerial Application (Early Blight only):</b> A volume of 30 to 40L/ha is recommended. Where late blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop. See Resistance Management.
Apply once as an in-furrow spray at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 to 20cm band just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide where higher levels of disease occur. Use the lower rate where lower levels of disease occur or where less disease control is required. Apply in 1 to 3L of water/100m of row. Ensure the water volume used is not so high as to wash off any seed treatments previously applied to seed. DO NOT apply Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide if conditions or seed quality favour bacterial rots as these diseases may be aggravated if seed comes into contact with additional moisture. DO NOT apply Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated. 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.
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 boom spray 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.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP
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 rangellii</i> )	200-300mL/ha	Fruit – 14 days Leaf – 4 months Grazing: 21 days
Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas	<i>Stemphylium</i> spp., Suppression of: Botrytis Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	600mL/ha or 60mL/100L	-
Tomatoes Except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	400mL/ha or 40mL/100L	1 day
	Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> ), <i>Sclerotinia</i> ( <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> )	500 to 600mL/ha or 50 to 60mL/100L	

Critical Comments
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 400L/ha.
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. See Resistance Management.
This use is subject to a CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy. 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: 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. For Late Blight and <i>Sclerotinia</i> control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection. 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. In the case of dilute spraying (mL/100L) apply in the range of 400 to 500L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 1000L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of Apparent Azoxytrobilin 250 SC Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). DO NOT apply more than 6 applications of Apparent Azoxytrobilin 250 SC Fungicide per crop. See Resistance Management.

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

**Harvest:**  
**Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**  
**Mangoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**  
**Avocados, Garlic, Leeks, Shallots, Spring Onions, Brassica Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Horseradish, Radish: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**  
**Grapes, Lettuce: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**  
**Almonds, Pistachio: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**  
**Beans, Citrus, Nursery Stock (non-food), Ornamentals, Pyrethrum, Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas and Potatoes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**  
**Carrots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL APPLICATION**  
**Pyrethrum: HARVEST WITHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**  
**Olives: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**



**Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Ribes (Syzgium spp.): DO NOT HARVEST FRUIT UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**

**Anise Myrtle and Lemon Myrtle: DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES UNTIL 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**

**Rubus crops including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

**Grazing:**

**Beans, Peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD**

**Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Ribes (Syzgium spp.): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION OF THAT CHEMICAL**

**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, AIRR Apparent 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 AIRR Apparent representative.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### APPLICATION

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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 Direction for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

**Concentrate spraying:** Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1000L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is:  $2 \times$  (ie  $1000L \div 500L = 2$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 80mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $2 \times 80$ , that is 160mL/100L of concentrate spray. The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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

Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: Ambush\*, Bravo\*, Captain WG, copper hydroxide, Dominex\* 100, Dipel\* DF, Karate\*, Larvan\* 375, Fortress\* 500, Talstar\* 80SC. A mixture of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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 AIRR APPARENT 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide and Lorsban\* 500 EC or Nitofol\* or Supracide\* or Kelthane\* MF have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide. On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide and Lorsban\* 500 EC have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide with Lorsban\* 500 EC for use in grapes.

### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

#### GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside Inhibitors (QoIs) 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, AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

#### Resistance Management

Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide should be applied in a protective spray program containing fungicides from different chemical group/s. 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide develop. Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide. A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide is used 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.

### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

#### WARNING

Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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 Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

#### TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE

Ribberies, 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.

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/ foliage (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.

### 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, waterbodies or watercourses.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical 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 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

## **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, or equivalent clothing. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing.

## **FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for Apparent Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide is available from AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd on request.

## **CONDITIONS OF SALE:**

AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on AIRR APPARENT's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

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