



**Company Name:** PCT HOLDINGS PTY LTD  
**Product Name:** SUREFIRE CHLORTAN 720 FUNGICIDE  
**APVMA Approval No:** 66860/104047



<b>Label Name:</b>	SUREFIRE CHLORTAN 720 FUNGICIDE
<b>Signal Headings:</b>	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
<b>Constituent Statements:</b>	720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL
<b>Mode of Action:</b>	GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE
<b>Statement of Claims:</b>	For control of fungal diseases on Almonds, Bananas, Cucurbits, Grapes, Ornamentals, Peanuts, Pulses, Stone Fruit, Tobacco, Turf & Vegetables as specified in the Directions for Use table.
<b>Net Contents:</b>	1000L 10L 110L 1L 200L 20L 5L
<b>Restrains:</b>	DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide.  For all stone fruit except Cherries, the following additional restraints apply: DO NOT use oils after bud-swell and during the season if Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide is to be used after shuck fall. DO NOT tank mix Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall.
<b>Directions for Use:</b>	This section contains file attachment. <b>File Name:</b> Surefire Chlortan 720 DfU 0915.doc

**File Size:** 123392 bytes

**Other Limitations:**

**Withholding Periods:**

Artichoke, Bananas, Capsicum, Celery, Cucurbits, Endive, Leek, Okra, Peppers, Plums, Radish, Shallot, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Watercress – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Apricots, Beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Peas, Rhubarb, Table grapes – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Onions, Wine grapes, Chickpeas, Lentils – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Beans, Chickpeas, Lentils, Peas - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

PEANUTS - DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS.

DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Potatoes – NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

**Trade Advice:**

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies for stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 63 DAYS

LIVESTOCK THAT HAVE BEEN GRAZED ON, OR FED TREATED FORAGE, FODDER OR STUBBLE SHOULD BE PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 63 DAYS (9 WEEKS) PRIOR TO EXPORT SLAUGHTER.

**General Instructions:**

Note: Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide is a protectant fungicide only. Therefore, to achieve best results, Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide must be applied before diseases occur/ become established. Use disease warning services or past history to determine timing of first spray. If diseases are already present then an eradicant product should be used first and mixed with Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide.

**MIXING**

Slowly invert container several times to ensure uniform mixture.

Mix the required quantity of product with water in the spray tank with agitator operating.

**APPLICATION**

**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 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 mix rate.

The mixing rate for the 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 concentrate factor in this example is: 3x (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 40 mL/100 L, then the concentration rate becomes 3 x 40, which is 120 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.

**COMPATIBILITY**

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

<b>Resistance Warning:</b>	<p><b>GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE</b></p> <p>For fungicide resistance management, Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide is a Group M5 fungicide.</p> <p>Some naturally-occurring individual fungi resistant to Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide and other Group M5 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide and other Group M5 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, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide to control resistant fungi.</p>
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<b>Precautions:</b>	
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<b>Protections:</b>	<p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.</p>
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<b>Storage and Disposal:</b>	<p>Leaflet only Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the "Storage and Disposal" instructions on the label that is attached to the container.</p> <p>Label only (all sizes) Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>1 L, 5L, 10L, 20L, 200L only Triple or (preferably) pressure 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. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>110 L, 1000L only Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
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<b>Safety Directions:</b>	<p>Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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<b>First Aid Instructions:</b>	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.</p>
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<b>First Aid Warnings:</b>	
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### Tree and Vine Crops

This table shows rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the Mixing/Application Section.

For uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

Situation & Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (Days)	Critical Comments	
Almonds (NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only)	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	160mL/ 100L	-	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink-bud, shuck fall, cap fall. Apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.	
Apricots (NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only)	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	160mL/ 100L	7	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, full bloom.	Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. <b>See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.</b>
	Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )			Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days.	
Cherries	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	160mL/ 100L	7	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.	
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )			Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, and then apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.	
	Transit rot ( <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> )			Apply 1 week pre-harvest.	

Situation & Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (Days)	Critical Comments	
Grapes Note: Russetting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ) Bunch rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	160-210mL/100L	Dessert 7 Wine 14	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Apply at 7-14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. For Bunch Rot, applications at early full bloom, two weeks later, at veraison and two weeks prior to harvest. Table Grapes – Russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to cap fall in these varieties.	
	Black spot ( <i>Anthraco nose</i> ) ( <i>Elsinoe ampelina</i> )	210mL/100L		If Black spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last three years, apply at budburst and 14 days later when shoots are 10-15cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist spray again when shoots are 20-30cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at budburst and in the first 14 days after budburst. In vineyards with no history of Black Spot, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease on the foliage and then at 7-14 day intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to cap-fall will not cause russetting in table grape and dried fruit varieties.	
Nectarines (NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only)	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )	160mL/100L	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, shuck fall and then repeat each 14 days if weather conditions favour disease.	Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. <b>See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.</b>
	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )			Apply at bud-swell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	
Peaches	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	160mL/100L	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. <b>See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.</b>
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ) Stone fruit rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )			Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals.	
	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )			Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 days intervals. In Qld spray only at bud-swell.	
Plums	Brown rot – Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	160mL/100L	1	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.	
	Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )			Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink bud, shuck fall and cap fall.	

## Legumes

Situation & Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (Days)	Critical Comments
Broad Beans, Faba Beans	Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> )	1.4-2.3 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Chickpeas (Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta rabeie</i> )	1.0-2.0 L/ha	14 (Harvest and Grazing)	<p>Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with thiram-thiabendazole seed dressing will control seed transmission of Ascochyta and Botrytis. It is therefore advised as part of an overall program to manage these diseases in chickpeas and lentils. Foliar applications of this product as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops. Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100 L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible.</li> <li>2. In low disease pressure situations, where there is no history of Ascochyta infection in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and/or seasonal conditions are dry.</li> <li>3. Where a strict 2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations.</li> </ol> <p>Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In high disease pressure situations, where there is an existing infection or infected stubble is present in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and regular rainfall events are occurring.</li> <li>2. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks.</li> </ol> <p>Commence application at 3 to 5 weeks after emergence in chickpeas and 8 to 10 weeks after emergence in lentils and make following applications at 2 to 4 week intervals depending on disease presence or prior to rainfall events.</p> <p>Use the shorter spray interval when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events, <u>or</u></li> <li>2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown.</li> </ol> <p>The longer spray interval may be used when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No rain has occurred since the last application <u>or</u></li> <li>2. Where the higher application rate</li> </ol>
Lentils (Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ) Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )			

				<p>has been used in the previous application <u>and</u> where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or Grey Mould infection.</p> <p>If applying prior to rainfall events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application.</li> <li>2. Apply this product at 1 L/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed <u>and</u> the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or Grey Mould <u>or</u> there is no infection in the crop.</li> <li>3. Apply this product at 2 L/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> a highly susceptible variety is being grown <u>or</u> infection is present in the crop.</li> </ol> <p>If Grey Mould is the predominant disease in lentils <u>and</u> infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate this product with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.</p>
Peanuts (Qld, NSW, WA, NT only)	<p>Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)</p> <p>Peppery leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)</p> <p>Peanut rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)</p> <p>Net blotch (<i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i>)</p>	1.1-1.8 L/ha	-	<p>Use higher rate for peanut rust.</p> <p><b>South Burnett, NSW and WA:</b> commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and repeat as necessary to maintain control.</p> <p><b>Atherton Tableland:</b> commence application six weeks after planting – repeat every two weeks.</p>
Peas (Qld, Tas, WA, NT only)	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> )	1.1-1.8 L/ha	7	<p>Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.</p>
	Ascochyta Rot Disease Complex ( <i>Ascochyta pisi</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> and <i>Phoma pinodella</i> )			<p>Apply in a protective program commencing at 5 to 6 weeks after sowing in crops with moderate to high risk of infection. Apply two to four applications at 10 to 14 day intervals to provide ongoing suppression of the disease. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.</p>



## Miscellaneous

Situation & Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (Days)	Critical Comments
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums Geraniums Iris and other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	100 mL/ 100 L	-	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7 day under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia.
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot ( <i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i> )	Qld, WA only	220 mL/ 100 L	-	Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
Turf and lawns, bowling greens, golf greens	Dollar Spot ( <i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	130-200 mL/100 m <sup>2</sup> in 20-60 L water	-	If disease is already established use higher rate. Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Under severe conditions spray at 7 day intervals. DO NOT mow or water treated area until the turf or lawn is thoroughly dry.
	Brown Patch ( <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp)	All States			
	Grey leaf spot ( <i>Stemphylium solani</i> )	NSW, WA only	24 L/ha		Apply to leaf as a curative application. DO NOT irrigate for 24 hours after application.

## Fruit and Vegetables

Situation & Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (Days)	Critical Comments
Artichokes – Globe	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8-2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Bananas (Qld, NSW, NT & WA only)	Leaf spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	1.8 L/ha	1	<p><b>Do not apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil-based spray or crop damage will occur.</b></p> <p><b>For North Qld</b> – Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after march and then 28-35 days in the drier months of the year.</p> <p><b>For South Qld</b> – Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April.</p> <p><b>For NSW</b> – Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May.</p>
Bananas (WA only)	Leaf spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	1.5 L/ha	1	<b>For WA</b> – Spray every 10-14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November.
Bananas (Qld, NSW, WA & NT)	Leaf speckle ( <i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> )	3 L/ha		Spray schedule same as for control of Leaf Spot. This product will not eradicate infection already present but will prevent the spread of disease.
Broccoli Brussels Sprouts	Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> )	1.8-3.5 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Capsicums Peppers	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )	1.8-2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Cabbages Cauliflowers	Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> )	1.8-3.5 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Carrots	Leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )	1.8 L/ha	7	Commence application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease and then apply every 7 to 14 days.
Celery	Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )		1	Apply every 7 to 14 days. Apply also to seed beds.
Celery (NSW, WA only)	Cercospora early blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )	1.2 L/ha		Apply every 10 to 14 days
Cucurbits including Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Rockmelon, Watermelon, Zucchini	Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ) Gummy stem blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> ) Leaf blight ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ) Target leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora citrullina</i> )	1.6-2.5 L/ha		Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range and at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high, Commence spray program early, at first true leaf, and before vining or flowering.
	Belly rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )			When used at these rates, this product will suppress Powdery Mildew.
				If applying Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide for the above foliar diseases useful suppression of Belly Rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil

				covered by earlier recent Surefire Chlortan 720 Fungicide spraying.
Endive	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8-2.3 L/ha		Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Leeks Shallots	Purple blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.
Okra (Qld, WA only)	Leaf disease/spot			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Onions (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	2.3 L/ha	14	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.
Potato	Early blight or Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Late blight or Irish blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	1.1-1.8 L/ha	-	Commence applications at flowering time or earlier if weather conditions are favourable for disease infection. Spray every 7-14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Rhubarb	Ascochyta leaf spot ( <i>Ascochyta rhei</i> )	140 mL/100L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply every 10-14 days. Ensure even coverage.
Radish	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8-2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Sweet corn	Turcicum leaf blight ( <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> )			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Tomato	Early blight or Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Leaf mould ( <i>Fulvia fulva</i> ) Grey leaf spot ( <i>Stemphylium solani</i> ) Botrytis rot or Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against Leaf Mould and Botrytis Rot.
Water Cress (Qld, WA only)	Cercospora leaf spot			Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

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