

Product Name: OZCROP AZOXYSTROBIN 250 SC FUNGICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 68703/139408



Label Name:	OZCROP AZOXYSTROBIN 250 SC FUNGICIDE
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN
Mode of Action:	GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of various diseases of Almonds, Anise Myrtle, Avocados, Beans, Brassicas, Carrot, Citrus, Cucurbits, Cut Flowers/Foliage, Garlic, Grapes, Horse radish, Leeks, Lemon Myrtle, Lettuce, Mangoes, Nursery stock, Olives, Ornamentals, Passionfruit, Pistachio, Poppies, Potatoes, Pyrethrum, Radish, Ribberies, Rubus Crops, Shallots, Spring Onions and Tomatoes as per the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	5L - 1000L
Restrains:	DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes. SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud. DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas. DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

	DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVEST Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Rubus crops including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries and 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 Vegetable, Horseradish, Radish: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Grapes, Lettuce and Ribberies (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Carrot and Olives: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL APPLICATION. Almonds, Pistachio: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Anise myrtle and Lemon myrtle: DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FOR 4 MONTHS 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</p> <p>GRAZING Beans, Peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Ribberies (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>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, OzCrop 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 OzCrop Pty Ltd representative.</p>
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>Application DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide by air. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.</p> <p>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 of 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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Example only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 2 x (ie $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$) 4. If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 x 80; that is 160 mL/100 L of concentrate spray. <p>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.</p> <p>Mixing Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake or agitate the closed OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC, adding any tank-mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>Fungicide Resistance Warning</p> <p>GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE</p> <p>OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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, OzCrop Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.</p> <p>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</p>
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OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC 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.

Avocado and Mango

DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.

DO NOT start the disease control program with OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC.

Citrus

DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.

DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season.

DO NOT start the disease control program with OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC.

Grapes

DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.

DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide for disease control in grapevine nurseries.

Passion Fruit

DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively.

DO NOT start the disease control program with OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC.

DO NOT exceed 5 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop.

Potatoes

Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s).

Precautions:

PRECAUTION

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

WARNING

OzCrop 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

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

	<p>DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of a chemical from the same chemical class (Mode of Action Group). Rotate approved products from different chemical mode of action groups at regular intervals within a structured disease management plan.</p> <p>TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE Riberries, 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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>DO NOT apply to Malus spp. (ie Apple/Crabapple) or Prunus spp. (ie flowering cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT HIGHLY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE. DO NOT contaminate dams, watercourses 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.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	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 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 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 container or product.
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Safety Directions:	Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles or safety glasses. Wash hands after each day's use, wash gloves and goggles or safety glasses and contaminated clothing.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766
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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.			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 OzCrop 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.	
Crop	Disease	Rate		WHP
Almonds	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	1.1 L/ha	4 weeks	Apply using orchard air blast/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 per hectare. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000L per hectare. Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL/100 L	7 days	Apply OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group then apply 1 application of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide Fungicide during early fruit set. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide Fungicide at 14 to 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Do not apply more than 3 applications per season.
Citrus	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> sp.), Black Spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>)	40 mL/100 L	-	For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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.
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	<p>This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy.</p> <p>Application Method and Rate 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>Spray Timing and Interval 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 Rot OzCrop 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide is used in a seasonal spray programme it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Bravo®.</p>

Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL/100 L	3 days	Apply OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of OzCrop 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Do not apply more than 3 applications per season
Passion Fruit	<i>Alternaria, cladosporium</i>	80 mL/100 L	1 day	This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy. Apply OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide at 14-day intervals over flowering. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternate</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>), <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>	1 L/ha	4 weeks	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 per hectare. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000L per hectare. Alternaria – Apply during nut development. Anthracnose – Apply when conditions favour disease development. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Beans	Suppression of Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100L	-	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. See Resistance Management.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf spot	400 mL/ha	7 days	Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of all plant parts. Repeat application 7 to 14 days later depending on severity of infection. Note: Add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix. DO NOT Apply more than 2 applications per crop. See Resistance Management
Brassica Vegetables	White blister <i>Albugo candida</i> , Sclerotinia Rot	500 mL/ha		
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	1 L/ha	21 days	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. Apply foliar spray at 10 - 14 day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection. 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 – 1 500 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. If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20 000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.
	Sclerotinia rot/ White mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	400 mL/ha		
	Black Rot (<i>Alternaria radicina</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY	400 mL/ha		

Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	80 to 120 mL/100 L	1 day	<p>This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy.</p> <p>Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour Powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Application</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/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>Spray Interval</p> <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 Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop.</p> <p>See Resistance Management</p>
Garlic Shallots Spring Onions	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	800 mL/ha	7 days	<p>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 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>
Horseradish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Downy Mildew	600 mL/ha		<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 600 L/ha to ensure maximum coverage. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season per crop.</p>
Leeks	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	300 mL/ha		<p>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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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>
	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	800 mL/ha		
Lettuce	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100 L	14 days	<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>Spray interval – apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of 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.</p> <p>See Resistance Management.</p>

<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals: 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</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.)</p>	<p>80 - 120 mL/100 L</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. DO NOT use OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>
<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals 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 rangelii</i>)</p>	<p>40 mL/100 L</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Apply by knapsack, powered handgun, 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>
<p>Olives</p>	<p>Anthracoese</p>	<p>80 mL/ 100 L</p>	<p>21 days</p>	<p>Apply sufficient quantity of the mixed chemical to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Apply by air blast or boom spray. 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. Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications. 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). 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>Ornamentals</p>	<p>Downy Mildew</p>	<p>75 to 100 mL/100 L</p>	<p>-</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. Tolerance Test – 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>

Poppies	Downy Mildew	750 mL/ha	6 weeks	<p>This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy</p> <p>Apply OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p>
Potatoes	Early blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	300 to 400 mL/ha	-	<p>This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy</p> <p>Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Application</p> <p>OzCrop 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. 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</p> <p>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)</p> <p>A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Spray Interval</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"> 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Early or Late Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. 3. At the first sign of Late Blight infection. <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per crop. See Resistance Management.</p> <p>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 OzCrop 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 3 L of water per 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 OzCrop 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 OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated.</p>
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha		
	<p>Soil borne:</p> <p>Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Silver Scurf* (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)</p> <p>*Suppression only.</p>	5 to 10 mL/100 m of row		
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight Disease (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600 mL/ha	DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	<p>DO NOT apply fungicides from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.</p>

Radish	White Blister Rust <i>Albugo candid</i>	500 to 600 mL/ha	7 days	Apply a program of 2 consecutive sprays of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide 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.
Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas	<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp., Suppression of Botrytis grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	600 mL/ha or 60 mL/100 L	-	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 of 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.
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	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.
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 / 100 L	1 day	Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500-1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of OzCrop Azoxystrobin 250 SC Fungicide per season with a re-treatment interval of 14 days.
Tomatoes Except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL/100 L 500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100 L	1 day	This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy Application 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 (g/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. For Late Blight and Sclerotinia control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection. Spray Interval 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.

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