POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

MELPAT

RED COPPER® WG

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg
COPPER (Cu) PRESENT AS
CUPROUS OXIDE

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

A water dispersible granule fungicide for the control of certain diseases in a variety of fruit and vegetable crops - as per the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

NET CONTENTS: 10kg, 15kg

Melpat International Pty Ltd ABN 18 066 067 507
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Batch Number:
Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval Number: 676201/56470

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

For fungicide resistance management the Melpat Red Copper WG is a Group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to this product and other Group M1 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 M1fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Melpat International Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

MIXING:

Slowly pour Melpat Red Copper WG into the spray tank three-quarters filled with water, with the agitation system actively moving. Alternatively, premix in a bucket with a quantity of water and add this mixture to the bulk of the water in the spray vat with agitation running.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with wettable powder formulations of most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides.

DO NOT MIX WITH LIME SULPHUR, OR OTHER HIGHLY ALKALINE MATERIALS. DO NOT MIX WITH PRODUCTS CONTAINING CALCIUM.

WETTING AGENTS

The addition of a wetting agent such as SST Vitiwet is required when Melpat Red Copper WG is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS, and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Melpat Red Copper WG is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. SST Vitiwet at label rates is suitable for these purposes. Where a Wetting Agent is not required for Melpat Red Copper WG, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

APPLICATION OF SPRAYS

In common with other non-systemic fungicides, thorough coverage with Melpat Red Copper WG is essential for maximum effectiveness.

Application to Tree Crops and Vines

Dilute Spraying

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover up the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 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.
- Always apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off, otherwise underdosing will occur and disease control may be inadequate.

Concentrate Spraying

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can be then calculated in the following way:

Example only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (i.e. 1500 L ÷ 500L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 150 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 150, that is 450 g/100L 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.
- **DO NOT** use a concentrated factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table.

Crop	Maximum Concentration Factor
Almonds	2 times
Deciduous fruit	2 times
Avocados and Mangos	3 times
Vines	3 times
Citrus, Macadamias, Walnuts	Dilute application only

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

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

Application to Non-Tree Crops and Vines

Directed Sprays: Calculation of spray volumes based on plant row volume:

The plant row volume is calculated as follows:

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

Dilute Spray Volumes:

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

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

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

Concentrate Spray Volumes:

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

Step 1. Calculate the dilute spray volume as above.

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

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

Application to Vegetables

General:

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

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

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

Dilute Sprays:

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

Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silver beet, Spinach:

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

Cucurbits, Lettuce:

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

Brassicas, Trellis Tomatoes:

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

Beans, Capsicum, Celery, Faba Beans, French Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush Tomatoes:

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

Red Beet:

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

Concentrate Sprays:

Melpat Red Copper WG Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower water volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Melpat Red Copper WG Fungicide is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume.

Example only:

If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Melpat Red Copper WG Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentration should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES: DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

Application by Ground-rig

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

Application by Aircraft

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers operated to produce droplets with a V.M.D. of around 150 microns. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a dry, well-ventilated area, as cool as possible and out of 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 containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow length PVC gloves and a disposable dust mask covering nose and mouth. Wash hands after use. After each days use, wash gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or poisons information centre. Telephone: Australia 13 11 26.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

LIMIT OF LIABILITY

1. Melpat International Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for the consistent quality of the product.
2. Melpat International Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage, injury or loss following purchase and use of this product.
3. The extent of liability of Melpat International Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of goods or a refund on the price paid. This being conditional upon a claim being made in writing and within 30 days of delivery/receipt of product.
4. This product must also be used in strict accordance with the directions as detailed on this label. The buyer accepts and uses this material with an understanding of the above conditions.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray this product when hot conditions (35ºC) or frosts are likely to occur as damage can result.

DO NOT apply to copper shy varieties.

DO NOT apply to wet foliage.

DO NOT use this product during poor drying conditions or when rain is iminent.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
VEGETABLES				
Beans	Common blight *(Xanthomonas campestris pv phaseoli)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg /ha	Apply as a protectant at first sign of infection from the time plants are 15 to 30cm high. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.
	Bacterial brown spot *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae)*		155 g /100L or 1.8 kg /ha	Spray within 21 days of emergence and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.
	Halo blight *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola)*		155 to 240 g /100L or 1.80 to 3.1 kg /ha	Apply as a protectant every 10 to 14 days from when plants are 15 to 20cm high. Use higher rate when conditions favour disease.
	Rust *(Uromyces spp.),* Chocolate spot *(Botrytis spp.)*		155 g /100L or 1.8 kg /ha	Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat if necessary every 10 to 14 days.
Brassicas	Black rot *(Xanthomonas campestris),* Peppery leaf spot *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. maculicola),* Ring spot *(Mycosphaerella brassicicola),* Downy Mildew *(Peronospora parasitica)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg /ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10 to 14 days while conditions favour disease. Do not use on copper shy varieties. **CROP DAMAGE WARNING:** Copper fungicides predispose cabbages to frost damage. DO NOT treat cabbages with product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Capsicum	Bacterial spot *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria),* Bacterial canker	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg /ha	FIELD: begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease. Use shorter intervals when conditions are favourable. This product used as directed will reduce the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control the spread of seed or soil-borne infection. SEED BEDS: under wet weather conditions spray every 7 days.
Carrots	Leaf spot *(Alternaria, Cercospora, Septoria)*	All States	155 g /100L	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 to 14 days if necessary.
Celery	Leaf spot (Septoria apilcola), Bacterial soft rot (Erwinia carotovora pv. carotovora)	All States	155 g /100L	Spray every 10 to 14 days. When weather conditions favour disease (i.e. cool weather) spray every 7 days.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Cucurbitis	Angular leaf spot *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans),* Bacterial leaf spot *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. Cucurbitae)*	All States	155 g /100L	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 7 to 10 days when conditions favour infection.
Lettuce	Bacterial Leaf Spot *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. vitians)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days if necessary. Caution: Alternating treatment between this product and mancozeb is desirable. Do not use on copper shy varieties. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur.
	Downy Mildew *(Bremia lactucae)*			
	Anthracnose *(Marssonina panationiana)*			Spray on a 7 to10 day schedule. Do not use on copper shy varieties.
Onions	Downy Mildew *(Peronospora destructor)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Parsnips	Leaf Spot *(Septoria spp.)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 to 14 days if necessary.
Peas	Ascochyta Blight *(Ascochyta spp.)* Bacterial Blight *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10 to 14 days.
Potatoes	Target Spot *(Alternaria solani)* Irish Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray every 7 to10 days during conditions favouring infection until maturity. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red Beet	Downy Mildew, Rust	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Apply at 10 to14 day intervals, from seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown Rot	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Dip crowns prior to planting.
	Downy Mildew			Spray every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Silverbeet	Downy Mildew	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Spinach	Downy Mildew	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Tomatoes	Target Spot /Early Blight, Septoria leaf spot *(Septoria spp)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	At onset of disease spray every 7 to 14 days depending on severity of disease and weather conditions. Shortest interval applies during conditions favouring infection.
	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker *(Corynebacterium michiganense),* Bacterial Speck *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Seedbeds: Spray every 7 days under wet weather conditions. Fields: Begin applying at first sign of disease and spray every 7 to 14 days depending on weather and disease severity. Red Copper WG will minimise the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control seed or soil borne infection.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Tomatoes	Irish Blight / Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	All States	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Begin applying spray at first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days. At seedling stage spray only when necessary as growth may be inhibited.
FRUIT				
Bananas	Cercospora Leaf Spot *(Cercospora musae)*	Qld, NSW and WA only	155 g /100L	Spray at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions favour disease. Ensure thorough coverage. NOTE: Use 600 mL summer oil in conjunction with this product.
Strawberries	Leaf Spot *(Mycosphaerella fragariae)*, Grey Mould	Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	155 g /100L or 1.8 kg/ha	Spray when plants are established and continue on a 7 to 10 day schedule throughout season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxocity appear (reddening of leaf veins) or new growth inhibition. Early in the season alternating with a benomyl product registered for this purpose will assist in reducing the development of Grey Mould.
TREE & VINE CROPS				
Avocados, Bananas, Citrus, Kiwi-fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical Fruit	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	100 g /1L water or 100 g /1L of water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Rate: In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the 'Application to tree crops and vines' section of the general instructions.				**Critical Comments:** For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Almonds	Leaf curl *(Taphrina deformans),* Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	All States	155 g /100 L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where Leaf Curl is or is likely to be a severe problem, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Apples	Black spot *(Venturia inaequalis)*	All States	155 g /100 L	Apply at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions favour disease ie. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Apricots	Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)* Freckle *(Venturia carpophila)*	All States	155 g /100L	Spray at bud swell prior to the earliest sign of leaf/bud development. Spray at least one post-harvest application. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
	Bacterial gummosis *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	WA, SA, Tas & Vic only	195 g /100L	**Autumn:** Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90% to100% leaf fall. **Winter:** Apply in mid winter. **Spring:** Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later.
		NSW only	155 g /100L	
		Vic, WA. SA, NSW, & ACT only	105 g /100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthracnose *(Glomerella cingulata var. minor)*	All States	155 g /100 L	Spray every 30 days from flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.
Cherries	Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	All States	155 g /100L	Spray at budswell prior to early signs of leaf/bud movement. Apply within 1 week of bud opening.
	Bacterial canker (Bacterial gummosis) *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	Vic, Tas, SA and WA Only	195 g /100L	**Autumn:** Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. **Winter:** Apply mid winter. **Spring:** Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
		NSW and ACT only	155 g /100L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA and ACT only	105 g / 100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black Spot *(Guignardia citricarpa),* Melanose *(Diaporthe citri)*,	All States	135 g / 100L plus 600mL Polyphase or Miscible Summer Oil	Apply after 50 to 80% petal fall. Repeat after 6 to 8 weeks. To control Melanose especially when weather is wet, also spray 2 to 3 weeks after initial application. Use the higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Smoky Blotch *(Gloeodes pomigena),* Scab (lemons) *(Elsinoe fawcettii)*	All States	155 to 240 g / 100 L	Spray at half to three quarter flower petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts. NOTE: use 600mL summer oil in conjunction with Red Copper WG. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Septoria spot	NSW, Vic, SA and WA only	120 g / 100 L	Apply mid March. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Lemon scab *(Elsinoe fawcettii)*			For Lemon Scab, apply after 50% petal fall. Apply as a dilute spray only.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Citrus	Brown rot *(Phytophthora citrophthora)*	Qld only	155 to 240 g / 100 L plus 600mL Summer Oil	For Brown Rot, apply late autumn when symptoms first emerge. It is important to cover lower half of tree. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Brown spot in mandarins *(Altemaria citri)*			For Brown Spot, apply at bud burst, petal fall and again after 6 to 12 weeks. In young trees (up to 8 years old) a pre-blossom spray should be used. Apply as a dilute spray only.
Macadamias	Husk Spot *(Cercoseptoria spp.)*	Qld, NSW, and NT only	240 to 300g / 100 L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3-4 week intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Anthracnose *(Collectrichum spp.)*			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
	Pink Limb Blight *(Corticum salmonicolor)*			Good coverage of infected limbs is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.
Mangoes	Bacterial Black Spot *(Xanthomonas campestris)*	Qld, NSW, SA, WA & NT only	240 to 300g / 100 L	Ensure good coverage. Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.
	Anthracnose *(Glomerella sp)*			Spray every 4 weeks from flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. When using a per hectare rate apply in not less than 300 litres of water /ha. Use in rotation with alternative chemistry. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.
Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf curl *(Taphrina deformans),* Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	All States	155 g/100L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may not be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem, the following program should be followed. 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Pears	Black spot (scab) *(Venturia pirina)*	All States	155 g/100L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions favour infection. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Plums	Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)*	All States	155 g/100L	Spray at bud swell prior to early signs of leaf/bloom development. Apply within one week of bud opening. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.
Vines	Downy mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)*	All States	150 to 195 g /100L	First spray when shoots are 10 cm long and re-apply at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions are favourable for infection. Use the higher rates when infection levels are high. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Walnuts	Walnut blight *(Xanthomonas campestris pv. juglans)*	All States	240 g/100L	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially expanded. Make three additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage at 7 to 10 day intervals. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. Use 175 mL of summer oil in conjunction with this product. Apply as a dilute spray only.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.