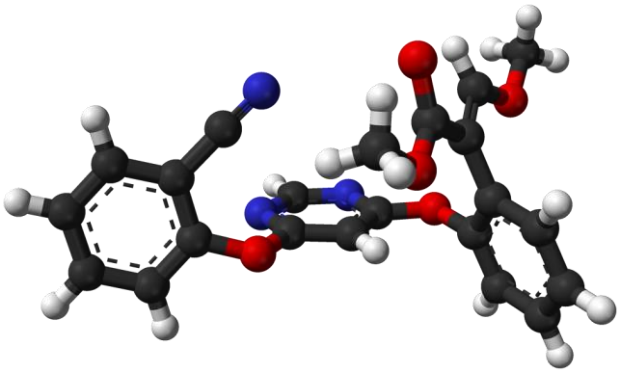
CAUTION

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



Azoxy 250
Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

For the Control of Various Diseases of Certain Vegetables, Berries, Field Crops, Tree and Vine Crops, and Nursery Stock

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 66927/129461

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraint
DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes.

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. For concentrate spraying, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. Adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases regardless of application method.
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Almonds	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum*)	1.1 L/ha	4 weeks	Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray. Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL per 100 L of water	7 days	For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of Azoxy 250 Fungicide during early fruit set. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at 14 to 28 day intervals late in the growing season. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Citrus	Brown Spot (*Alternaria spp*.), Black Spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*)	40 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide after copper fungicides, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Grapes table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe necator),* Downy Mildew *(Plasmopara viticola),* Botrytis Bunch Rot † *(Botrytis cinerea)*	75 to 100 mL per 100 L of water	14 days	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 Root** Azoxy 250 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 Azoxy 250 Fungicide is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as chlorothalonil. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop per season. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide for disease control in grapevine nurseries. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL per 100 L of water	3 days	For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at flowering and early fruit set, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Olives	Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp*.)	80 mL per 100 L of water	21 days	Apply by air blast or boomspray. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. 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. To minimise fungal resistance the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different chemical group.
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow applications with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT exceed 5 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop. DO NOT start the disease control program with Azoxy 250 Fungicide. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight (*Alternaria alternata*), Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp.),* *Botryosphaeria-dothidea* (syn. *Dothiorella dominicana*)	1 L/ha	4 weeks	Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray. Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Riberries (*Syzygium luehmannii* and *S. fibrosum*), **Anise Myrtle** (*S. anisatum*), **Lemon Myrtle** (*Backhousia citriodora*)	Myrtle Rust (*Uredo rangelii)*	200 to 300 mL/ha	Harvest: 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.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Garlic, **Shallots,** **Spring Onions**	Suppression of: White Rot *(Sclerotinium cepivorum)*	800 mL/ha	7 days	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 boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
Beans	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot *(Sclerotinia spp.)*	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water	Harvest: Nil Grazing: 14 days	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. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf Spot	400 mL/ha	7 days	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. **Note**: Add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
Brassica Vegetables	White Blister Rust (*Albugo candida),* Sclerotinia Rot	500 mL/ha		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe heraclei*)	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 to 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 boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 to 1500 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. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot/ White Mould (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)	400 mL/ha		
	Suppression of: Black Rot (*Alternaria radicina*)	400 mL/ha		
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew *(Sphaerotheca fuliginea),* Downy Mildew *(Pseudo-peronospora cubensis)*	80 to 120 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	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 Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies. 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. For dilute spraying (mL per 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. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Gummy Stem Blight (*Didymella bryoniae*)	120 mL per 100 L of water		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Horseradish	White Blister Rust (*Albugo candida*), Downy Mildew	600 mL/ha	7 days	Apply when conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with knapsack or boomspray 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.
Leeks	Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)	300 mL/ha	7 days	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 boomspray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
	Suppression of: White Rot (*Sclerotinium cepivorum*)	800 mL/ha		
Lettuce	Suppression of Sclerotinia Rot (*Sclerotinia spp.)*	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water	14 days	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. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Bottom Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	5 to 10 mL per 100 metre of row Apply in 1 to 3 L of water per 100 metre of row		Apply one application only as an in-furrow spray treatment or plug hole drench at transplanting. Use 15 cm band width if 2 or 3 rows per bed, 10 cm band width if 4 rows per bed. Apply to seeded bed after thinning when plants are approximately 7 cm high. Use boomspray or similar equipment to apply diluent in 1 to 3 L of water per 100 metre row. Use higher rate when at times of heavy disease pressure. Use in accordance with existing disease resistance management strategies and in accordance with best practice.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
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 *(Peronospora spp., Pseudo-peronospora spp., Bremia lactucae),* Grey Mould (*Botrytis spp.),* Leaf Spots (*Colletotrichum spp. & Alternaria spp.),* Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe spp., Leveillula spp., Microsphaera spp., Oidium spp. & Sphaerotheca spp.),* Rusts (*Puccinia spp., Phragmidium spp., Uromyces spp.)*	80 to 120 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops. DO NOT use azoxystrobin curatively. Minimum re-treatment interval between consecutive applications 14 to 21 days.
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 (*Uredo rangelii)*	40 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boomspray 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.
Poppies	Downy Mildew	750 mL/ha	6 weeks	Apply Azoxy 250 Fungicide preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use Azoxy 250 Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) *(Alternaria solani)*	300 to 400 mL/ha	Nil	Azoxy 250 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. 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. Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies. 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. ***Ground Application:*** 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. ***Aerial Application (Early Blight only):*** A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended. Where late blight infection has occurred, it is recommended that single sprays of Azoxy 250 Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of chlorothalonil or fungicide(s) from another group(s). DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	500 to 600 mL/ha		
	Soil borne: Black Scurf *(Rhizoctonia solani),* Silver Scurf ***** *(Helmintho-sporium solani)* *** SUPPRESSION ONLY**	5 to 10 mL per 100 metre of row		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 20 cm band just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate of Azoxy 250 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 100 metre 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 Azoxy 250 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 Azoxy 250 Fungicide if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	**Disease**	**Rate**	**WHP**	**Critical Comments**
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight Disease *(Phoma ligulicola*)	600 mL/ha	Harvest: Nil Grazing: DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	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.
Radish	White Blister Rust (*Albugo candida)*	500 to 600 mL/ha	7 days	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 boomspray 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.
Rubus **(including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)**	Anthracnose (*Elsinoe veneta*), Botrytis (*Botrytis cinerea*) and Cladosporium (*Cladosporium cladosporoides*)	80 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500 to 1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of azoxystrobin per season with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.
Snow Peas, **Sugar Snap Peas,** **Garden Peas**	*Stemphyllium spp*., Suppression of: Botrytis Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*)	600 mL/ha or 60 mL per 100 L of water	Harvest: Nil Grazing: 14 days	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. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Tomatoes except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) *(Alternaria solani)*	400 mL/ha or 40 mL per 100 L of water	1 day	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 Sclerotinia 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/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. Where Late Blight infection has occurred, it is recommended that single sprays of Azoxy 250 Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of chlorothalonil or a fungicide(s) from another chemical group(s). DO NOT apply more than 6 applications of Azoxy 250 Fungicide per crop. **Resistance Management** See 'Resistance Management' in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS section.
	Late Blight *(Phytophthora infestans),* Sclerotinia *(Sclerotinia minor)*	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL per 100 L of water		

Nil: Not required when used as directed

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

Almonds:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**
Avocados:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Beans:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Brassica Vegetables:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Carrots:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL APPLICATION**
Citrus:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Cucurbits:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**
Garlic:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Grapes:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Horseradish	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Leeks:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Lettuce:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Mangoes:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Myrtle (Anise and Lemon):	**DO NOT HARVEST LEAF FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**
Nursery Stock (non-food):	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Olives:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Onions, Spring:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Ornamentals:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Passionfruit:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**
Peas:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Pistachio:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**
Poppies:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**
Potatoes:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Pyrethrum:	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
Radish:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Riberries (*Syzygium spp.*):	**DO NOT HARVEST FRUIT UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION OR LEAF FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**
Rubus crops:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**
Shallots:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
Tomatoes:	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

GRAZING

Beans:	**DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**
Myrtle (Anise and Lemon):	**DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**
Peas:	**DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**
Pyrethrum:	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD**
Riberries (*Syzygium spp.*):	**DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION**

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, Crop Culture 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 Crop Culture Pty Ltd representative.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Azoxy 250 Fungicide contains 250 g/L azoxystrobin in a suspension concentrate (SC).

Application
DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying Azoxy 250 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 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 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, 1000 L/ha,
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example, 500 L/ha,
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 2X (i.e. 1000 L ÷ 500 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.

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.

Mixing
Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed Azoxy 250 Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Azoxy 250 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
Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: permethrin, chlorothalonil, captan WG, copper hydroxide, alpha-cypermethrin, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, lambda-cyhalothrin, thiodicarb (SC), procymidone (SC), bifenthrin (SC), based products.
A mixture of Azoxy 250 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 Crop Culture 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 Azoxy 250 Fungicide and chlorpyrifos or methidathion or dicofol based products have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.
On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of Azoxy 250 Fungicide and chlorpyrifos based products have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix Azoxy 250 Fungicide with chlorpyrifos for use in grapes.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

Azoxy 250 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, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance Management
Azoxy 250 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.

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
Azoxy 250 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 Azoxy 250 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 Azoxy 250 Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

To Avoid Crop Damage
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.
DO NOT apply to *Malus spp*. (i.e. Apple/Crabapple) or *Prunus spp*. (i.e. Flowering Cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.

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.

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, water bodies or watercourses.

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

FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. *Phone Australia 13 11 26*.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from the manufacturer’s website - www.cropculture.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE
The use of Azoxy 250 Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Crop Culture Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade