



Product Name: EuroChem Azoxystrobin 250SC Fungicide
APVMA Approval No: 86978/119519

Label Name:	EuroChem Azoxystrobin 250SC Fungicide
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN
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Mode of Action:	GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of various diseases of Avocados, Anise myrtle, Carrots, Cucurbits, Grapes, Lemon myrtle, Mangoes, Nursery stock and ornamentals, Olives, Potatoes, Poppies, Pyrethrum, Ribberies, Passionfruit, Rubus crops and Tomatoes as per the Directions for Use.
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Net Contents:	1L - 200L
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Restrains:	DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	WARNING EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE where spray drift may reach apple trees.
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	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 EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.
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Withholding Periods:	HARVEST Rubus crops including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. Avocados: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Olives, Carrots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Mangoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION Potatoes, Pyrethrum: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Riberries (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT HARVEST FRUIT UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION. Anise Myrtle and Lemon Myrtle: DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES UNTIL 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION. GRAZING Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD. Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Riberries (Syzygium spp.): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION OF THAT CHEMICAL.
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Trade Advice:	EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE 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, EuroChem Pty Ltd representative or the Australian Wine Research Institute. Other Crops While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major export destinations, some export destinations have not finalised MRL applications. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your EuroChem Pty Ltd representative or your export organisation.
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General Instructions:	Application DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 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.
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Concentrate spraying: Use a sprayer designed and set-up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1000L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: $2 \times$ (i.e. $1000\text{L} \div 500\text{L} = 2$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 80mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×80 ; that is 160mL/100L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Mixing

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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

EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE may be mixed in the vat with any of the following products: Ambush, Bravo, Captan WG, copper hydroxide, Dominex 100, Dipel DF, Karate, Larvin 375, Fortress 500, Talstar 80SC, Thiodan.

A mixture of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE with more than one 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 therefore would be entirely at the users own risk.

If tank mixes are to be used observe all directions, precautions and limitations on all products to be used. As formulations of other manufactures products are beyond the control of EuroChem Pty Ltd and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

NOTE: On some tomato varieties, tank mixes of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE and Lorsban 500EC or Nitrofol or Supracide or Lebaycid or Kelthane MF have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE.

On some grape varieties, tank mixes of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE and

Lorsban 500EC have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC

To avoid crop damage:

a) Ribberries, 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.

b) 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.

Resistance Warning:

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING
GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

	EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC FUNGICIDE is a member of the Quinone outside Inhibitors (Qols) 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, EuroChem Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.
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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.
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Protections:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT HIGHLY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE. DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.
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Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.
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Safety Directions:	Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, or equivalent clothing. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Tree and Vine Crops:

RATE				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 EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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	
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80mL /100L	7 days	Apply EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC during early fruit set. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC at 14 to 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. DO NOT use EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC curatively. If consecutive applications of EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per season. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. DO NOT start the disease control program with EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC.

Grapes table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> <i>necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara</i> <i>viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot † (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	75mL to 100mL /100L	14 days	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: 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). Spray Timing and Interval Apply 2 or 3 consecutive applications at 10 to 16 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection. † Botrytis Bunch Rot EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Bravo®. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. DO NOT use EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC curatively. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than a total of 3 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per crop in 1 season. If consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season. DO NOT use EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC for disease control in grapevine nurseries. Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group.
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80mL /100L	3 days	Apply EuroChem AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. DO NOT use EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC curatively. If consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per season. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. DO NOT start the disease control program with EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC.

Olives	Anthracnose	80 mL/100L	21 days	Apply sufficient quantity of the mixed chemical to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Apply by air blast or boomspray. 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.
Passion Fruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80mL /100L	1 day	Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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 EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. DO NOT use EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC curatively. DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications. For example, if the total number of fungicides applied to the crop is 9, DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. DO NOT exceed 5 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per crop. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. DO NOT start the disease control program with EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC.

Other Crops

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	
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 120mL /100L	1 day	Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour Powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies. 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 cucurbits. For dilute spraying (g/100L), an application volume of 300L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000 L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy. 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 Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays, up to a maximum of 4 sprays of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per crop. A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 2 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Bravo to control Downy Mildew and Gummy Stem Blight and Nimrod to control Powdery Mildew, before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop. Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.
	Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	120 mL /100L		
Poppies	Downy Mildew	75 mL /100L	6 weeks	Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. DO NOT use EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC per crop.

Potatoes	Early blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	300 to 400mL /ha	-	Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies. Application EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC 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. Ground Application: A volume of 200 to 300L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 to 600L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Aerial Application (Early Blight only): A volume of 30 to 40L/ha is recommended. Spray Interval 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. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 3 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Bravo®, before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops. 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 where higher disease levels occur. Use the lower rate where lower levels of disease occur or where less disease control is required. Apply in 1 to 3L of water/100m of row. Ensure the water volume used is not so high as to wash off any seed treatments applied previously to the seed. DO NOT apply 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 if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated. DO NOT mix with any other products when applying as an in-furrow spray.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 to 600mL/ha		
	Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf* (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) *Suppression only.	5 to 10mL per 100m of row		

Pyrethrum	Ray Blight Disease (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600mL/ha	DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	DO NOT apply fungicide from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.
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 rangeli</i>)	200-300 mL/ha	Fruit – 14 days Leaf – 4 months Grazing: 21 days	Apply 2 sprays with a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days. Apply via ground based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400L/ha. 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.
Rubus (including Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthraxnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) and Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>)	80 mL/100L	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 azoxystrobin per season with a re-treatment interval of 14 days.

Tomatoes Except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL/100L	1 day	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/100L) apply in the range of 400 to 500L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 1000L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying. 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. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC develop. Apply EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 3 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Bravo, before EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC is used again in that crop. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of EUROCHEM AZOXYSTROBIN 250SC be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	500 mL/ha or 50 mL/100L		

Nursery stock/ornamentals/ cut flowers				
Host	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Use 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 (<i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp., <i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Leaf spots (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. & <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp. & <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	80 - 120 mL/100 L	-	Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. DO NOT use azoxystrobin curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 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 (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>)	40 mL/100 L	-	Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom or air-assisted spray. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.

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