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

Apparent 

Propiconazole 250 EC

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250g/L PROPICONAZOLE
SOLVENT: 600g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control of certain fungal diseases of Bananas, Oats, Peanuts, Perennial Ryegrass, Pineapples, Stone Fruit, Sugar cane, Wheat and other crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 69469/106452

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	
			Per hectare	High Volume
Apricots	Prune rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	-	Dilute Spraying 32 mL/100 L Conc. Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section
Bananas (including bananas inter-planted with avocados)	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	NSW, WA, Sth Qld only	Ground Application: 200 to 400 mL + 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water Aerial Application: 400 mL + 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30 L of water	-
	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only	Aerial Application without water: 400 mL + 8 to 10 L of spraying oil (This does not require further dilution with water)	-
	Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only		
Barley	Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	150 to 500 mL	-
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)		500 mL	
	Spot Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. maculate</i>)			
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	500 mL to 1 L	-

WHP	Critical Comments
1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb with Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide at the full-recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.
1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Ground Application: Apply by misting machine or airblast sprayer. Use rates towards the higher end of the range where weather conditions favour diseases or where equipment or terrain does not permit thorough spray coverage of all foliage. NSW, Sth Qld: Ground and aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the summer rainy season and apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season at 21 to 28 day intervals. For effective control Apparent Propiconazole must be applied at least 2 consecutive sprays at 21 to 28 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended protectant fungicide are applied. NT, WA, Nth Qld: Ground and aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the wet season and apply a maximum of 6 sprays per season at 14 to 21 day intervals. For effective control the product must be applied for at least 2 consecutive sprays at 14 to 21 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended fungicide are applied. Continue with treatments of an alternative recommended protectant fungicide for the remainder of the season. Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. DO NOT apply during July, August, September and October.
Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray at the first signs of disease during tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Powdery Mildew: Higher rates provide longer protection. Apply after flag leaf is around 70% emerged and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
-	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. Use the lower rate when application is made protectively before disease occurs. Use the higher rate when the disease is first observed and when the minimum number of applications is applied.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	
			Per hectare	High Volume
Oats	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae</i>)	All states	500 mL	-
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae</i>)		250 to 500 mL	
	Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptosphaeria avenaria</i>)			
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	400 to 600 mL	-
	Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)	Sth Qld, WA only	600 mL	
Peppermint Spearmint Grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	500 mL	-
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gloeotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only		
Plums For prune production	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	-	Dilute Spraying 32 mL/ 100 L Conc. Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT, WA only	-	10 to 20 mL/ 100L
Poppies (<i>Papaver sommiferum</i>)	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	Tas only	500 mL	-

WHP	Critical Comments
Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply at first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage. Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The higher rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use a fungicide from a different activity group (non-DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide alone. Apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season. The leaves of peanuts sprayed may become darker green in colour and modified in shape. These effects will not adversely affect yield at recommended rates.
5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. <i>Do not use on mint grown for the fresh market.</i>
4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb with Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC at the full-recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.
-	Pre-plant Dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
4 weeks	Usage recommended by poppy contract-companies. Apply as mid season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	
			Per hectare	High Volume
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (Blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	-	Dilute Spraying 25 mL/100 L Conc. Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section
	Brown Rot (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only		
	Brown Rot (fruit phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
Sugar Cane	Pineapple disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	20 mL/100 L
Wheat	Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA WA only	250 or 500 mL	-
		Tas only		
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	150 to 500 mL	
			500 mL	
			150 to 500 mL	
	Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)			
	Wheat Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>)			
Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Septoria Tritic Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)	All states	250 to 500 mL	-	

WHP	Critical Comments
1 day	<p>Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.</p> <p>This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.</p> <p>Apply at early (1 to 10%) blossom and again at full bloom. A further application is made at shuck-fall.</p>
	<p>Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.</p> <p>Apply 3 weeks and 1 week before harvest.</p> <p>Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first Brown Rot (fruit phase) spray should be regarded as consecutive applications.</p> <p>For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.</p>
-	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of the sugar cane stems.
4 weeks	<p>Spray between jointing and end of flowering when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.</p> <p>Spray when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.</p> <p>Spray at first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Higher rates provide longer protection.</p> <p>Spray at first sign of the disease and before there are more than 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.</p> <p>Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual control. Ensure thorough coverage.</p> <p>Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual control. Ensure thorough coverage.</p> <p>Apply after flag leaves around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on flag-2 leaf. Higher rates provide longer protection. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.</p>

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Perennial Ryegrass:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Peppermint, Spearmint:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Poppies:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Oats, Wheat:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Peanuts:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Apricots, Bananas, Stone Fruit:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Pineapples, Sugar Cane:

WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT apply more than 6 sprays per season

NOTE: For cereals, the flag 2 leaf is the 3rd last fully emerged leaf ie the second leaf below flag.

Spray Timings for Stripe Rust Control:

Wheat – Stripe Rust – susceptible varieties – apply when 10% leaves infected.

Wheat – Stripe Rust – moderately susceptible varieties – apply when 15 to 20% leaves infected.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide and other Group 3 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 Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide or other Group 3 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, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

MIXING

Shake well before use. Fill the spray tank and then add concentrate. Mix well.

PINEAPPLES – Preplant dip

Add the required amount of Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

APPLICATION

Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide **may be applied by ground rig, high or low volume, or by air.**

Cereals: May be applied by boom spray of aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The

object of spraying is to control disease on the upper 2 to 3 leaves during grain filling.

With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10 to 20 L/ha with the lower rate being used when applications are made with a cross wind of not less than 5 knots. Use the higher rates when applying to dense crops.

Apricots, Plums and other Stone fruit: Apply by high volume (dilute) sprayer or by concentrate sprayer.

Bananas: Apply by misting machine, air blast sprayer or aircraft. Use a minimum of 30 L water if applying by air.

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 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 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 volume.
- Determine the 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 can then be calculated in the following way:

Example Only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1,500 L/ha
2. Your chosen spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentrate factor in this example is: $3 \times$ (ie 1,500 L divided by 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

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

COMPATIBILITY

Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC may be mixed with any of one of the registered products containing; azinophos-methyl, chlorothalonil, diazinon, methomyl liquid, metalaxyl, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb and zineb.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry Period

DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. No special pre-cautions are required.

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 or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves, goggles and disposable fume mask.

When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves, goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Propiconazole 250 EC Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by AIRR Apparent 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 AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.