Poison
Keep out of reach of children
Read safety directions before opening or using

Cheminova

Propiconazole 250EC

Fungicide
Active Constituent: 250 g/L Propiconazole
Solvent: 573 g/L Hydrocarbon Liquid

Group 3 Fungicide

For the control of certain fungal diseases of bananas, peanuts, pineapples, stone fruit, sugarcane, wheat and other crops as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

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Contents: 5-1000L
## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### TREE AND VINE CROPS

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<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE*</th>
<th>WHP</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apricots</strong></td>
<td>Prune Rust <em>(Tranzschelia discolor)</em></td>
<td>SA only</td>
<td>32 mL/100 L</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td><strong>Curative Control:</strong> Apply when the disease first occurs. Further application should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than five applications to any individual tree during the season. <strong>Protective Treatment:</strong> Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC at the full recommended rates of application. <strong>This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plums for Prune Production</strong></td>
<td>Prune Rust <em>(Tranzschelia discolor)</em></td>
<td>NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stone Fruit</strong></td>
<td>Brown Rot <em>(Blossom Blight) – blossom phase (Monolinia fructicola)</em></td>
<td>Vic, Tas, WA only</td>
<td>25 mL/100 L</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.</strong> Apply at early (1 to 10%) blossom and again at full bloom. A further application is made at shuck-fall. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown Rot – blossom phase <em>(Monolinia fructicola)</em></td>
<td>Qld, NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown Rot – fruit phase <em>(Monolinia fructicola)</em></td>
<td>Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.
## NON TREE AND VINE CROPS

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<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bananas (including Bananas interplanted with Avocados)</td>
<td>Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella muscicola), Leaf Speckle (Mycosphaerella musae), Cordana Leaf Spot (Cordana johnstonii)</td>
<td>5th Qld, NSW, WA only</td>
<td>Ground Application: 200-400 mL/ha + 3-5 L/ha of a water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>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. <strong>NSW, 5th Qld – Ground and Aerial Application</strong>: 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 the product must be applied for at least 2 consecutive sprays at 21 to 28 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended protective fungicide are applied. <strong>NT, WA, 5th Qld – Ground and Aerial Applications</strong>: 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 protective fungicide for the remainder of the season. Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. <strong>DO NOT</strong> apply July, August, September and October.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella musicola), Leaf Speckle (Mycosphaerella musae), Cordana Leaf Spot (Cordana johnstonii)</td>
<td>NT, Nth Qld &amp; WA only</td>
<td>Aerial Application: 400 mL/ha + 3-5 L/ha of a water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30L of water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis)</td>
<td>Qld, WA, NT only</td>
<td>Aerial Application without water: 400 mL/ha + 8-10 L/ha of spraying oil (This use does not require further dilution with water)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Powdery Mildew (Blumeria graminis hordei)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>150-500 mL/ha</td>
<td>4 weeks (H)</td>
<td>Spray at the 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. Powdery Mildew: Higher rates provide longer protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barley Scald (Rhynchosporium secalis)</td>
<td></td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (G)</td>
<td>Apply after flag leaf is around 70% emerged and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of the leaves and stem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spot Form Net Blotch (Pyrenophora teres f. maculata)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boronia</td>
<td>Rust (Puccinia boroniae)</td>
<td>Tas, WA only</td>
<td>500 mL-1 L/ha</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>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 disease is first observed and when the minimum number of applications is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>Stem Rust (Puccinia graminis f.sp avenae)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td>4 weeks (H)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crown Rust (Puccinia coronata f.sp avenae)</td>
<td></td>
<td>250-500 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (G)</td>
<td>Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 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 when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effects. Ensure thorough coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply after flag leaf is fully emerged or Z39 if infection averages 10% on the flag 2 leaf. The high rate of application gives longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use the 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 effects. Ensure thorough coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>Early Leaf Spot (Cercospora arachidicola), Late Leaf Spot (Cercosporidium peronatum)</td>
<td>5th Qld, NSW, WA only</td>
<td>400-600 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>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 Propiconazole 250EC 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 recommended rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rust (Puccinia arachidis)</td>
<td>Sth Qld only</td>
<td>600 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peppermint, spearmint grown for oil production only</td>
<td>Mint Rust (<em>Puccinia menthae</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas only</td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>weeks Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. DO NOT use on mint grown for the fresh market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Ryegrass</td>
<td>Stem Rust (<em>Puccinia graminis</em>), Blind Seed Disease (<em>Gliocladium graminigen</em>)</td>
<td>Vic only</td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>weeks Apply at ear emergence and again at antithesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppies (Papaver somniferum)</td>
<td>Leaf Smut (<em>Entyloma fusicum</em>)</td>
<td>Tas only</td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>weeks Usage recommended by poppy contract-companies. Apply as a mid season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapples</td>
<td>Base Rot (<em>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</em>)</td>
<td>Q/d, NT only</td>
<td>10-20 mL/100 L</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Pre-plant Dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Apply 50 mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Pineapple Disease (<em>Ceratocystis paradoxa</em>)</td>
<td>Q/d, NSW, WA only</td>
<td>20 mL/100 L</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugarcane sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Stripe Rust (<em>Puccinia striiformis</em>)</td>
<td>Q/d, NSW, Vic, SA, WA</td>
<td>250 or 500 mL/ha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>weeks 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 when longer residual protection is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stripe Rust (<em>Puccinia striiformis</em>)</td>
<td>Tas only</td>
<td>250 or 500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spray when 10-20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powdery Mildew (<em>Blumeria graminis tritici</em>)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>150-500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spray at the first sign of 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stem Rust (<em>Puccinia graminis</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply at the first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<em>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>150-500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>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 effect. Ensure thorough coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Septoria Tritic Blotch (<em>Mycosphaerella graminicola</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>250-500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence and early flowering. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf Rust (<em>Puccinia recondite f.sp tritici, Puccinia triticina</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>150-500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5-10% 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow Spot (<em>Pyrenophora tritici-repens</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td>250-500 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Higher rates provide longer protection. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**
WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
BANANAS, STONE FRUIT: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
Peanuts: Do not harvest for 14 days after application.
BARLEY, OATS, POPPIES, WHEAT: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
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.
FORAGE AND FODDER OF BARLEY, OATS AND WHEAT: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
PINEAPPLES, SUGARCANE: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
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
Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide is a Group 3 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product 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 Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC 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, Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

MIXING
Add the require amount directly to the spray tank and mix well.

Pineapples – Preplant dip: Add the required amount of Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

APPLICATION
Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide may be applied by ground rig, high or low volume, or by air.
Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The objective of spraying is to control disease on the upper 2-3 leaves during grain filling. With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10-20 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 rate when applying to dense crops.

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

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 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.

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 spay 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 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (ie. 1500 L ÷ 500L = 3)

If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L 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.

COMPATIBILITY
Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide may be mixed with any one of the registered products containing azinphos-
methyl, chlorothalonil, copper oxychloride, diazinon, dimethoate, mancozeb, metalaxyl, methomyl, propargite and zineb. Mixtures with more than one of the above are not recommended.

PRECAUTION
Re-entry period: DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required.

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 well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Leaflet
The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the ‘Storage and Disposal’ instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

Non-returnable containers only
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.

100, 110L
Do not remove or tamper with the dry valves or security seal. Do not contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the drum is empty remove the dry valve coupler and return to the point of purchase.

1000L
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 the eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. If product in eyes wash out immediately with water. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap. Wash hands after use. When opening the container, preparing the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and 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 and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves and goggles. After each days use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting, give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from www.cheminova.com.au

WARNING
This product must be used, handled and stored strictly as directed in accordance with this label, packaging and other reference material ("Directions"). To the extent permitted by law Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd and its related companies will have no liability for any injury, loss or damage arising from a failure to follow the Directions.

APVMA Approval No: 59987/61952
Batch No: Date of Manufacture: 131211-T
Drummuster logo (relevant pack sizes)

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY PHONE 1800 033 111

Cheminova Propiconazole 250EC Fungicide, 59987/61952 131211-T