

POISON

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

FMC PROPICONAZOLE

550 FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 550 g/L PROPICONAZOLE
SOLVENT: 371 g/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 in certain states as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

For the control of Dollar spot in Bent and Queensland Blue Couch, and Spring Dead Spot in Couch as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE for Turf.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

FMC

FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd
5 Palmer Place
Murarrie QLD 4172
Phone: 1800 066 355

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to turf under heat or moisture stress

DO NOT apply more than one application per year on the following couch varieties: C29, Greenless Park, National Park, Tifway, Sportsway and Wagga City.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Apricots	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	-	Dilute Spraying: 15 mL/ 100L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	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 mixed with FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide at the full recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
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>)	Sth Qld, NSW only	Ground: 90 to 185 mL + 3 to 5L of water miscible oil in a convenient volume of water Aerial: 185 mL + 3 to 5L of a water miscible oil in a minimum of 30L of water Aerial Application without water: 185 mL + 8 to 10L of spraying oil. (This does not require further dilution with water)	-	1 day	This 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. Sth Qld, NSW: Ground and Aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the summer rainy season. Apply a maximum of 5 Group 3 sprays per season. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide at 21 to 28 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
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>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only	Ground Application: 185 mL + 3 to 5L of water miscible oil in a convenient volume of water Aerial Application: 185 mL + 3 to 5L of water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30L of water Aerial Application without water: 185 mL + 8 to 10L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)	-	1 day	Nth Qld, WA, NT: Ground and aerial applications: Commence spraying at the start of the wet season. Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When the disease potential is high, apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide at 14 to 21 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group. Apply a maximum of 6 Group 3 sprays per season. Continue with treatments using an alternative 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.
	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only				
Barley	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	70 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage (Z21-Z29). 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 (Z38) and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)		230 mL			
	Spot Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. maculate</i>)					

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	230 to 460 mL	-	-	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 days 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 are applied.
Oats	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis f. sp avenae</i>)	All states	230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	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. 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 5-10% 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.
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata f. sp avenae</i>)		115 to 230 mL			
	Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptosphaeria avenaria</i>)					Apply after flag blade 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 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.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	185 to 275 mL	-	14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti- resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 days 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 FMC Propiconazole 550 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.
	Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)	Sth Qld only				
Peppermint, Spearmint grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	230 mL	-	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 days intervals during the main disease period. DO NOT use on mint grown for the fresh market.
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gleotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only			4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Plums For Prune Production	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	-	Dilute Spraying: 15 mL/100L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	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 method. 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 mixed with FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide at the full recommended rates application. This use is subject to a DMI anti- resistance strategy.
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT only	-	4.5 - 9 mL /100L	-	Preplant dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50 mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
Poppies (Papaver somniferum)	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	TAS only	500 mL	-	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 Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	-	Dilute spraying: 11 mL/100L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	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. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. 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. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first Brown Rot (fruit phase) spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. 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. Apply 3 weeks and 1 week before harvest. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.
	Brown Rot (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only				
	Brown Rot (fruit phase)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only				
Sugar Cane	Pineapple Disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	9 mL /100L	-	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugar cane setts

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Wheat	Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	115 mL or 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray between stem elongation (Z30) and end of flowering (Z69) 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.
		Tas only				
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All States	70 to 230 mL	230 mL		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. Higher rate provides longer protection.
Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)			Apply at the first sign of the disease and before there are more than 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.			

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Wheat	Septoria Tritici Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)	All States	115 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and early flowering (Z61). Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.
	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondite f.s.p Tritici</i> ; <i>Puccinia triticina</i>)	All States	70 to 230 mL	-		Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged (Z38) 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 effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Septoria nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)					Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged (Z38) 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 higher 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.
	Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	All States	115 to 230 mL	-		Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and early flowering (Z61). Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Apply after 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and before disease levels reach 5% on flag leaf. Higher rates give longer residual protection and often better economic returns.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – TURF

Situation	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Bent grass in bowling greens, parks and sporting areas.	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	Vic only	14 - 28 mL/100 m ² in 10 to 20L water	Spray when conditions are warm and humid, from September to March. Make a second application 14 28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development.
Bent Queensland Blue Couch grasses in bowling greens, golf greens, parks and sporting areas		NSW, Qld, SA, WA only		Use rates towards the lower end of the range as a preventive program and against light to moderate infection. Use rates towards the higher end of the range and shorter intervals as a preventive or curative treatment when conditions are highly favourable for the disease.
Couch Turf in bowling greens, parks and sporting areas	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria spp.</i>)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA, WA only	28 mL/100m ² in 150L water	Apply as a soil drench and water in immediately, ensuring thorough mixing with the soil. Spray in January to March, after renovation and recovery of active growth. Make a second application one month later where infection is severe. DO NOT renovate treated greens until active growth has recommenced in Spring. DO NOT spray in the Spring/Summer period prior to renovation. Eureka! Propiconazole 550 EC Fungicide may cause bleaching of the grass after application in late Summer/ Autumn and also produce a greening effect in the following Spring. Couch may be slow to recommence active growth in the Spring, particularly in cooler regions. These effects should be allowed to grow out before treating again. DO NOT apply more than twice per year.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Peppermint, Spearmint:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Barley, Oats, Poppies, Wheat:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Peanuts:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Bananas, Stone Fruit:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
Perennial Ryegrass:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Forage and fodder of Barley, Oats, Wheat:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Pineapples, Sugar Cane:	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
Turf	WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FUNGICIDAL RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide is a Group 3 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring fungi resistant to FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide or any other Group 3 Fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by FMC Propiconazole 550 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, FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

MIXING

Add the required amount directly to the spray tank and mix well.

Pineapples - Preplant dip

Add the required amount of FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

Application Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The object of spraying is to keep the upper 2 to 3 leaves green and functioning through grain filling stage. With aircraft, as a guide apply 10 to 20L/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. 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 provides 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 2000L/ha 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha 3. The concentration factor in this example is: $4 \times$ (i.e. $2000L/500L = 4$) 4. If the dilute label rate is 25 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 4×25 , that is 100 mL/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.

Compatibility

FMC Propiconazole 550 Fungicide is compatible with many commonly used orchard sprays which includes Ridomil Plus some formulations of azinphos- methyl, demeton-s- methyl, diazinon, methomyl liquid, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb, zineb and chlorothalonil.

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 WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze treated turf or feed grass clipping from treated area to poultry or livestock.

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 spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. For pineapples dispose of spent dip in approved landfill or bury under at least 500mm of soil in a non-crop, non-pasture area away from water sources or homes. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should NOT be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will damage eyes. Will irritate the nose and throat, and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and a disposable mist face mask to cover the mouth and nose. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant 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. Telephone 13 11 26. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

MATERIALS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

WARRANTY

FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd makes no warranty expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than that indicated on the label. Except as so warranted the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

APVMA Approval No.: 68415/58326

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FMC Crop Protection Pty Ltd.
A.B.N. 48 159 288 123
5 Palmer Place
Murarrie QLD 4172
Phone: 1800 066 355
www.fmccrop.com.au
Technical Enquiries: 1800 901 939

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