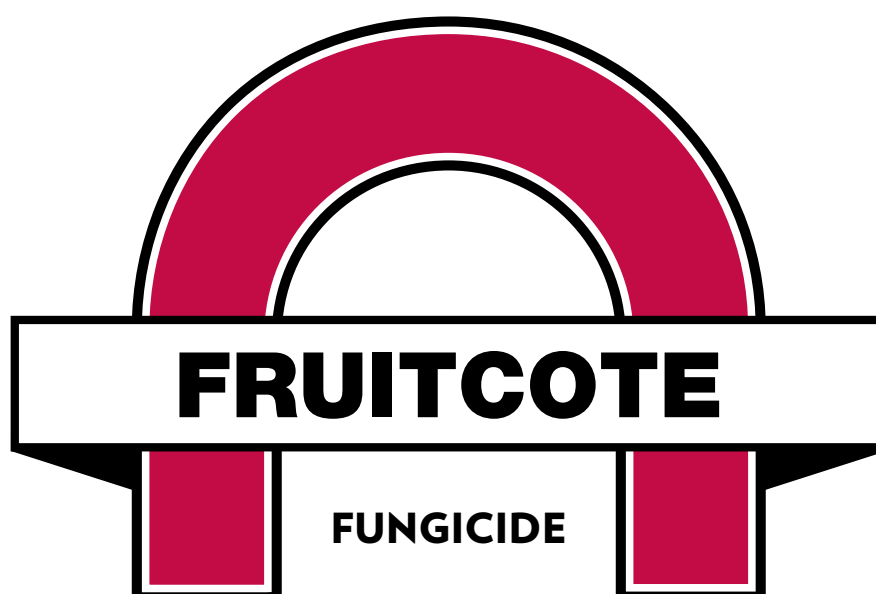


# CAUTION

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



**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 700 g/kg METIRAM**

**GROUP M3 FUNGICIDE**

**For the control of fungal diseases in Apples, Pears, Grapevines,  
Stone fruit, Bananas, Mangoes, Poppies, Chickpeas, Lentils,  
Field peas, Faba beans and certain vegetable crops as per the  
DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.**

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:****RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply by aerial to bananas.

**SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS:**

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

**DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

**DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

**DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

**TREE & VINE CROPS**

<b>RATE</b> In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.					<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b> For all uses in this Tree Crop table: 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.
<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>WHP</b>	
Apples	Alternaria leaf blotch and Alternaria fruit spot (caused by Alternaria spp.)	All States	175 g/100L	14 days	Application should begin after blossom and during early development. This prevents infection occurring. Apply every 7-14 days, depending on the weather. Use the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray using air blast sprayers or equivalent application equipment.
Pome fruits (Apples, Pears)	Apple scab (Black spot) (Venturia inaequalis) Bitter rot Fly speck Pear scab Ripe fruit spot Sooty blotch Target spot	All States	Dilute Spray 150 -200 g/100L Concentrate Spray Refer to the "Application" section	14 days	Apply after early copper sprays and repeat every 7 to 14 days or as recommended in local Department of Agriculture schedules. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development. 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. NOTE: Fruitcote Fungicide is not compatible with integrated mite control programs (IMCP) using the predatory mite Typhlodromus pyri.

Grapevines	Black spot (Elsinoe ampelina) Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)	All States	Dilute spray 200 g/100 L Concentrate Spray Refer to the “Application” section	14 days	Apply at bud burst as first spray only if carryover expected, then two weeks after bud burst or as disease pressure requires. 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.
	Phomopsis cane and leaf spot		Dilute spray 150-200 g/100L Concentrate Spray Refer to the “Application” section		Apply at bud burst and then repeat 7-10 days later.
Mangoes	Anthrachnose (Colletotrichum gloeosporiodes)	All States	200g/100 L	1 day	Apply at weekly intervals during flowering and then at monthly intervals until near harvest.
Stone fruit	Rust	All States	150 g/100 L	14 days	Apply at petal fall, shuck fall, then 4 weeks after shuck fall. For late varieties, apply a further spray in mid December. In WA only, apply the first spray at petal fall, the second spray 4 weeks later and the third spray a further 4 weeks later.
	Shothole				Apply the first spray at petal fall, followed by three further applications at 10 to 14 day intervals. In WA only, apply the first spray at pink bud, then petal fall, followed by three further applications at 10 to 14 day intervals.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus	Rust (Puccinia spp.)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	High Volume: 200- 300g/100 L  Low Volume: 2.2-3.5kg/ha	7 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development.
Bananas	Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella musicola)	All States	200g/100 L plus spray oil (used according to its label directions)  or 2.2-4.5kg/ha plus spray oil (used according to its label directions)	-	<b>Use only on bagged bananas</b> Apply when weather conditions favour disease outbreak. Repeat treatments in accordance with locally recommended spray schedules. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Choose a spray oil appropriate or recommended on bananas. NSW: Ground Application: Apply at 3 week intervals from December or January until May. South Qld: Apply at 3 week intervals from December or January until May. Nth Qld and NT: Apply every 2 weeks during the wet season. Extend to 3 weeks after this and then to 4-5 weeks during drier months returning to 3 weeks prior to the next wet season. For concentrate spraying misters, refer to Concentrate Spraying under Application to determine appropriate rate.
	Black pit Cordana leaf spot Fruit speckle Leaf spot		200g/100 L or 2.2kg/ha	-	
Beans	Rust (Uromyces appendiculatus), Anthracnose (Colletotrichum lindemuthianum)	All States	High Volume: 200- 300g/100 L  Low Volume: 2.2- 3.5kg/ha	7 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development.
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, Broccoli	Downy mildew (Peronospora parasitica)	All States	High Volume: 200- 300g/100 L  Low Volume: 2.2- 3.5kg/ha	7 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Add a non-ionic surfactant at label rates. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development.
	Ring spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Capsicum, Eggplant, peppers	Alternaria leaf spot Cercospora leaf spot	All States	2-3 kg/ha	14 days	Apply when disease symptoms first appear and then repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval during weather conditions

Carrots	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora carotae</i> ), Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	All States	High Volume: 200g/100 L  Low Volume: 2.2kg/ha	7 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent and repeat at weekly intervals.
Celery	Early blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> ), late blight ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only		2 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent and repeat at weekly intervals.
Cucumbers	Downy mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ), Gummy stem blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> )	All States		2 days	Begin application when disease first becomes apparent, and repeat at weekly intervals. Spray both sides of leaves. Add a non-ionic surfactant at label rates.
Other cucurbits				7 days	
Lettuce	Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactuca</i> )	All States		7 days	Apply when disease symptoms first appear and then repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
	Septoria ( <i>Septoria lactuca</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Bulb onions and Garlic	Downy mildew Purple blotch	All States	2.2-3.5kg/ ha	7 days	Apply when disease symptoms first appear and then repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter spray interval during weather conditions favourable to disease development.
Poppies	Downy mildew	All States	2.5 kg/ha	7 weeks	Apply as protectant spray when weather conditions favour disease development. Repeat spray at 14 day intervals if conditions persist.
Potatoes	Early blight (target spot, <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Late blight (Irish blight, <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	All States	High Volume: 150-200g/ 100 L  Low Volume: 1.7-2.5 kg/ ha	7 days	Apply when disease symptoms first appear and then repeat every 7-10 days. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval when weather conditions favour disease development. If overhead irrigation is used apply immediately following irrigation.

Broadbeans Faba beans	Ascochyta blight Chocolate spot Rust Cercospora	All States	1.0-2.2 kg/ ha	6 weeks (Harvest) and 21 days (Grazing)	Spray when leaves, flowers or pods show first signs of infection and weather conditions are likely to remain humid or wet and favour disease development. If disease pressure is severe and conditions favour spread of disease, repeat sprays at 2-3 weeks to protect new and developing pods. Use high rate for dense crops and if disease is severe. Repeat more frequently if severe disease persists. For improved coverage add a registered surfactant at 10-20mL/100L of spray.
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight Botrytis grey mould				
Field peas	Ascochyta blight Black spot Botrytis grey mould Rust				
Lentils and vetch	Ascochyta blight Botrytis grey mould Rust				
Tobacco	Blue mould (Peronospora hyoscyami)	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	High Volume: 200-250g/ 100 L	-	Apply as a complete cover spray at weekly intervals.
	Brown spot (Alternaria spp.), Frog-eye leaf spot (Cercospora nicotianae)	Qld, WA only	Low Volume: 2.2-2.7kg/ ha	-	Apply when disease symptoms first appear. Repeat every 7-10 days as required. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval during weather conditions favourable to disease development.
Tomatoes	Early blight (target spot, Alternaria solani), Septoria (Septoria lycopersici)	All States	High Volume: 150-200 g/ 100 L  Low Volume: 2-3 kg/ha	14 days	Apply when disease symptoms first appear. Repeat every 7-10 days as required. Use the higher rate and the shorter spray interval during weather conditions favourable to disease development.
	Late blight (Irish blight), (Phytophthora infestans)	All States (not ACT or NT)			

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):**

**MANGOES DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.**

**CELERY, CUCUMBERS DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**POTATOES DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OTHER CUCURBITS AND OTHER VEGETABLES (THIS INCLUDES ONIONS) DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT, CAPSICUM, EGGPLANT, PEPPERS, TOMATOES AND GRAPEVINES DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**POPPIES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**PULSES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**BANANAS, TOBACCO: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:****APPLICATION**

TREE & VINE CROPS - **apples, pears, grapevines, stone fruit, , grapevines, mangoes.**

**Dilute spraying**

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed as the crop grows.

**Concentrate spraying**

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

**EXAMPLE ONLY**

Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha

Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha

The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )

If the dilute label rate is 200 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 200, that is 600 g/ 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.
- For concentrate application, use a spray volume of at least 200 litres per hectare.

**ROW CROPS****High Volume (dilute spraying)**

Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the crop to the point of run-off. The water volume should increase as the crop size and bulk increases. Where a range of rates is specified, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

**Low Volume (concentrate spraying)**

Apply the specified rate per hectare in sufficient water to ensure thorough, even coverage of all plant parts. Where a range of rates is specified, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

**MIXING**

Slowly pour the Fruitcote Fungicide into the spray tank three-quarters filled with water, with the agitation system actively moving. Alternatively, pre-mix by adding to the Fruitcote Fungicide a quantity of water of at least half the volume of the Fruitcote Fungicide, and stir immediately. Add this mixture to the bulk of the water in the spray vat with agitation running.

**COMPATIBILITY**

Fruitcote Fungicide is compatible with most insecticides and fungicides. However, to be sure of compatibility with any particular product, check with your local dealer first.

**RE-ENTRY PERIOD**

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. For glasshouses and other confined areas, DO NOT re-enter until spray deposits have dried and area has been thoroughly ventilated.

Grapevine leaves treated with Fruitcote Fungicide must not be used for human consumption.

**FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING GROUP**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>M3</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>
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Fruitcote Fungicide Spray is a member of the multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Fruitcote Fungicide is a Group M3 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring fungal populations resistant to Fruitcote and other Group M3 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. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Fruitcote and other Group M3 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 Grochem Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Fruitcote to control resistant fungi.

#### EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Fruitcote Fungicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Fruitcote Fungicide.

#### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET CROPS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

#### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with this product or the used container.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Shake and empty contents into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

#### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes, will damage skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the product for use and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat (and) elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

For aerial use, when mixing and loading wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately if product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use, after each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

#### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

#### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet for Fruitcote Fungicide which is available from Grochem Australia Pty Ltd on request or the Grochem website. [www.grochem.com](http://www.grochem.com)

#### LIMIT OF LIABILITY

1. Grochem Australia accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product.
2. Grochem Australia accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage, injury or loss following purchase and use of this product.
3. The extent of liability of Grochem Australia is limited to the replacement of goods or a refund on the price paid. This being conditional upon a claim being made in writing and within 30 days of delivery/receipt of product.
4. This product must also be used in strict accordance with the directions as detailed on this label. The buyer accepts and uses this material with an understanding of the above conditions.

APVMA Approval Number: 86181/139444

**Additional statements as required by Safe Work Australia in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS)**

#### WARNING

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Harmful if inhaled.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

In a Transport Emergency  
Dial 000  
Police or Fire Brigade

Specialist Advice In Emergency Only  
1800 033 111  
All Hours - Australia Wide