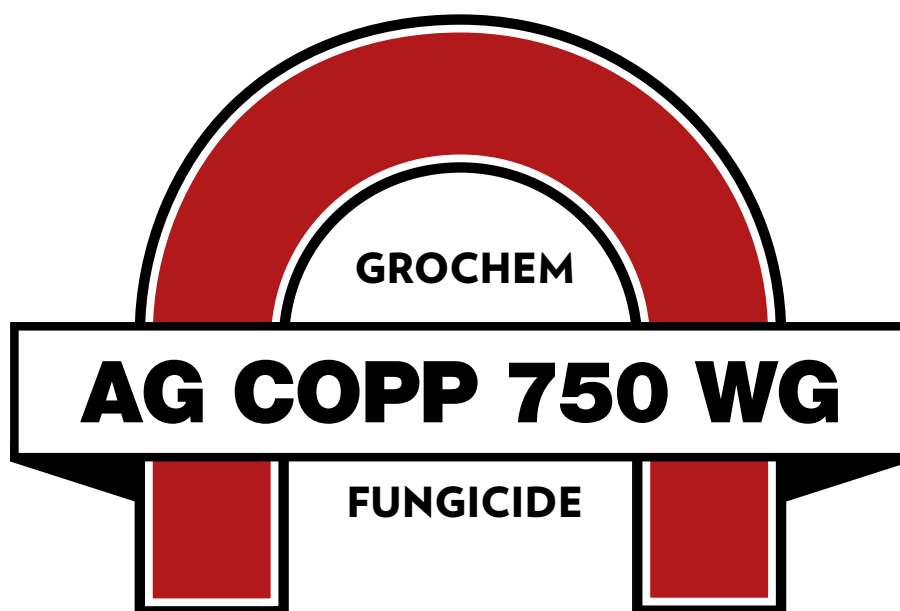


# POISON

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



**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 750 g/kg  
COPPER (Cu) present as CUPROUS OXIDE**

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

**For the control of certain diseases of fruit and vegetables  
as per the Directions for Use Table.**

Distributed by:



Suite 1, Lvl 3, 262, Lorimer Street,  
Port Melbourne, VIC 3207  
1800 777 068  
grochem.com.au

Registered by:



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PRODUCT



**CONTENTS 15 kg**

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### MIXING:

The recommended quantity may be added directly to the water in the spray vat with the agitators running. If this product is to be used in a mixture with an emulsifiable concentrate, add it after making the emulsion.

### COMPATABILITY

AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is compatible with spray oils, and with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Mixtures with more than one other product are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious crop damage. AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilizers and a test should be conducted before use.

### WETTING AGENTS

The addition of a wetting agent is required when AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is being applied to BRASSICAS, FAB BEANS, PEAS and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Wetter 1000 at label rates is suitable for these purposes. Where a wetting agent is not required for AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

### APPLICATION OF SPRAYS

In common with other non-systemic fungicides, thorough coverage with AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is essential for maximum effectiveness.

#### Application to 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 for Use table for each 100L of water.
- The required diluted spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.
- Always apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off, otherwise underdosing will occur and disease control may be inadequate.

##### Concentrate Spraying

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (this 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, 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example, 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 times (i.e. 1500 L divided by 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 150 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 150, that is 450 g/100L 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.
- **DO NOT** use a concentrate factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table:

| CROP                        | CONCENTRATION FACTOR    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Almonds                     | 2 times                 |
| Deciduous fruit             | 2 times                 |
| Avocados and Mangoes        | 3 times                 |
| Vines                       | 3 times                 |
| Citrus, Macadamias, Walnuts | Dilute application only |

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

**WALNUTS:** Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, netlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand directed sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

#### **Application to non-Tree and Vines Crops**

**DIRECTED SPRAYS:** Calculation of spray volumes based on plant row volume:

The plant row volume is calculated as follows:

The plant row volume = 10 times (height of plant in metres) times (width of plant in metres) divided by (between row space in metres).

#### **DILUTE SPRAY VOLUMES:**

The dilute spray volume in litres per hectare is calculate as follows:

Dilute spray volume = (plant row volume) times (spray volume factor)

Refer to the relevant crop instructions below for the appropriate spray volume factor.

#### **CONCENTRATE SPRAY VOLUMES:**

Concentrate sprays are applied at the lower volumes and higher concentrations than dilute sprays. The concentration factor of these sprays is the number of times they are more concentrated that the dilute spray. **EXAMPLE:** a concentration factor of 2 means the spray is twice the concentration of the dilute spray. The concentrate spray volume in litres per hectare is calculated as follows:

Step 1. Calculate the dilute spray volume as above.

Step 2. Divide the dilute spray volume by the concentration factor to obtain the concentrate spray volume.

**BANANAS:** Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of run-off. Preferably apply with an air-blast sprayer fitted with cone nozzles.

#### **VEGETABLES:**

##### **GENERAL:**

Thorough coverage of the plants is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

1. Spray volumes need to be increases as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plant grow and change shape.

The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary. This should only be done with water plus any required wetting agents.

##### **DILUTE SPRAYS:**

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a medium to fine spray. The following volumes per sprayed hectare are suggested as a guide since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

##### **CARROTS, PARNIPS, POTATOES, SILVER-BEET, SPINACH**

400 litres on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **CUCURBITS, LETTUCE**

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **BRASSICAS, TRELIS TOMATOES**

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

##### **BEANS, CAPSICUMS, CELERY, FABA BEANS, FRENCH BEANS, PEAS, RHUBARB, BUSH TOMATOES**

400 litres on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **RED BEET**

400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

#### **CONCENTRATE SPRAYS:**

AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the concentration of AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is increased in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume. Example: if the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than one third of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus, spray concentration should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that product a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES: DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

#### **APPLICATION BY GROUND-RIG**

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomizers. If hydraulic nozzles are used cone nozzles are preferred to fan nozzles. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

**APPLICATION BY AIRCRAFT**

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce Fine droplet size category. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

**FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING:**



For fungicide resistance management, AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide is a Group M1 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide and other Group M1 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 AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide and other Group M1 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, American Chemet Corporation accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:**

Do not contaminate ponds, watercourses or drains with the chemical or used container. Keep away from foodstuffs.

**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 a 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:**

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and disposable dust face mask covering mouth and nose. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves.

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or poisons information centre. Telephone: Australia 13 11 26.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which is available from Grochem Australia Pty Ltd. For a copy phone 1800 777 068 or visit the website [www.grochem.com.au](http://www.grochem.com.au)

**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.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**RESTRAINTS:**

**DO NOT** apply to copper sensitive crops or cultivars.

**DO NOT** apply when poor drying conditions exist or when rain is imminent.

**DO NOT** apply when temperatures are greater than 35°C or frost conditions prevail.

**DO NOT** store at low temperatures.

**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 20 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.

**VEGETABLES**

| CROP      | DISEASE   | STATE                          | RATE                       | CRITICAL COMMENTS   |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Beans     | Common Blight   | All states                     | 105g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha  | Apply as a protectant at first sign of infection from the time plants are 15-30 cm high. Repeat 10-14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.   |
|           | Bacterial Brown Spot                                      |                                |                            | Spray within 21 days of emergence and repeat at 10-14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.   |
|           | Rust  |                                |                            | Spray at first sign of infection. Repeat if necessary every 10-14 days.   |
|           | Chocolate Spot  |                                |                            |   |
|           | Halo Blight   |                                |                            | 105-160 g/100L or<br>1.2 -2.1 hg/ha   |
| Brassicas | Black Rot, Peppery Leaf Spot, Ring Spot, Downy Mildew     | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10-14 days while conditions favour disease. Do not use on copper shy varieties.<br>CROP DAMAGE WARNING:<br>Copper fungicides predispose cabbages to frost damage. DO NOT treat cabbages with product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.  |
| Capsicum  | Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker                          | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Field – begin spraying at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease. Use shorter intervals when conditions are favourable. This product used as directed will reduce the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control the spread of seed or soil-borne infection.<br>Seedbeds – under wet weather conditions spray every 7 days. |
| Carrots   | Leaf Spot   | All States                     | 105 g/100L                 | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10-14 days if necessary.   |
| Celery    | Leaf Spot   | All States                     | 105 g/100L                 | Spray every 10-14 days. When weather conditions favour disease (i.e. cool weather) spray every 7 days.  |
|           | Bacterial Soft Rot  | Vic Only                       | 150 g/100L                 |   |
|           |   | NSW, Qld, Tas,<br>SA & WA only | 105 g/100L                 |   |
| Cucurbits | Angular Leaf Spot<br>Bacterial Leaf Spot                  | All States                     | 105 g/100L                 | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 7-10 days when conditions favour infection.  |
| Lettuce   | Bacterial Leaf Spot                                       | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Apply at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days if necessary. Alternating treatment between this product and Mancozeb is desirable. Do not use on copper shy varieties. This product predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with this product if frosts are likely since crop damage may occur.   |
|           | Downy Mildew  |                                |                            |   |
|           | Anthrachnose  |                                |                            | Spray on a 7-10 day schedule. Do not use on copper shy varieties.   |
| Onions    | Downy Mildew  | All States                     | 105 h/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.  |
| Parsnips  | Leaf Sports   | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10-14 days if necessary.   |
| Peas      | Ascochyta Blight,<br>Bacterial                            | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray at first sign of disease. Repeat every 10-14 days.  |
| Potatoes  | Target Spot (Early Blight),<br>Irish Blight (Late Blight) | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray every 7-10 days during conditions favouring infection, until maturity. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.  |
| Red Beet  | Downy Mildew, Rust  | All States                     | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions favour infection.  |
| Rhubarb   | Crown Rot   | All States                     | 105 g/100L                 | Dip crowns prior to planting  |
|           | Downy Mildew  |                                | 105 g/100L or<br>1.2 kg/ha | Spray every 10-14 days while conditions favour infection  |

| CROP        | DISEASE   | STATE      | RATE                             | CRITICAL COMMENTS   |
|-------------|---|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Silver Beet | Downy Mildew                                    | All States | 105 g/100L or 1.2kg/ha           | Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions favour infection.  |
| Spinach     | Downy Mildew                                    | All States | 105g/100L or 1.2 kg/ha           | Spray from seedling stage and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions favour infection.  |
| Tomatoes    | Target Spot (Early Blight), Septoria Leaf Spot  | All States | 105 g/100L or 1.2 kg/ha          | At onset of disease spray every 7-14 days depending on severity of disease and weather conditions. Shortest interval applies during conditions favouring infection.   |
|             | Bacterial Spot Bacterial Canker Bacterial Speck |            | 100 -105 g/100L or 0.9-1.2 kg/ha | Seedbeds – Spray every 7 days under wet weather conditions.<br>Fields – Begin applying at first sign of disease and spray every 7-14 days depending on weather and disease severity. AG Copp 750 WG Fungicide will minimise the spread of Bacterial Canker but will not control seed or soil borne infection. |
|             | Irish Blight (Late Blight)                      |            | 105 g/100L or 1.2 kg/ha          | Begin applying spray at first sign of disease and repeat every 10-14 days. At seedling stage spray only when necessary as growth may be inhibited.  |

## FRUIT

| CROP         | DISEASE               | STATE                  | RATE                    | CRITICAL COMMENTS   |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Bananas      | Cercospora Leaf Spot  | Qld, NSW & WA only     | 105 g/100 L             | Spray at 3-4 weeks intervals from December to May when weather conditions favour disease. Ensure thorough coverage.<br>NOTE: Use 600 ml summer oil in conjunction with this product.  |
| Strawberries | Leaf Spot, Grey Mould | Vic, Tas, SA & WA only | 105 g/100L or 1.2 kg/ha | Spray when plants are established and continue on a 7-10 day schedule throughout season. Discontinue application if signs of phytotoxicity appear (reddening of leaf veins) or new growth inhibition. Early in the season alternating with Benomyl will assist in reducing the development of Grey Mould. |

## TREE & VINE CROPS

| CROP  | DISEASE                  | STATE                        | RATE  | CRITICAL COMMENTS  |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Avocados, Bananas, Citrus, Kiwi-fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical fruit   | Phytophthora stem canker | All States                   | 65 g/1 L water or 65g/1 L water based paint | Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems and trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with a paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments per season.   |
| <b>Rate:</b><br>In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the "Application to trees and vines" section of the General Instructions. |                          |                              |   | <b>Critical Comments:</b><br>For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate equipment.<br>Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.   |
| Almonds   | Leaf curl, Shothole      | All States                   | 105 g /100 L                                | <b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF OPENING.</b> For a given variety the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem the following programme should be followed:<br>1. <b>AUTUMN</b> apply at leaf fall.<br>2. Apply at the <b>FIRST SIGN</b> of <b>BUD SWELL</b> and <b>REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.</b><br>Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray. |
| Apples  | Black Spot               | All States                   | 105 g/100L                                  | Apply at green tip and repeat 10-14 days later if conditions favour disease (extended wet weather). Refer to department spray charts for recommendations on timing, rates and precautions necessary.<br>Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.  |
| Apricots  | Shothole, Freckle        | All States                   | 105 g/100L                                  | Spray at bud swell prior to the earliest sign of leaf/bud development. Spray at least one post-harvest application.<br>Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.   |
|   | Bacterial Gummosis       | WA, SA, Tas & Vic only       | 130 g/100 L                                 | Autumn: Apply at 25-50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90-100% leaf fall.<br>Winter: Apply in mid-winter.<br>Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7-10 days later.   |
|   |                          | NSW only                     | 105 g/100L                                  |  |
|   |                          | Vic, WA, SA, NSW, & ACT only | 70 g/100 L                                  | Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7-10 days later. These sprays control the high leaf population of the bacteria in mid-late spring. Apply as dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.   |
| Avocados  | Anthracoese              | All States                   | 105 g/100 L                                 | Spray every 30 days from flowering to harvest. During extended wet periods spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.  |

| CROP                   | DISEASE                                       | STATE                                 | RATE   | CRITICAL COMMENTS   |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Cherries               | Shothole                                      | All States                            | 105 g/100 L  | Spray at bud swell prior to early signs of leaf/bud movement. Apply within 1 week of bud opening.   |
|                        | Bacterial Canker<br>(Bacterial Gummosis)      | Vic, Tas, SA<br>& WA Only             | 130 g/100 L  | Autumn: Apply up to 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall.<br>Winter: Apply mid winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement.<br>Repeat application 7-10 days later. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.  |
|                        |   | NSW & ACT only                        | 105 g/100 L  |   |
|                        |   | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA,<br>WA and ACT only | 70 g/100 L   | Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.   |
| Citrus                 | Black Spot, Melanose                          | All States                            | 90 g/100L plus<br>60ml Polyphase of<br>Miscile<br>Summer Oil | Apply after 50-80% petal fall. Repeat after 6-8 weeks. To control Melanose, especially when weather is wet, also spray 2-3 weeks after initial application. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Smoky Blotch, Scab                            | All States                            | 105 to 160 g/100 L   | Spray at half to three quarter flower petal fall. Apply the higher rate in coastal districts. NOTE: use 600 ml summer oil in conjunction with Ag Copp 750 WG Fungicide. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Septoria spot                                 | NSW, Vic, SA<br>& WA only             | 80 g/100 L   | Apply mid March. Apply as a dilute spray only.  |
|                        | Lemon Scab                                    | NSW, Vic, SA<br>& WA only             | 80 g/100 L   | For Lemon Scab, apply after 50% petal fall. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Brown rot (Phytophthora<br>citrophthora)      | Qld only                              | 105 to 160 g/100<br>L +<br>600 ml summer oil                 | For Brown rot, apply late autumn when symptoms first emerge. It is important to cover lower half of tree. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Brown spot in mandarins<br>(Alternaria citri) |                                       |  | For Brown spot, apply at bud burst, petal fall and again after 6-12 weeks. In young trees (up to 8 year old) a pre-blossom spray should be used. Apply as a dilute spray only.  |
| Macadamias             | Husk Spot                                     | Qld, NSW<br>& NT only                 | 160 to 200 g/100 L   | Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3-4 week intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Anthracnose                                   |                                       |  | Good coverage inside tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
|                        | Pink Limb Blight                              |                                       |  | Good coverage of infected limbs is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Apply as a dilute spray only.   |
| Mangos                 | Bacterial Black Spot                          | Qld, NSW, WA, SA<br>& NT only         | 160 to 200 g/100 L   | Ensure good coverage. Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 times concentrate spray.  |
|                        | Anthracnose                                   |                                       |  | Spray every 4 weeks from flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternative chemistry. Apply as a dilute spray up to 3 times concentrate spray.   |
| Nectarines,<br>Peaches | Leaf Curl, Shothole                           | All States                            | 105 g/100 L  | <b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF OPENING.</b> For a given variety the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year, it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem the following programme should be:<br>1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall.<br>2. Apply at the <b>FIRST SIGN</b> of BUD SWELL and <b>REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.</b><br>Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray. |
| Pears                  | Black Spot (Scab)                             | All States                            | 105 g/100 L  | Spray at green tip and repeat 10- 14 days while conditions favour infection. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.  |
| Plums                  | Shothole                                      | All States                            | 105 g/100 L  | Spray at bud swell prior to early signs of leaf/bloom development. Apply with in one week of bud opening. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 2 times concentrate spray.   |
| Vines                  | Downy Mildew                                  | All States                            | 100 – 130 g/100 L  | First spray when shoots are 10 cm long and reapply at 10 – 14 day intervals while conditions are favourable for infection. Use the higher rates when infection levels are high. Apply as a dilute spray or up to 3 time concentrate spray.  |
| Walnuts                | Walnut Blight                                 | All States                            | 160 – 200 g/100 L  | Apply first spray at early pre-bloom when catkins are partially expanded. Make three additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage at 7 – 10 day intervals. Additional applications may be necessary when frequent rainfall occurs. Use 175 ml of summer oil in conjunction with this product. Apply as a dilute spray only.  |

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD:  
DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 1 DAY BEFORE HARVEST.**

SPECIMAN

APVMA Approval Number: 92457/135611

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

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Avoid release to the environment.

In a Transport Emergency  
Dial 000  
Police or Fire Brigade

Specialist Advice In Emergency Only  
CHEMTREC: 1800 862 115  
All Hours - Australia Wide

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