Date: 11.05.05

POISON

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

Oxydul® DF

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as COPPER OXYCHLORIDE



For the control of certain fungal and bacterial diseases in grapevines and other fruit and vegetable crops and ornamentals as per the Directions For Use table

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Net Contents: 15 kg 25 kg

Nufarm Australia Limited ACN 004 377 780 103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North Victoria 3026

Tel: (03) 9282 1000 Fax: (03) 9282 1001



STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Text for: 15kg & 25kg Label

Shake empty bag into spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no land fill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm 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. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and disposable dust mask. After each day's use, wash gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Nufarm Australia Limited ('Nufarm') shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply or use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Nufarm's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Nufarm has any authority to add to or alter these conditions."

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498

Ask for shift supervisor. Toll Free 24 hours. For Technical Enquiries call 1800 639 899

APVMA Approval No.: 51820/15KG/0405 APVMA Approval No.: 51820/25KG/0405

Oxydul® is a registered trademark of Quimetal Industrial S.A Scala® is a Registered Trademarks of Bayer Kumulus® = Registered Trademark of BASF

Barcode
Batch Number:
Date of Manufacture:

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APVMA Approval No.: 51820/0405



Oxydul DF Text for: Leaflet Date: 11.05.05 Page 4 of 9 Fungicide

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray this product when hot conditions (35 deg C) or frosts are likely to occur as damage can result.

DO NOT apply to copper shy varieties.

DO NOT apply to wet foliage.

DO NOT use this product during poor drying conditions.

TREE and VINE CROPS

			CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.			For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to
DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Shothole (Stigmina carpophila)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	s, SA & A only	Apply when buds are swelling but before and within one week of bud opening.
Anthracnose (Glomerella cingulata)	All States		Apply at 4 weekly intervals from flowering to harvest. In prolonged wet weather reduce intervals to 2 weeks.
Cercospora Leaf Spot (Cercospora musae)	NSW, Qld and WA only	250g + 600mL Summer Oil (or 3kg/ha)	Apply at 3-4 weekly intervals commencing December to May when weather conditions favour disease outbreak. Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa), Melanose (Diaporthe citri), Smoky blotch, Lemon scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)	Qld & NT only	200 - 300 g + summer oil 600 mL	Apply at 50 to 70 % petal fall and 6 and 12 weeks later.
Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	SA,	Apply at petal fall and 6 and 12 weeks later.
Melanose (Diaporthe citri)			Apply at petal fall. If infection is severe repeat 6 to 8 weeks later.
Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti)			Apply at petal fall. Repeat in late summer or early autumn.
Septoria spot			Apply early to mid March.
Brown rot (Phytophthora citrophthora)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		Apply before or immediately after the first autumn rains (early April in some states) or at
	WA only		Tillst sign of disease.
	Qld only	400g	Apply 30 to 50 L spray per tree before onset of autumn rains.
Collar rot (Phytophthora spp.), Pink disease (Certicium salmonicolor)	Qld, WA only		
Anthracnose (Colletotrichum psidii) Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens)	NSW & NT only	250 g	Good coverage of crop and foliage is essential. Apply to trees after hedging has occurred in October.
Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola)	All States		First apply when shoots are 10cm long. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Use shorter intervals when conditions favour infection.
Bacterial Blight Disease	NSW, SA & TAS only	300-400g	For best results, application should be as a preventative spray, with two applications one in late autumn and one in early spring.
Parasitic algae (Cephaleuros viriscens)	Qld & NSW only	400g plus 20mL of 100% wetting agent	Apply to affected trunk and limbs until run-off occurs. Apply monthly during wet season.
Husk Spot (Cercoseptoria spp.)	Qld, NSW & NT only	250g	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.
	e spraying, refer to the Appli INSTRUCTIONS. DISEASE Shothole (Stigmina carpophila) Anthracnose (Glomerella cingulata) Cercospora Leaf Spot (Cercospora musae) Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa), Melanose (Diaporthe citri), Smoky blotch, Lemon scab (Elsinoe fawcetti) Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa) Melanose (Diaporthe citri) Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti) Septoria spot Brown rot (Phytophthora citrophthora) Collar rot (Phytophthora citrophthora) Collar spot (Certicium salmonicolor) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum psidii) Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens) Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola) Bacterial Blight Disease Parasitic algae (Cephaleuros viriscens) Husk Spot (Cercoseptoria	e spraying, refer to the Application section INSTRUCTIONS. DISEASE Shothole (Stigmina carpophila) Anthracnose (Glomerella cingulata) Cercospora Leaf Spot (Cercospora musae) Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa), Melanose (Diaporthe citri), Smoky blotch, Lemon scab (Elsinoe fawcetti) Black spot (Guignardia citricarpa) Melanose (Diaporthe citri) Scab (Elsinoe fawcetti) Septoria spot Brown rot (Phytophthora citrophthora) Collar rot (Phytophthora spp.), Pink disease (Certicium salmonicolor) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum psidii) Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens) Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola) Bacterial Blight Disease NSW, SA & TAS only Parasitic algae (Cephaleuros viriscens) Husk Spot (Cercoseptoria) Qld, NSW & NSW only Qld, NSW & NSW only Qld, NSW & NSW only Qld, NSW & Qld, NSW & NSW only Qld only Collar rot (Phytophthora spp.), Pink disease (Certicium salmonicolor) Anthracnose (Colletotrichum psidii) Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens) Downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola) All States	e spraying, refer to the Application section in INSTRUCTIONS. DISEASE STATES RATE PER 100L WATER

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TREE and VINE CROPS (continued)

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Macadamias (continued)	Anthracnose Husk Rot (Colletotrichum spp.) Pink Limb Blight	Qld, NSW & NT only	250g	Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals. Good coverage of infected limbs is essential.
Mandavina	(Corticum salmonicolor)	Old anh	075 a	Spray from early Summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mandarins	Brown spot (Alternaria citri)	Qld only	375 g + zinc sulphate heptahydrate 500 g + caustic soda 140 g + summer oil 625 mL	Apply at budburst, 50 to 75% petal fall, late November to early December, late January to early February, March to April.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	180 g	Apply at petal fall, early December, late January, early March.
Mangoes	Bacterial black spot (Xanthomonas campestris)	Qld, NSW, WA only	250 g	Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. Ensure thorough coverage. DO NOT apply from a misting machine as coverage may not be adequate.
Passionfruit	Brown spot (Alternaria passiflora)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		Apply every 2 weeks during summer and autumn.
	Contario anat	Qld only	200 g	Apply every 10 to 14 days from October to May and every 3 to 4 weeks for the remainder of the year.
	Septoria spot (Septoria passiflorae)	Qld, WA only	000	Use this set of the Osciety is set to see the
	Phytophthora blight (Phythophthora nicotianae)		300 g	Use this rate every 1 to 2 weeks in prolonged wet weather if the disease has been a problem in previous years.
Pome fruit	Black spot (Venturia spp.), Bitter rot (Glomerella cingulata)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	250 g	Apply at green tip (all varieties) and spur burst (all except Viroids and Winter Cole pears).
	Black spot (Venturia spp.)	Qld only	500 g	Apply at green tip.
Stone Fruit	Blossom blight (Sclerotinia fructicola), Freckle (Venturia carpophila), Rust (Tranzschelia discolor)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	250 g	Apply from late budswell to early blossom.
	Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans), Shot hole (Stigmina carpophila)		300 g	Apply at early budswell. Additional sprays in autumn when leaves begin to fall will improve control.
Accidents	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas pruni),	Qld only	750 g	Apply at early bud movement, 7 to 10 days later (pink stage in apricots)
Apricots	Bacterial canker (Pseudomonas syringae), Leaf curl (Taphrina deformans), Shot hole (Stigmina carpophila)		500 g	and on plums only, at blossoming.
	Shot hole (Stigmina carpophila)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT & ACT only	250g	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply a minimum of 1 post-harvest spray.
	Freckle (Venturia carpophila) Bacterial gummosis (Pseudomonas syringae)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only		AUTUMN: Apply at 25 - 50% leaf fall and again at 90 - 100% leaf fall. WINTER: Apply in mid-winter SPRING: Apply at first sign of bud movement and repeat application 7 - 10 days later.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	150g	Apply 1 week after petal fall and repeat application 7 - 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring.
Strawberries	Leaf Spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae) Leaf Scorch (Diplocarpon earlienum)	All States	250g (2.5kg/ha)	Apply at 10 - 14 day intervals in wet weather or if conditions favour infection.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight		300g plus 175mL Summer Oil	Apply at least three sprays at 7 - 10 day intervals. Commence application when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications would be necessary if conditions favour infection.

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NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Brassicas	Black Spot (Xanthomonas campestris) Peppery Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas syringae pv. maculicola)	All States	250 g	Spray at first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals when conditions favour disease. CABBAGES: This product must not be applied to cabbages when frosts are likely to occur.	
	Ring Spot (Mycosphaerella brassicicola)				
	Downy Mildew (Peronospora parasitica)				
Capsicums	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas vesicatoria)			SEED-BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS: Apply at the first sign of	
	Bacterial Canker (Corynebacterium michiganense)	Qld, SA, WA, Tas & NSW only		disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use shortest interval when conditions favour infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infection.	
Carrots	Leaf Spot (Alternaria carcospora)	All States	States	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.	
Celery	Leaf spot (Septoria apiicola)				
	Early Blight (Cercospora apii)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & NT only			
Cucurbits i.e. Rockmelon, Watermelon, Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas syringae pv. tachrymans)	All States	All States		Apply when disease first appears and repeat 10 to 14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infections.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. cucurbitae)				
Lettuce	Downy Mildew (Bremia lactucae)			Spray thoroughly at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days as necessary. Alternate with Mancozeb	
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv. vitians)			Caution: DO NOT apply if frosts are expected.	
	Anthracnose (Marssonia panationiana)	SA, Tas, Vic, WA and NSW only		Apply on 7 to 10 day schedule	
Ornamentals	Fungal leaf Spots Downy Mildew	All States	300 g	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as required. Small scale phytotoxicity tests are recommended as some varieties may be sensitive under certain conditions.	
Onions	Downy Mildew (Peronospora destructor)		250 g	Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals.	
Parsnips	Leaf Spot (Septoria spp.)	SA, Vic & WA only		Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection	
Peas	Ascochyta Blight (Ascochyta spp.) Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae)	All States	250g 2.5kg/ha	Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals.	
Potatoes	Target spot (Alternaria solani), Irish blight (Phytophthora infestans)		220 g - 250 g	Apply from crop emergence to crop maturity at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease development.	

Oxydul DF Fungicide

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NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas vesicatoria)	All States	220 g - 250 g	Commence spray applications at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease.
	Bacterial speck (Pseudomonas syringae pv. michiganense)			Apply every 7 to 14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease
	Bacterial canker (Corynebacterium michinganense pv. michinganense)			This product will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infections.
	Target spot / Early Blight (Alternaria solani)	t		Seedbeds: Apply each 7 days under wet weather conditions. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retardation of growth.
	Septoria Leaf Spot (Septoria spp.)			Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease
	Irish Blight / Late Blight (Alternaria solani) and (Phytophthora infestans)			levelopment.
Vegetables	Rust and leaf spot diseases	Qld only	500 g	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval if conditions favour disease development.
	uiseases	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	250 g	

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.

Oxydul DF Fungicide

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Fungicide Resistance Warning



Oxydul DF Fungicide is a member of the Multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Oxydul DF is a Group Y fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Oxydul DF and other Group Y 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 Oxydul DF and other Group Y fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.

Text for: Leaflet

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Oxydul DF to control resistant fungi.

Application

High Volume (dilute spraying)

Mix specified rates of product per 100 L of water, and 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.

Low Volume (concentrate spraying)

Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough, even coverage of all plant parts. The rate of product applied per hectare should be based on that which would be applied per hectare if high volume (dilute) application was used.

Special Instructions for Tree and Vine Crops 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.

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 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
- 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
- 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (i.e. 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
- 4. 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 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.

Mixing

Slowly pour the Oxydul DF into the spray tank threequarters filled with water, with the agitation system actively moving. Alternately, premix in a bucket with a quantity of water and add this mixture to the bulk of the water in the spray vat with agitation running.

Compatibility

Oxydul DF Fungicide can be used with Top Wettable Sulphur, Kumulus® DF, Scala®, methomyl and most other insecticides including emulsions and spraying oils. DO NOT mix with alkaline materials such as Lime Sulphur. DO NOT mix with products containing calcium.

PRECAUTIONS

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 PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

DRIFT WARNING

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.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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