

POISON

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

Nufarm
Champ Dry Prill WG
Fungicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 375g/kg COPPER (Cu)
present as CUPRIC HYDROXIDE**

GROUP Y FUNGICIDE

A flowable dry prill fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruits and vegetables as per the Directions for Use section.

**IMPORTANT : READ THE ATTACHED
LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

Contents: 5kg
10kg
15kg
20kg

Nufarm Australia Limited
ACN 004 377 780
103-105 Pipe Road
Laverton North Victoria 3026
Tel: (03) 9282 1000
Fax: (03) 9282 1001



**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA
AND ENVIRONMENT:**

DO NOT contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with Champ Dry Prill WG or used container.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. Single rinse before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. Puncture or shred 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. Dispose of spent dip solution in a disposal pit (as above) Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and contact a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

**THIS PRODUCT IS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A
DANGEROUS GOOD UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN
CODE FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS
GOODS BY ROAD AND RAIL.**

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 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 judgment 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.”

APVMA Approval No: 53935/5kg/1206

APVMA Approval No: 53935/10kg/1206

APVMA Approval No: 53935/15kg/1206

APVMA Approval No: 53935/20kg/1206

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498

Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

POISON

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

Nufarm
Champ Dry Prill WG
Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 375g/kg COPPER (Cu)
present as CUPRIC HYDROXIDE

GROUP **Y** FUNGICIDE

A flowable dry prill fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruits and vegetables as per the Directions for Use section.

READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 53935/1206

Nufarm Australia Limited
ACN 004 377 780
103-105 Pipe Road
Laverton North Victoria 3026
Tel: (03) 9282 1000
Fax: (03) 9282 1001



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply during the hottest part of the day when temperatures exceed 35°C. DO NOT apply when slow drying conditions prevail. DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars. DO NOT apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry. DO NOT apply to wet crops.

1. TREE & VINE CROPS

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. For concentrate spraying DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.				
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	Critical Comments
Almonds	Shothole	All States	140 g / 100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. 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 likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed : 1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
Apples	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)			Apply at green tip. Note: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing bud reaches 1cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthracoise (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i>)			Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots and cherries	Shothole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)			Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	175 g / 100L	Autumn: Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	NSW only	140 g / 100L		

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apricots and cherries	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	95 g / 100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf incidence of Bacterial gummosis in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black spot, Melanose, Smoky blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>), scab (lemons) (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)	All States	140 to 210 g / 100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at petal fall. Follow with an application or a benomyl product 16 weeks later. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only.
Litchi	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	Qld and NSW only	280 g / 100L plus a suitable wetting agent	Apply to affected trunks and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot (<i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW only	140 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.
	Anthracnose (<i>Collectrichicum</i> spp.)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink limb blight (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>)			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mangoes	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella</i> sp.)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	210 g / 100L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial Black Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> cv <i>mangiferaeindacae</i>)		140-210g / 100L	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Nectarines and peaches	Shothole	All States	140 g / 100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. 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 likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed : 1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
Pears	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)			Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department spray charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Plums	Shothole			Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vines	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	All States	125 to 175 g / 100L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 days intervals while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on 'copper-shy' varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Walnuts	Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv juglans</i>)		210 g / 100L plus 175mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only.
Avocados, citrus, kiwi-fruit, litchi, nectarines, passionfruit, plums, peaches, pecans, tropical fruit.	Phytophthora stem canker	Qld and NSW only	70 g / 1L or 70 g / 1 L water based paint.	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of 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 paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Macadamias		Qld only		

2. VEGETABLES & FRUIT

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora musae</i>)	Qld, NSW and WA only	140 g / 100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600mL/ha of polyphase or miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	70 g / 1L or 70 g / 1L of water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of 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 paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Beans	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv phaseoli</i>)		140 g / 100L or 1.55kg / ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv phaseolicola</i>)		140g to 210 g / 100L or 1.55 to 1.75 kg / ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15 cm to 30 cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv syringae</i>)		140 g / 100L or 1.55 kg / ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Beans, faba beans	Rust (<i>Uromyces sp.</i>)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>)			
Brassicas	Black rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>), peppery leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv maclicola</i>), ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>), downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING : Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capsicums	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vesicatoria</i>), Bacterial canker	All States	140 g / 100L or 1.55 kg / ha	SEED BEDS : Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS : Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
Carrots	Leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i>)		140 g / 100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Celery	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)		140 - 195 g / 100L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
	Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv <i>carotovora</i>)			
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>lachrymans</i>), Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>cucurbitae</i>)		140 g / 100L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Lettuce	Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)		140 g / 100L or 1.55 kg / ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with Mancozeb is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING : Cupric hydroxide predisposes lettuces to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since frost damage may occur.
	Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vitians</i>)			
	Anthracnose (<i>Marssonina panattoniana</i>)			
Onions	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Parsnips	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	Vic, SA and WA only		
Peas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial blight	All States		
Potatoes	Target spot / early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Irish blight / late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red beet	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		140 g / 100L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)		140 g / 100L or 1.55 kg / ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection
Silver beet, spinach	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot, Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tomato</i>), Bacterial canker		105 to 140 g / 100L or 1.2 kg to 1.55 kg / ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes (cont'd)	Target spot / early blight, Septoria leaf spot	All States	140 g / 100L or 1.55 kg / ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Irish blight / late blight			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW and Vic only	280 g / 100L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	140 g / 100L	Apply at first signs of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. Nufarm Champ Dry Prill WG is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by <i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i> . Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD : DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING:

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Champ Dry Prill WG into the spray vat in a steady stream. DO NOT pre-mix Champ Dry Prill WG with water prior to adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the Champ Dry Prill WG in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the Champ Dry Prill WG first. Sprays containing Champ Dry Prill WG should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

WETTING AGENTS:

The addition of a wetting agent is required when Champ Dry Prill WG is applied to Brassicas, Faba Beans, Peas and Onions, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Champ Dry Prill WG is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Add a wetting agent at label rates when suitable for these purposes, irrespective of the spray volume applied. Where a wetting agent is not required for Champ Dry Prill WG, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

Dilute Spraying:

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.

The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.

The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate Spraying:

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.

Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.

Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

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

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above:
For example 1500L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume:
For example 500L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X
(ie 1500L÷500L=3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30mL/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.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT:

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air-blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS : 75 for trees bare of foliage; 100 for trees of low foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

CITRUS AND LITCHIS:

Apply only as a dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS : 200 for trees of low foliage density; 250 for trees of moderate foliage density; 300 for trees of high foliage density. Citrus and litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used, ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

AVOCADOS AND MANGOES:

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS ; 75 for trees of low foliage density; 100 for trees of moderate foliage density; 125 for trees of high foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayer specifically designed for this purpose.

VINES:

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of runoff. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

WALNUTS:

Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets 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 direct sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

TOBACCO SEED BEDS:

Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. Apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

VEGETABLES:

GENERAL:

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

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants 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 wetting agent required.

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, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silver-beet, Spinach:

400 litres on plants up to 10cm 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, Trellis 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 15cm 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:

Champ Dry Prill WG may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Champ Dry Prill WG 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, Champ Dry Prill WG should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES ; DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

RHUBARB DIP: Dispose of empty dip solution in a disposal pit. See Storage and Disposal section for details.

APPLICATION BY GROUND RIG:

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 L of water per ha. 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 L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce droplets with a V.M.D of around 150 microns. 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.

COMPATIBILITY

Champ Dry Prill WG is compatible with most insecticides / pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Mancozeb, Manzate, Ziram 80, Wettable Sulphur and Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Champ Dry Prill WG may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use. Always add the Champ Dry Prill WG to the spray solution and dissolve before other products.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING:



For fungicide resistance management, 'Champ' Dry Prill is a Group Y Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Champ and other Group Y Fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant

individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Champ and other Group Y 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, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT:

DO NOT contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with Champ Dry Prill WG or used container.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake empty bag into spray tank. Single rinse before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. Puncture or shred 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. Dispose of spent dip solution in a disposal pit (as above) Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

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 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 judgment 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."

APVMA Approval No.: 53935/1206

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498

Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

Batch No.:

Date of manufacture: