



The miracles of science™

# DuPont™ Kocide® Blue Xtra™™ fungicide

## Technical Information

### Active Constituent:

350 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as cupric hydroxide

### Pack Sizes:

10 kg

GROUP	Y	FUNGICIDE
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### CAUTION

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING**

For the control of various diseases of fruits and vegetables.

### 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 (Ph 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kocide® Blue Xtra™ is a protectant fungicide. Applications should begin prior to any sign of disease.

### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	Y	FUNGICIDE
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For fungicide resistance management, Kocide® Blue Xtra™ is a Group Y fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to 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 Kocide® Blue Xtra™ 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, Du Pont (Australia) Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

### Mixing Instructions

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. Remove top strainer from spray vat. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Kocide® Blue Xtra™ into the spray vat in a steady stream. **DO NOT** attempt to pre-mix Kocide® Blue Xtra™ in water before adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the Kocide® Blue Xtra™ in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the Kocide® Blue Xtra™ first. Sprays containing Kocide® Blue Xtra™ should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

### 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 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.
- 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 (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 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 3X (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )

If the dilute label rate is 150 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $3 \times 150$ , that is 450 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.

**DO NOT** use a concentrate factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table:

Crop	Maximum Concentration Factor
Almonds	2 times
Deciduous fruit	2 times
Avocadoes & Mangoes	3 times
Vines	3 times
Citrus, Litchis, Walnuts	Dilute application only

For further technical 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 minimum spray volume of 250 L per hectare.

## Application to 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 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, Parsnips, 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, 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 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

**Red Beet:** 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to 800 litres on mature plants.

## Concentrate Sprays:

Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup> may be applied to vegetables at lower water volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup> 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, Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup> 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 the spent dip solution in a disposal pit. See Storage and Disposal for details.

## Wetting Agents

The addition of a wetting agent is required when Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup> is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup> 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 Kocide<sup>®</sup> Blue Xtra<sup>™™</sup>, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

## Application by aircraft

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers operated to produce droplets with a V.M.D. of around 150 microns. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

### Compatibility

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

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

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

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the 'Storage and Disposal' instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL  
1800 674 415 All hours

### NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent permitted by law all conditions and warranties and statutory or other rights of action which buyer or any other user may have against DuPont or Seller are hereby excluded. DuPont hereby gives notice to the buyer and other users that it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss arising from reliance on product information or advice provided by DuPont or on its behalf unless it is established that the product has been used strictly as directed. DuPont's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price paid therefore.

APMVA Approval number: 58989/0806

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 4 hours.

**DO NOT** apply 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.

**DO NOT** use in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.

TREE/ VINE CROP	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Almonds	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING</b> . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )			<b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING</b> . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2. 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, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall.</li> <li>Apply at the <b>FIRST SIGN</b> of BUD SWELL and <b>REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER</b> PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING.</li> </ol>
Apples	Black spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )			Apply at green tip.  <b>NOTE:</b> Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Avocados	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata var. 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. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Apricots	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. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	190 g/100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall.  <b>Winter:</b> Apply in mid winter.
		NSW only	150 g/100 L	<b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	100 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 or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	Qld, NSW and WA only	150 g/100 L plus 600 mL Polyphase or Miscible Summer Oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions favour disease development.
Cherries	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but <b>BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING</b> . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	190 g/100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall.  <b>Winter:</b> Apply in mid winter.
		NSW only	150 g/100 L	<b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	100 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 or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Citrus	Black spot,  Melanose,  Smoky blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ),  Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )	All States	150 to 225 g/100 L plus 600 mL Polyphase or Miscible Summer Oil	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rates in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.

TREE/ VINE CROP	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Litchi	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Old and NSW only	300 g/100 L plus a suitable Wetting Agent	Apply at affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i> )	Old, NT, NSW only	150 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, Old, SA, WA, NT only	225g/100 L	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. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 3.
	Bacterial black spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>mangiferaeindacae</i> )		150 – 225 g/100 L	Apply as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while weather conditions favour disease development. Use higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Nectarines and Peaches	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	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. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2. 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 one 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, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AUTUMN - apply at leaf fall.</li> <li>Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING.</li> </ol>
Pears	Black spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> )			Apply at green tip.  NOTE: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Plums	Shothole			Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Vines	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )		135 to 190 g/100L	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour 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. <b>DO NOT</b> use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Walnuts	Walnut blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglans</i> )		225 g/100L plus 175 mL 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	Old and NSW only	75 g/1 L or 75 g/1 L 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.
Bananas		NSW only		
Macadamias		Old only		

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans	Common blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> )	All States	150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply as a preventive spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
	Halo blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i> )		150 g to 225 g/100 L or 1.65 to 1.9 kg/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 days intervals from the time the crop is 15 cm to 30 cm high, while conditions favour infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )		150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Beans, faba beans	Rust ( <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)			Apply as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection.
	Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)			
Brassicas	Black rot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> ), Peppery leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maclicola</i> ), Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )			Apply as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection.  <b>CROP DAMAGE WARNING:</b> Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
	Capsicums			Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial canker
Carrots	Leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i> )		150 g/100 L	Apply as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection.
Celery	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> ) Bacterial soft rot ( <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i> )		150 - 210 g/100 L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions favour infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i> )		150 g/100 L	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Lettuce	Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitiensis</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Marssonina panattoniana</i> )		150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions favour infection. Alternation with DuPont Manzate® is desirable.  <b>CROP DAMAGE WARNING:</b> Cupric hydroxide predisposes lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Onions	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )			Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour 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> )			
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 favour infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		150 g/100 L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora jaapiana</i> )		150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions favour 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 favour infection.

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot, Bacterial speck ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato</i> ), Bacterial canker	All States	115 to 150 g/100 L or 1.30 to 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour 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.
	Target spot/Early blight, Septoria leaf spot		150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour 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.
	Irish blight / late blight			Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour 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. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci</i> )	Qld, NSW and Vic only	300 g/100 L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection. Kocide® Blue Xtra™ fungicide 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 AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

#### **WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

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

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