

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**

GROUP Y FUNGICIDE

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.

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.

Disposal of spent dip: Bury the spent dip 500 mm below the ground surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

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) which may be obtained from the supplier or the Nufarm website – www.nufarm.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Any provisions or rights under the Trade Practices Act 1974 or relevant state legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded.

Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498

Ask for shift supervisor. Toll Free 24 hours.

APVMA Approval No.: 51820/15KG/0708

APVMA Approval No.: 51820/25KG/0708

Oxydul® is a registered trademark of Quimetal Industrial S.A

Barcode

Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

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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

RATE					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.					
CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	
Almonds	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>) Shothole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	All States	250 g	1 day	Apply at early bud movement and again 7-10 days later. For Shothole, apply after leaf fall.
Avocados	Anthrachnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)				Apply at 4 weekly intervals from flowering to harvest. In prolonged wet weather reduce intervals to 2 weeks.
Bananas	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT & WA only	250 g + 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.
Citrus	Black spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>) Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) Sooty (smoky) blotch (<i>Gloedes pomigena</i>) Lemon scab (<i>Elsinoe fawcetti</i>)	Qld & NT only	200 to 300 g plus 600 mL summer oil		Apply at (50 – 75 %) petal fall. Repeat at 6 and 12 weeks later if necessary. Use higher rates in coastal areas.
		NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	175 g plus summer oil		(Caution: Reduce frequency on copper shy varieties – this applies to all Citrus).
	Pink disease (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>) Collar rot (<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i>) Brown rot (<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>)	Qld & NT only	400 g		Apply 30 – 50 L spray per tree before Autumn rains.
		WA only			
	Brown rot (<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i>)	NSW, ACT & WA only	175 g plus summer oil		Apply early April.
		SA & Vic only			Apply 3 weeks before petal fall. Repeat at 6 weekly intervals depending on weather.
		Tas only	180 g		Apply before or immediately after the first autumn rains (early April in some cases) or at first sign of disease.
	Brown spot of mandarins (<i>Alternaria citri</i>)	Qld only	375 g + 0.625 L summer oil + 500 g Zinc Sulphate Hepta-Hydrate + 140 g caustic soda		Apply at bud burst, (50 – 75%) petal fall, early December, late January and March.
		NSW, ACT, NT, WA, SA & Vic only	175 g plus summer oil		Apply 3 weeks before petal fall. Repeat at 6 weekly intervals depending on weather.
Tas only		180 g		Apply at petal fall, early December, late January, early March.	
Septoria spot		All states	100 g plus summer oil		Apply in March.

TREE and VINE CROPS (continued)

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Durians	Pink disease Anthracnose	All states	400g	1 day	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals between harvests
	<i>Phytophthora</i> root rot				Apply 30 to 50 L spray/tree before onset of Autumn rains
Fig	Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Vic & Tas only	400g		Apply when leaves completely unfolded. Repeat 4 weeks later
	Rust (<i>Cerotelium ficis</i>)		Qld, NT only		
Guavas	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum psidii</i>) Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	NSW, WA & NT only	250g		Good coverage of crop and foliage is essential. Apply to trees after hedging has occurred in October.
Grapevines	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	All states	250 - 400g		First apply when shoots are 10cm long. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Use shorter intervals when conditions favour infection.
	Black spot (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>)	Qld, NT & WA only	500g		Apply between early shoot growth and cap fall, when shoots are 20-30 cm long. Repeat every 2 weeks if conditions favour disease.
Hazelnut	Bacterial Blight Disease	NSW, SA, ACT, WA & TAS only	300 - 400g	14 days	For best results, application should be as a preventative spray, with two applications one in late autumn and one in early spring.
Litchi	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros viriscens</i>)	Qld, NT, WA & NSW only	400g plus 20mL of 100% wetting agent	1 day	Apply to affected trunk and limbs until run-off occurs. Apply monthly during wet season.
Macadamias	Husk Spot (<i>Cercoseptoria</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA & 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.
	Anthracnose Husk Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</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 is essential. Spray from early Summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mangoes	Bacterial black spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	Qld, NSW, NT and 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.
Mangosteens	Pink disease Anthracnose Leaf spots	All states	400g		Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals between harvests.
Olives	<i>Olive leaf spot or peacock spot</i> (<i>Spilocaea oleagina</i> Fries) <i>Grey leaf spot</i> (<i>Cercospora cladosporioides</i> Sacc.) <i>Fruit round spot</i> (<i>Sphaeropsis dalmatica</i> Thüm) Anthracnose (<i>Gloeosporium olivarum</i> Alm.) Other general fruit rot (<i>Penicillium</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp., <i>Cladosporium</i> , sp., <i>Phomopsis</i> sp., <i>Alternaria</i> sp., <i>Geotrichum</i> sp.)	All states	400g		Apply in autumn before winter rain and again as fruit colour changes. TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE: Sensitivity of some species and varieties of olives to be treated have not been fully evaluated. It is advisable therefore to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.
Passionfruit	Brown spot (<i>Alternaria passiflora</i>)	Qld only	200 g		Apply every 2 weeks (4 in NSW/ACT) from October to May and 3-4 weeks (2 months in NSW/ACT) during winter.
	Septoria spot (<i>Septoria passiflora</i>)	NSW, ACT, NT, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	300 – 400 g		
	Phytophthora blight (<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i>)	WA, Qld, NT, NSW & ACT only	100 g/L		

NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pome fruit	Black spot (<i>Venturia</i> spp.), Bitter rot (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	250 g	1 day	Apply at green tip (all varieties) and spur burst (all except Viroids and Winter Cole pears).
	Black spot (<i>Venturia</i> spp.)	Qld only	500 g		Apply at green tip.
Rambutans	Pink disease Anthracnose Leaf spots	All states	400g		Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals between harvests.
Stone Fruit	Blossom blight (<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>), Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	250 g		Apply from late budswell to early blossom.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>), Shot hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)		300 g		Apply at early budswell. Additional sprays in autumn when leaves begin to fall will improve control.
	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas pruni</i>), Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>), Shot hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	Qld only	750 g		Apply at early bud movement, 7 to 10 days later (pink stage in apricots) and on plums only, at blossoming.
Apricots			500 g		
	Shot hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	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 (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)	All States			
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	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 (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Leaf Scorch (<i>Diplocarpon earlienum</i>)	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.
Beans (French)	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas phaseolicola</i>)	WA, Vic, SA & Tas only	250 g (2.5 kg/ha)		Apply when disease first seen. Destroy diseased plants. Repeat applications at 10 – 14 day intervals or as necessary. Use higher rates on halo blight when conditions favour infection (NSW, Qld & NT only).
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas phaseolicola</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld & NT only	250 - 300g (2.5 – 3.0 kg/ha)		
	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas phaseoli</i>)	SA, Tas, Vic & WA only	250 g (2.5 kg/ha)		
	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	All states			

NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans (French) (continued)	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	SA, Vic & WA only	250 g (2.5 kg/ha)	1 day	Apply when disease first seen. Destroy diseased plants. Repeat applications at 10 – 14 day intervals or as necessary. Use higher rates on halo blight when conditions favour infection (NSW, Qld & NT only).
Blackcurrants	Septoria leaf spot and rust	SA, Tas & WA only	250 - 400g	7 days	Apply high rate (400 g) at bud movement. Apply low rate (250 g) just prior to blossom, repeat at petal fall and after harvest.
Brassicas	Black Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) Peppery Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maculicola</i>) Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	All States	250 g	1 day	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. Qld only. DO NOT use on Brussels sprouts.
Capsicums	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>) Bacterial Canker (<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i>)				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. 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.
Carnations	Septoria spot (<i>Septoria dianthi</i>)	WA, Vic, SA & Tas only	400 g	–	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals.
	Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i>)	WA & Tas only	250 g		
Carrots	Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora carotae</i> and <i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	All States	250g	1 day	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals whilst conditions favour infection.
Celery	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)				
	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA & NT only			
Cucurbits i.e. Rockmelon, Watermelon, Cucumber	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA & NT only			Apply when diseases first appear. Repeat at 7 day intervals.
	Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tachrymans</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i>)	All states			
Faba beans	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Qld, NT, SA, WA & Tas only	2.5 kg/ha		Apply at first sign of disease and repeat at 10 – 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection. Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage.
	Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	All states			
Lettuce	Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)	All states	250 g		Spray thoroughly at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days as necessary. Alternate with Mancozeb Caution: DO NOT apply if frosts are expected.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitians</i>)				

NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lettuce (continued)	Anthrachnose (<i>Marssonia panationiana</i>)	SA, Tas, Vic, WA, ACT and NSW only	250 g	1 day	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 (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)		250g		Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals.
Parsnips	Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria spp.</i>)	SA, Vic & WA only			Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection
Peas	Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta spp.</i>) Bacterial Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i>)	All States	250g 2.5kg/ha		Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals.
Potatoes	Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)		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.
Red beet	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)	All States	250 g (2.5 kg/ha)		Apply at 10 – 14 day intervals from the seedling stage until maturity while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot (<i>Phytophthorae spp.</i>)				Dip rhubarb crowns before planting. Submerge crowns for approximately 30 seconds. Drain after dipping. See Storage & Disposal instructions on how to dispose of spent dip.
	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)				Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Roses	Black spot (<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>)	Qld only	500 g	–	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 – 14 day intervals as necessary.
		NSW, NT, Vic, SA, WA & Tas only	300 g		
Silverbeet, Spinach	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	All states	250 g (2.5 kg/ha)	1 day	Apply at 10 – 14 day intervals from the seedling stage until maturity while conditions allow infection.
Strawberries	Leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>) Leaf scorch (<i>Diplocarpon earlianum</i>)				Apply at 10 – 14 day intervals in wet weather.
Tobacco, seed beds	Wildfire Angular leaf scorch (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW, ACT, WA & Vic only	400 g	–	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	WA, Qld & NT only			Apply when algae first appears.
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>)	All States	220 g - 250 g	1 day	Commence spray applications at first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease. Apply every 7 to 14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease This product will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infections.
	Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. michiganense</i>)				
	Bacterial canker (<i>Clavibacter michiganese pv. michiganese</i>)				

NON-TREE and VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE PER 100L WATER	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes (continued)	Target spot / Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	All States	220 g - 250 g	1 day	<i>continued</i> Seedbeds: Apply each 7 days under wet weather conditions. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retardation of growth. Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease development.
	Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)				
	Irish Blight / Late Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) and (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)				
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.
		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 PERIODS:

HAZELNUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

BLACKCURRANTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

OTHER CROPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Fungicide Resistance Warning

GROUP Y FUNGICIDE

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.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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.

Disposal of spent dip: Bury the spent dip 500 mm below the ground surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

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.

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Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

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Ask for shift supervisor. Toll Free 24 hours.

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Oxydul® is a registered trademark of Quimetal Industrial S.A

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