

CAUTION

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

Chief[®] 250 Liquid Fungicide



ADAMA
ESSENTIALS

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L IPRODIONE
SOLVENT: 332 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP **2** FUNGICIDE

For control of certain fungal diseases in various crops and situations as specified in the Directions for Use table.

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CONTENTS: 5 L, 10 L, 20 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE 1. TREE CROPS/VINES

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Special instructions for Tree Crops/Vines section.					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to the Special instructions for Tree Crops/Vines section.
Almonds	Blossom Blight, Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	All States	100 mL/100 L water	Nil	
Boysenberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		200 mL/100 L water	1 day (H)	Apply first at full bloom and, if conditions are favourable for disease development, up to two subsequent applications can be made; at petal fall and up to four weeks after petal fall. Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
Grapes				7 days (H)	
Kiwifruit	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, WA only			Apply the spray to vines every 10 to 14 days ensuring that all fruit is thoroughly wet. Apply 3 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals from 10% bloom to petal fall for protection of flowers and young fruit. Apply a further 2 applications of CHIEF 250 to control late season Botrytis.

1. TREE CROPS/VINES – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Macadamias	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	All States	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	Apply as a thorough cover spray to flower racemes when they open. A follow up spray may be needed one week later if wet conditions persist during flowering. Remove nuts under trees prior to spraying.
Mandarins (non-bearing)	Alternaria Leaf Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only	200 mL/ 100 L water		Apply to non-bearing trees of Murcott variety monthly from first flush in Spring until flushing ceases in the Autumn. Reduce intervals to fortnightly during periods of wet weather.
Passionfruit	Alternata Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Alternaria passiflorae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	200 mL/ 100 L water	7 days (H)	This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Maintain a protective cover with protectant fungicide such as mancozeb. 2. Limit the use of CHIEF 250 to strategic periods, i.e. before, during and after extended wet periods. 3. Always tank mix CHIEF 250 with a protectant such as mancozeb. 4. DO NOT apply more than four CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
Raspberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States		1 day (H)	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Orchard Spraying Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>), Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 to 150 mL/100 L water	Nil	For control of Blossom Blight, spray at 10% blossom, full bloom and petal/shuck fall. For control of subsequent Brown Rot in fruit, spray at 3 weeks and 1 week pre-harvest. Use the higher rate under severe conditions of challenge, or for single applications of CHIEF 250 in the spray program. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicides). 2. A post-harvest treatment should also be counted as an application. 3. The last blossom blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. 4. The spray program should be considered and the strategy applied on a whole-orchard basis.
Youngberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	200 mL/100 L water	1 day (H)	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.

2. BERRIES: (See Tree Crops/Vines for Boysenberries, Raspberries and Youngberries.)

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	2.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 200 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	1 day (H)	This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Apply a program of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period use CHIEF 250. 2. DO NOT apply more than two successive sprays of CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 Fungicide).

3. VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Celery	Sclerotinia Rot (Pink Rot) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	2.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000L/ha	1 day (H)	Commence spraying 1 to 2 weeks post-transplanting and then every 2 to 3 weeks. Use only five sprays.
Lettuce	Sclerotinia Rot (drop) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)		OR 200 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days (H)	Spray should be directed to the stems at ground level and to the underside of lower leaves. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Apply CHIEF 250 as a seedling drench soon after emergence. 2. Apply a protectant fungicide as a high volume foliar spray before planting out, then CHIEF 250 immediately after planting. 3. Maintain cover with protectant fungicide sprays at 7-10 day intervals. 4. If weather conditions favour Botrytis infection, tank mix the protectant with CHIEF 250. 5. DO NOT apply CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 Fungicides) more than four times per season, irrespective of the target disease.
	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	Tas, WA only			

3. VEGETABLES – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	1.0 to 2.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 100 to 200 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	Nil	Apply 2 sprays, once immediately before and once immediately after hilling-up. For most effective treatment, concentrate the spray at the base of the stems and surrounding soil surface, where the fungus is active. Use the higher rate where disease is severe.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)				Ensure thorough coverage to the whole plant. Treatment is generally not required until after flowering. Use the higher rate where disease is severe. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit the use of CHIEF 250 to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than six CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. 3. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide)
	Hypocotyl Rot (Black Scurf) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		800 mL/tonne seed material		CHIEF 250 will protect emerging shoots from Hypocotyl Rot, improving overall germination. CHIEF 250 may also reduce occurrence of Black Scurf on the harvested potatoes. Ensure good coverage of seed material and planting furrow. This can be achieved by applying CHIEF 250 as a fine spray to the seed at the time of planting using spray equipment mounted on the planter, and nozzles located at three points on each planter row to ensure uniform coating of the seed. DO NOT plant into waterlogged soil. A minimum water volume of 80 L/tonne seed should be used.
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only	2.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 200 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days (H)	Spray at 14-day intervals from transplanting and throughout the period of disease pressure.
	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States			Commence spraying 3 to 4 weeks after transplanting or at the onset of disease. Repeat treatment at 14-day intervals or when conditions favour spread of the disease, i.e. at trimming or deleafing. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Alternate or tank mix CHIEF 250 with a protectant such as chlorothalonil. Avoid applying two CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in succession, unless tank mixed with a protectant. 2. DO NOT apply more than four CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Qld, Tas, WA, NT only	Commence spraying 1 week post-transplanting. Use adequate water to give thorough coverage of the plants. Use high volume spray equipment. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit the use of CHIEF 250 to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four CHIEF 250 (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.		

4. FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	2.0 L/ha	6 weeks (H,G)	Apply at 20 to 50% flowering. Apply as a preventative spray before disease infection is anticipated. Good coverage is essential. Aerial application: Apply using a minimum water volume of 45 L/ha. Ground application: Apply using a minimum water volume of 100 L/ha.
Lucerne	Lucerne Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	Qld, WA only	500 mL to 1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000L/ha OR 50 to 100 mL per 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days (G)	Spray every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
	Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)				Apply in at least 300 L water/ha every 10 to 14 days when cool damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.

4. FIELD CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peanuts	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	Qld, WA only	2.0 L/ha OR 440 mL/100 L water (spot application)	12 days (H)	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat if necessary. Use a high water volume to ensure good coverage of foliage and stem at ground level. DO NOT mix CHIEF 250 with a foliar fungicide due to the different target positions on the plant.
Soybeans	Black Leaf Blight (<i>Arkoala nigra</i>)	NSW, WA only	2.0 L/200 to 400 L water/ha	7 weeks (H)	If disease is present on leaves apply an initial spray at early pod set (pods approximately 5 mm long). An additional spray 14 days later may be required if wet seasonal conditions prevail.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (H = HARVEST, G = GRAZING):

ALMONDS, MACADAMIAS, MANDARINS, POTATOES, STONE FRUIT:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

BOYSENBERRIES, CELERY, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, YOUNGBERRIES:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

GRAPES, KIWIFRUIT, LETTUCE, TOMATOES AND PASSIONFRUIT:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PEANUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

SOYBEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

LUCERNE: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 7 DAYS OF TREATMENT.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

CHIEF® 250 Liquid Fungicide is a member of the dicarboximide group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management CHIEF 250 is a Group 2 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 2 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 CHIEF 250 or other Group 2 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, Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of CHIEF 250 to control resistant fungi.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for produce treated with CHIEF 250. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using CHIEF 250.

MIXING

Note: CHIEF 250 may be unstable in conditions where the pH is 7 or higher. It is therefore essential to check the pH of the spray solution before adding CHIEF 250. A suitable registered buffering agent may have to be added to bring the pH down below 7.

Shake well before use. Add half the required water volume to the spray tank or vat with the agitation mechanism operating. Add the required volume of this product and then add additional water to the volume required.

APPLICATION

Good disease control requires even, thorough coverage of the target area. Application should be made using appropriate spray equipment and sufficient water to provide adequate penetration and coverage. Equipment settings and water volume may need to vary, depending on the growth stage of the crop. High pressure, prolonged and vigorous agitation particularly in conjunction with a high concentration of CHIEF 250 in the spray tank may reduce the suspension properties of CHIEF 250, resulting in a scum forming on the surface or sediment forming on the filters. If the agitation system cannot be adjusted, or concentration reduced to overcome this problem it is recommended that CHIEF® AquaFlo be used, where registered.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREE CROPS/VINES

Dilute Spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, 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 spray solution to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required spray volume to achieve point of run off may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, or from industry guidelines or other 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 to achieve point of run off 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 spray 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 spray 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 of product per 100 L water for concentrate spraying.

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.

COMPATIBILITY

CHIEF 250 is compatible with the following products:

#Aliette® WG (see NOTE below), azinphos-methyl, benomyl, Bugmaster® Flowable, chlorfenvinphos, Chlorfos®, demeton-S-methyl, Dithane M45®, fenarimol, Kelthane®, Kocide® (Warning: DO NOT mix CHIEF 250 with Kocide for use on potatoes), Larvin® 375, Maldison 500, Marlin®, metalaxyl, methamidophos, methyl parathion, pirimicarb, propargite, triadimenol.

When tank mixing products the order of mixing is determined by formulation type. As a guide the following mixing sequence is recommended:

1. Wettable powders
2. Suspension concentrates
3. Water Dispersible Granules
4. Suspo-emulsions (e.g. CHIEF 250)
5. Soluble powders
6. Solutions
7. Emulsifiable concentrates
8. Soluble concentrates
9. Wetting agents and oils

With any mixture, thoroughly agitate immediately before applying. It is not recommended to mix this product with more than one of the above chemicals in the tank. The use of a surfactant or spray oil is not recommended with CHIEF 250 as it may result in crop damage to sensitive plants. DO NOT mix with fertilisers. Mixtures with some fertilisers, e.g. urea, may cause foliar damage.

Note: #Mixing CHIEF 250 with Aliette WG may result in some settling out.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply the product under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Toxic to aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, secure, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Protect from frost. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill 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.

For refillable containers, empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin, and avoid inhalation of vapour. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for CHIEF 250 is available from Adama on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9431 7800.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of CHIEF® 250 Liquid Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

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