

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



RLP
Approved

rovral[®]

AQUAFLO

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L IPRADIONE

GROUP 2 FUNGICIDE

For the control of certain fungal diseases in various crops and situations as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

Contents: 1L, 2.5L, 5L, 10L, 20L, 60L, 100L, 110L, 200L, 500L

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE.



**FOR 24 HOUR
SPECIALIST ADVICE IN
EMERGENCY ONLY
PHONE
1800 033 111**

Please insert 100%
13 digit barcode here
9319784185775

rovral

**AQUAFLO
FUNGICIDE**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children. 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. Do not re-use empty containers for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. 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. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET


Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from FMC Australasia Pty Ltd

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

3S
JR
7S

APVMA Approval No.: 45725 / 58582

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Size	160 mm wide x 170 mm deep
Print	one color only black 

Concentrate Spraying (continued)

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

EXAMPLE ONLY

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

This product may be combined with:

* Aliette® WG (see NOTE below), Bugmaster® Flowable, calcium chloride, chlorpyrifos 500 g/L EC, copper oxychloride, dimethoate, Dithane® DF, Dithane M-45®, DPA, endosulfan (e.g. Thiodan® EC), fenitrothion, Kelthane® EC, maldison, metalaxyl, methomyl (e.g. Marlin®) or parathion-methyl.

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 | 6. Solutions |
| 2. Suspension concentrates (e.g. Rovral Aquaflo) | 7. Emulsifiable concentrates |
| 3. Water dispersible granules | 8. Soluble concentrates |
| 4. Suspo-emulsions | 9. Wetting agents and oils |
| 5. Soluble powders | |

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. DO NOT tank mix this product with fertilisers.

NOTE: * Mixing Rovral Aquaflo with Aliette® WG may result in some settling out.

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

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby 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.



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IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

REFER to INDEX on page 10 for the LISTING of each CROP and DISEASES

Tree Crops/Vines:

RATE				
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Special Instructions for Tree Crops/Vines section.				
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Almonds	Blossom blight, brown rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	All States	50 mL/100 L water	Nil
Boysenberries	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		100 mL/100 L water	1 day
Grapes				7 days
Kiwifruit	Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, WA only		
Macadamias	Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	All States	50 mL/100 L water	Nil
Mandarins (non-bearing)	Alternaria leaf spot (brown spot) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only	100 mL/100 L water	
Passionfruit	Alternaria spot (brown spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Alternaria passiflorae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	100 mL/ 100 L water	1 day
Raspberries	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States		1 day
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	50 to 75 mL/ 100 L water	Nil
Youngberries	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100 mL/ 100 L water	1 day

CRITICAL COMMENTS

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.

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.

Good crop hygiene will aid in the control of disease.

This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy.

The number of consecutive applications and the total number of applications of Group 2 fungicides permitted is limited. Refer to CropLife Australia Resistance Management Guidelines. See the "General Instructions - Resistance Management" for details on where these guidelines can be obtained.

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 Rovral Aquaflor to control late season Botrytis.

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.

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.

This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy:

1. Maintain a protective cover with protectant fungicide such as mancozeb.
2. Limit the use of Rovral Aquaflor to strategic periods, i.e. before, during and after extended wet periods.
3. Always tank mix Rovral Aquaflor with a protectant such as mancozeb.
4. DO NOT apply more than four Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.

Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.

Critical timings for control of blossom blight, are 10% blossom, full bloom and petal/shuck fall and for control of subsequent brown rot in fruit, 3 weeks and 1 week pre-harvest. Use the higher rate under severe conditions of challenge, or for single applications of Rovral Aquaflor in the spray program.

This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy.

The number of consecutive applications of Group 2 fungicides permitted is limited. Refer to the CropLife Australia Resistance Management Guidelines. See the "General Instructions - Resistance Management" for details on where these guidelines can be obtained.

Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

Fruit — Post-harvest dipping:

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Pome fruit: Apples, pears	Post-harvest dipping Storage rots (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) (<i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.)	All States	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil
Stone Fruit: Apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums	Post-harvest dipping Brown rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>) * Transit rot (<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		

Berries: (See Tree Crops/Vines for boysenberries, raspberries and youngberries)

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Strawberries	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 100 mL/ 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	1 day

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 100 mL Rovral Aquaflor in 100 L of water.</p> <p>When using Rovral as a post-harvest dip, DO NOT use a Group 2 fungicide as the final pre-harvest spray.</p> <p>Rotation between different modes of action in post-harvest dips is advised.</p> <p>This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy. See the "General Instructions – Resistance Management" for details on where these guidelines can be obtained.</p>
<p>To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 200 mL Rovral Aquaflor in 100 L of water. A non-ionic wetting agent should be added.</p> <p>* Transit rot is suppressed at this rate.</p> <p>When using Rovral as a post-harvest dip, DO NOT use a Group 2 fungicide as the final pre-harvest field spray.</p> <p>Rotation between different modes of action in post-harvest dips is advised.</p> <p>This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy. See the "General Instructions – Resistance Management" for details on where these guidelines can be obtained.</p>

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply a program of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period use Rovral Aquaflor. 2. DO NOT apply more than two successive sprays of Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group 2 Fungicide).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

Vegetables:

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Celery	Sclerotinia rot (pink rot) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	1 day
Lettuces	Sclerotinia rot (drop) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	Tas, WA only	OR	7 days
	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)		100 mL/ 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	
Potatoes	Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	500 mL to 1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	Nil
	Target spot, (early blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)		OR 50 to 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	
	Hypocotyl rot (black scurf) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		400 mL/ tonne seed material	
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	7 days
	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	
	Target spot (early blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Qld, Tas, WA, NT only		

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commence spraying 1 to 2 weeks post-transplanting and then every 2 to 3 weeks. Use only five sprays.
Spray should be directed to the stems at ground level and to the underside of lower leaves. This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply Rovral Aquaflor as a seedling drench soon after emergence. 2. Apply a protectant fungicide as a high volume foliar spray before planting out, then Rovral Aquaflor 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 Rovral Aquaflor. 5. Do not apply Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group 2 Fungicides) more than four times per season, irrespective of the target disease.
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.
Ensure thorough coverage to the whole plant. Treatment is generally not required until after flowering. Use the higher rate where disease is severe. Limit the use of Rovral Aquaflor to periods when conditions favour disease development. This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy: The number of consecutive applications of Group 2 fungicides permitted is limited. Refer to the CropLife Australia Resistance Management Guidelines. See the "General Instructions - Resistance Management" for details on where these guidelines can be obtained.
Rovral Aquaflor will protect emerging shoots from hypocotyl rot, improving overall germination. Rovral Aquaflor 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 Rovral Aquaflor 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.
Spray at 14-day intervals from transplanting and throughout the period of disease pressure.
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 a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternate or tank mix Rovral Aquaflor with a protectant such as chlorothalonil. Avoid applying two Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group B fungicide) sprays in succession, unless tank mixed with a protectant. 2. Do not apply more than four Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
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 a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit the use of Rovral Aquaflor to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four Rovral Aquaflor (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (continued)

Field Crops:

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Lucerne	Lucerne leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	Qld, WA only	250 mL to 500 mL/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 25 to 50 mL/ 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days
	Leptosphaerulina leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)			
Peanuts	Sclerotinia rot, (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)		1.0 L/ha OR 220 mL/ 100 L water (spot application)	
Soybeans	Black leaf blight (<i>Arkoala nigra</i>)	NSW, WA only	1.0 L/ 200 to 400 L water/ha	7 weeks

Ornamentals:

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP
Ornamentals	Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):

Almonds, macadamias, mandarins, pome fruit, potatoes and stone fruit: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Boysenberries, celery, passionfruit, raspberries, strawberries and youngberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Grapes, kiwifruit, lettuce and tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 DAYS 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.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
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.
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 Rovral Aquaflor with a foliar fungicide due to the different target positions on the plant.
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.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray at 14 day intervals commencing when the disease first becomes apparent and continuing until conditions no longer favour the disease. Spraying saintpaulia and poinsettia flowers may result in some petal scorch. Tepid water should be used and wet plants protected from direct sunlight. This use is subject to a CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.

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CROP	DISEASE (common name)	DISEASE (scientific name)	Page No.
Almonds	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	2
Apricots	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>	2, 4
	Transit rot	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	4
Apples	Storage rots	<i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Botrytis</i> spp., <i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.	4
Boysenberries	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2
Celery	Sclerotinia rot (pink rot)	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	6
Cherries	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>	2, 4
	Transit rot	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	4
Grapes	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2
Kiwifruit	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.	2
Lettuces	Sclerotinia rot (drop)	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>	6
	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.	6
Lucerne	Lucerne leaf spot	<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>	8
	Leptosphaerulina leaf spot	<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>	8
Macadamias	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis</i> spp.	2
Mandarins	Alternaria leaf spot (brown spot)	<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	2
Nectarines	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>	2, 4
	Transit rot	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	4
Ornamentals	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	8
Passionfruit	Alternata spot (brown spot)	<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Alternaria passiflorae</i>	2
Peaches	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>	2, 4
	Transit rot	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	4
Peanuts	Sclerotinia rot	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>	8
Pears	Storage rots	<i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Botrytis</i> spp., <i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.	4
Plums	Blossom blight, brown rot	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>	2, 4
	Transit rot	<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	
Potatoes	Sclerotinia rot	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	
	Target spot (early blight)	<i>Alternaria solani</i>	
	Hypocotyl rot (black scurf)	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	
Raspberries	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	
Soybeans	Black leaf blight	<i>Arkoala nigra</i>	
Strawberries	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia rot	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	
	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	
	Target spot (early blight)	<i>Alternaria solani</i>	6
Youngberries	Grey mould	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GROUP **2** FUNGICIDE

Fungicide Resistance Warning

Rovral Aquaflor Fungicide is a member of the dicarboximide group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 2 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group B 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 this product 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, FMC Australasia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance Management

Do rotate to use products with as many different modes of action as possible to reduce the possibility of resistance development where alternatives are available.

Where specific resistance management strategies are established these are detailed at the CropLife Australia website (http://www.croplifeaustralia.org.au/default.asp?V_Doc_ID=1792) or from your local agronomist.

Export of treated produce

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

Mixing

Note: Rovral Aquaflor 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 Rovral Aquaflor. A suitable registered buffering agent may have to be added to bring the pH down below 7.

Add the required amount of Rovral Aquaflor to the spray tank containing half the required volume of water. Mix thoroughly and make up to the required volume with water.

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.

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.

continued