

CAUTION

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



TEBUCONAZOLE 430 SC Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
430g/L TEBUCONAZOLE

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control of leaf spot and leaf speckle on bananas; rust, leaf spot and net blotch of peanuts; foliar diseases on cereal crops; and other diseases on beans, peas, onions, papaw, pyrethrum, and ryegrass and fescue seed crops as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

READ THE ENTIRE LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

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APVMA Approval No.: 55751/57318

General Instructions

GROUP C FUNGICIDE

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

4Farmers Tebuconazole 430 SC is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group C fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group C 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 and other Group C 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, 4Farmers Pty. Ltd. Limited accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance management recommendation – peanuts

Apply no more than 3 consecutive sprays of DMI fungicide (eg TEBUCONAZOLE) before switching to a non-DMI fungicide. Apply no more than 5 DMI sprays per season.

Special warning – bananas

There are certain conditions when the surface of recently emerged fruit is particularly prone to marking damage from spray applications. In circumstances where application will be made to very rapidly growing fruit in hot conditions with strong direct light, it is recommended that all emerged bunches be bagged prior to spraying to minimise risk of fruit marking. *Never include adjuvants* other than water miscible oils with TEBUCONAZOLE sprays. The inclusion of wetting agents is known to cause phytotoxicity to young fruit.

Foliar diseases on cereal crops

Do not apply to cereal crops more than once in a season. Treatment will give approximately three weeks disease suppression. Economic responses may not be gained by spraying crops past flowering stage. The effects of fungicide application will not be clearly seen for 7-10 days after application. Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2 t/ha are unlikely to give economic responses to a fungicide spray except under conditions of very severe disease. Economic responses are most likely with crops with potential yield of over 3 t/ha.

Spray timings for stripe rust control

Obtain advisory literature from Department of Agriculture for classification of resistant and susceptible varieties. In South Australia consult Plant Protection Note PPN 21. In other states the following spray program is suggested:

- **Seedling infections:**
When approximately 20 out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection during tillering to jointing, apply a spray within one week.
- **Adult infections – susceptible varieties:**
When approximately 10 out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week. Do not delay.
- **Adult infections – moderately susceptible varieties:**
When approximately 15 to 20 leaves out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week. Do not delay.
- **Adult infections – moderately resistant and resistant varieties:**
Monitor carefully. If rust appears and spreads, spray within one week.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of TEBUCONAZOLE 430 SC to water in the spray vat while stirring or with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of Agridex® (peanuts, beans) or water miscible oil (bananas) and mix thoroughly.

Application

Aircraft should fly as low as possible under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans and Environment

Do NOT contaminate ponds, waterways and drains with this product or used container.

A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practices Manual.

Storage and Disposal (1 litre)

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Dispose of at a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the container below 500mm 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.

Storage and Disposal (5, 10 and 20 litre)

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse container 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 500mm 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves.

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 and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (131126).

MSDS

For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for the product.

Liability

The use of 4Farmers Tebuconazole 430 SC Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by 4Farmers Pty. Ltd. regarding its suitability, fitness or efficacy for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and 4Farmers Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: PHONE 1800 638 556

Directions for use

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas (QLD NSW WA NT ONLY)	Leaf spot (yellow sigatoka) Leaf speckle Black sigatoka	Ground application Apply by misting machine or airblast sprayer in a convenient volume of water Aerial application Apply at least 20L of spray mixture per hectare	230mL/ha Add 3-6L water miscible oil /ha	1 day	Maintain good deleafing practices to reduce disease inoculum. Very old leaves, and leaves with advanced lesions should be removed, or infected parts of the leaf removed, prior to the application of TEBUCONAZOLE. Tropical areas (eg North Old, NT, Ord River): Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When conditions favour disease, apply a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 3 consecutive TEBUCONAZOLE sprays at 14-day intervals. Do not apply more than 6 TEBUCONAZOLE sprays in any 12-month period. Do not apply any TEBUCONAZOLE sprays in the months of July, August and September. Sub-tropical areas (eg South Old, NSW): Commence spraying with TEBUCONAZOLE at the onset of warm and humid/wet weather, normally December. Repeat at 21 to 28 day intervals using a minimum of 2 consecutive TEBUCONAZOLE sprays. Do not apply more than 5 TEBUCONAZOLE sprays in any 12-month period. TEBUCONAZOLE is approved for use in banana plantations interplanted with avocados.
Peanuts (South QLD NSW ONLY)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust Net blotch	Low disease Ground application Apply in at 100L of water/ha Aerial application Apply at least 30L of spray mixture per ha.	175mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha	H 3 weeks G 3 weeks	Regularly check high risk areas in the crop for disease (eg lower leaves, shaded plants). When leaf spot or net blotch or rust can easily be found then either; - spray immediately after the last disease conducive weather (eg rain or heavy dews) OR – spray before the next disease conducive weather. Repeat after 14 days if conditions remain favourable to disease development. If not, repeat before or just after the next disease conducive weather. For resistance strategy, see General Instructions.
		High disease OR wet weather	290mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
		High disease AND wet weather	440mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
Peanuts (North QLD WA NT ONLY)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust	Low disease	230mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Begin spraying at 3-4 weeks after planting. If band spraying, apply half the appropriate rate as a 45cm band directly over the row. Sprays should not be banded after 6 weeks from planting. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals. If prolonged wet weather or heavy rains occur, shorten spray interval to 10-12 days. For resistance strategy, see General Instructions.
		Moderate disease	290mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
		Severe disease	440mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
	Net blotch	Low disease	290mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		Apply at 14 day intervals. If prolonged cool moist weather occurs, shorten spray interval to 10-12 days. For resistance strategy, see General Instructions.
		Moderate – severe disease	440mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
Green beans	Rust	Can be applied by aircraft or ground rig	350mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		Spray when rust infection begins or at budding, whichever is the earlier. Repeat application 10-14 days later. A third application may be necessary when infection occurs early or disease pressure is high.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peas	Powdery mildew	Ground Application Apply in at least 50L of water/ha	145mL/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Apply at flowering or at first sign of disease, whichever occurs first. A second spray 14 days later may be necessary under some conditions.
Wheat	Leaf rust Stripe rust Septoria nodorum blotch Yellow leaf spot	Aerial Application Apply in at least 10L of water/ha	145 or 290mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 days	Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Stripe rust: See spray timings under General Instructions. Other diseases: Apply from full flag leaf emergence to early head emergence. The addition of mineral crop oil (eg D-C- Trate or equivalent) at 1%, may improve performance of TEBUCONAZOLE on wheat, oats and barley.
	Septoria tritici blotch		290mL/ha		
Oats	Crown rust		145 or 290mL/ha		Apply at late tillering to early jointing.
Barley	Scald		145mL/ha		
		Powdery mildew		145 or 290mL/ha	
Wheat Oats	Stem Rust		145 mL/ha		Stem rust. Apply if more than 5% of stems become infected between full flag leaf emergence to late flowering. Where stem rust is the major disease, yield responses are usually optimised by delaying application until full head emergence, and using the higher rate. In severe cases, if a majority of stems are infected prior to full head emergence, apply at 145mL/ha as soon as possible and if necessary, repeat after 3 weeks when heads are fully emerged.
Onions (TAS ONLY)	White root rot	Before sowing, apply Tebuconazole onto lime super. Ensure good coverage of all lime super particles.	1.45mL /100m of row mixed with 145-218g lime super /100m of row	–	Apply TEBUCONAZOLE treated lime super when sowing onion seed. Seed and lime super can either be mixed in the same box on the drill or placed in different boxes and sown down the same tube. Apply in a band width of 2 cm. Ensure that the correct rate of TEBUCONAZOLE is used otherwise some delay in emergence and reduced stands of seedlings may occur.
Papaw	Black spot	Ensure thorough coverage of leaves and fruit	290mL/ha	3 days	Ensure infected plant material is regularly removed and destroyed to reduce inoculum levels. Spray equipment must be properly calibrated to apply the correct amount of TEBUCONAZOLE. Apply TEBUCONAZOLE at 14 day intervals. Alternate TEBUCONAZOLE with sprays of a protectant fungicide (eg Dithane DF). Do not apply more than 6 sprays of TEBUCONAZOLE (or any DMI fungicide) on any block in any 12 month period.
Pyrethrum	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>		350mL/ha	–	Apply twice, in rotation with other control measures, at 7-10 day intervals. Commence at 1 to 2% flowering. Use under direction of pyrethrum advisers.
Ryegrass and Fescue seed crops	Leaf rust Stem rust	Apply in at least 100L of water/ha	290mL/ha	–	Monitor crops closely and spray at the first signs of disease. Continuing disease pressure or reinfection may require a further application 3-4 weeks later. Ensure thorough coverage, and use higher water volumes in dense or advanced crops.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

BANANAS, AVOCADOS:DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

BEANS, PEAS:DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

BEANS, PEAS:DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

CEREALS:DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

CEREALS:DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

ONIONS:NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

PAPAW:DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

PEANUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

PEANUTS:DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

H = harvest, G = grazing