



Product Name: ECOCOPPER 375WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE  
APVMA Approval No: 66585/127955

Label Name:	ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	375 g/kg COPPER PRESENT AS COPPER OXYCHLORIDE
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Mode of Action:	GROUP <b>M1</b> FUNGICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain diseases of fruit trees, vines and vegetables as indicated in the Directions for Use in attached leaflet.
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Net Contents:	10kg 15kg 20kg
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Restrains:	RESTRAINTS: DO NOT spray this product when hot conditions (35°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.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP): ALL CROPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p><b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Application</b>  <b>High Volume (dilute spraying)</b>  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.</p> <p><b>Low Volume (concentrate spraying)</b>  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.</p> <p><b>Special Instructions for Tree and Vine Crop</b>  <b>DILUTE SPRAYING (Tree and Vine crops only)</b>  (a) Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of runoff and matched to the crop being sprayed.  (b) 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.  (c) The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.  (d) 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.  (e) The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.</p> <p><b>CONCENTRATE SPRAYING (Tree and Vine crops only)</b>  (a) 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.  (b) Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.  (c) Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.  (d) The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.  (e) For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow Industry Best Practices.  (f) DO NOT use as a concentrate spray in seedling crops as there is a potential risk of foliar damage.  (g) The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:  <b>EXAMPLE ONLY</b>  (i) Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha  (ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha  (iii) The concentration factor in this example is 3 X (ie 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)  (iv) 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.  (v) 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.</p>
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(vi) For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

#### MIXING AND APPLICATION

Slowly pour the ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE 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.

Agitate before and during spraying

#### COMPATIBILITY

ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE can be used with Albarol, Rogor, Endosulfan, Malathion, Summer and Winter Oils, Zineb, Top Wettable Sulphur, Kumulus® DF, Scala®, methomyl, Thjram, Ziram and most other insecticides including emulsions and spraying oils. When combined with Thiram or Ziram, do not leave in spray vat overnight. Do NOT mix with alkaline materials such as Lime Sulphur. DO NOT mix with products containing calcium.

#### Resistance Warning:

##### Fungicide Resistance Warning

##### GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE is a member of the Multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE is a Group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE and other Group M1 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. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE and other Group M1 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, ISAGRO Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ECOCOPPER 375 WG ORGANIC FUNGICIDE to control resistant fungi.

#### Precautions:

##### 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.

#### Protections:

##### 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 which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pasture.

#### Storage and Disposal:

##### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container 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 deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of

waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

Safety Directions:

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will damage the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. When opening the container and preparing spray wear goggles and a disposable dust mask covering mouth and nose. When using the prepared spray wear disposable mist mask. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash goggles.

First Aid Instructions:

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

First Aid Warnings:

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### Tree and vine crops

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.

**Note for Rate column:** In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the application section in the general instructions.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apricots	Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> ), Shot Hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply a minimum of 1 post-harvest spray.
Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums	Shot Hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )			Apply when buds are swelling, but before and within one week of bud opening.
Almonds		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
Apricots, Cherries	Bacteria gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	335 g/100 L	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	200 g/100 L	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.
Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling, but before and within one week of bud opening. Note: 1. Timing of bud opening varies with varietal difference and seasonal conditions 2. Monitoring bud movement is therefore essential to identify precise/correct timing of application. 3. Blocks containing more than 1 variety should be treated more than once to correspond with correct timings for each variety. 4. For Leaf Curl, spray times are: Autumn- apply at leaf fall Spring- first sign of bud swell and repeat 7 days later. Correct timing is critical for effective control.
Almonds		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stone Fruit	Blossom Blight ( <i>Monolinia fructicola</i> ), Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> ), Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	535 g/100 L	Apply from late bud swell to early blossom
	Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> ), Shot hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )			Apply at early bud swell. Additional sprays in autumn when leaves begin to fall will improve control.
	Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> ), Bacterial Canker ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> ), Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> ), Shot Hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )	Qld only	1000 g/100 L 665 g/100 L (Apricots)	Apply at early bud movement, 7-10 days later (pink stage in apricots) and on plums only, at blossoming.
Apples  Pears	Black Spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> ) ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L and winter oil	Apply at green tip and spur burst (where necessary). Repeat 10-14 days later if conditions favour infections ie. Extended wet weather. Consult Department of Agriculture spray charts for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Do not use on Copper shy varieties.
Avocado	Anthracnose ( <i>Glomerella congulata</i> )	NSW, Qld, SA, Vic, NT only	335 g/100 L	Apply from flowering to harvest at 28-day intervals. In prolonged wet weather reduce the interval to 14 days. When using low water volume sprayers do not use less than 300L/ha.
Citrus	Black Spot ( <i>Phoma citricarpa</i> ), Melanose ( <i>Phoma citri</i> )	NSW, SA, Vic, WA only	235 g/100 L plus summer oil	Apply at 50-75% petal fall. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Caution: Do not use on copper shy varieties.
	Black Spot			Qld, NT only
	Smoky Blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ) Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )			
Durians	Pink Disease, Anthracnose	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals between harvests.
	Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp)			Apply 30-50L spray/tree before onset of Autumn rains.
Guavas	Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum psidii</i> ), Algal Leaf Spot ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	NSW, NT, only	335 g/100 L	Good coverage of crop and foliage is essential. Apply to trees after hedging has occurred in October.
Lychee	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Qld, NSW only	535 g/100 L plus 20 ml of a 100% wetting agent	Apply to affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season.

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Macadamias	Husk Spot ( <i>Cercoseptira</i> spp)	Qld, NSW, NT only	335 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/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 salmonicola</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, WA only	335 g/100 L	Ensure good coverage. Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. DO NOT apply from a misting machine as coverage may not be adequate.
Mangosteens	Pink Disease, Anthracnose, Leaf Spots	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals.
Passionfruit	Brown Spot ( <i>Alternaria passiflore</i> ), Septoria Spot ( <i>Septoria passiflore</i> )	Qld only NSW, NT, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	265 g/100 L 400-535 g/100 L	Apply every 2 weeks (4 in NSW) from October to May and 3-4 weeks (2 months in NSW) during winter.
	Phytophthora Blight ( <i>Phytophthora nictianae</i> )	Qld, NSW only	135 g/100 L	
Rambutans	Pink Disease, Anthracnose, Leaf Spots	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals.
Vines	Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopora viticola</i> )	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	270 g/100 L	First apply when shoots are 10cm long. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Use shorter interval when conditions favour infection.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	All states	400 g/100 L plus 175 ml Summer oil	Apply at least 3 sprays at 7-10 day intervals. Commence application when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications would be necessary if conditions favour infection.

Non Tree and Vine crops

Bananas	Cercospora, Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	NSW, Qld, WA only	335 g/100 L plus 600 ml summer oil/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 3-4 week intervals commencing December to May when weather conditions favour disease outbreak. Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
Beans	Common Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first signs of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals as necessary.
	Bacterial Brown Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i> )	All states		Apply the first spray within 3 weeks of emergence and repeat every 10-14 days.
	Halo Blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>phaseolicola</i> )	SA, Tas, Vic, WA only		Apply at first signs of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 days.

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans (cont.)	Halo Blight (cont.)	NSW, Qld, NT only	335-400 g/100 L or 3.4-4 kg/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15 cm to 30cm high. Use the higher dose when conditions favour infection
	Rust ( <i>Uromyces</i> spp) Chocolate Spot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp)	Sa, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first signs of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals as necessary.
Faba Beans	Rust	All States	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour disease.
	Chocolate Spot	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, WA only		
Brassicas	Black Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour disease. Cabbages: This product must not be applied to cabbages when frosts are likely to occur.
	Peppery Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )			
	Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicola</i> )			
	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )			
Capsicums	Bacterial Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Seedbeds: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. Field crops: Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Use the shortest interval when conditions favour infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
	Bacterial canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> )	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, WA only		
Carrots	Leaf Spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Celery	Septoria, Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. When weather favours infection, apply every 7 days.
	Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )	NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only		
Cucurbits ie. Rockmelon Watermelon Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> ), Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Lettuce	Downy Mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Spray thoroughly at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days as necessary. Alternate with Mancozeb. Caution: Do not apply if frosts are expected.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	All states		
	Anthracnose ( <i>Marssonina panationiana</i> )	NSW, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only		Apply on 7-10 schedule.
Onions	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructa</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-day intervals.
Ornamentals (flowers & shrubs)	Fungal Leaf Spots, Downy Mildew	All states	400 g/100 L or 4.0 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals as required. Small-scale phytotoxicity tests are recommended as some varieties may be sensitive under certain conditions.

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Parsnips	Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp)	SA, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Peas	Ascochyta Blight ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp), Bacterial Blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals.
Potatoes	Target Spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Irish Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	All states	250-300 g/100L or 2.5-3.0 kg/ha	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 fasiona</i> ), Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4kg/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals from seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown Rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp), Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora jacciana</i> )	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Silver Beet, Spinach	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora fasiona</i> )	All states	335g/100L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals, from seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> )	All states	295-335 g/100L or 2.5 kg/ha	Commence spray applications at first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease.
	Bacterial Speck ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )			Apply every 7-14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease.
	Bacterial Canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> )			The product will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infections. Seedbeds: Apply each 7 days under wet conditions.
	Target Spot / Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	All states	270-290 g/100L or 2.5 kg/ha	Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retardation of growth.
	Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp), Irish Blight/ Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )			Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease development.

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