

Product Name: Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide
APVMA Approval No: 53568/134329



Label Name:	Nufarm Tri-Base Blue 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:	53568/131197A ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 190 g/L COPPER (CU) PRESENT AS TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE OR 53568/131197B ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 190 g/L COPPER (CU) PRESENT AS TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE SOLVENT: 80 g/L ETHYLENE GLYCOL
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Mode of Action:	GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of various diseases of certain fruits, nuts, vegetables and ornamentals as per the Directions of Use Table.
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Net Contents:	10L-1000L
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Restraints:	DO NOT apply during the hottest part of the day when temperatures exceed 35°C. DO NOT apply when slow drying conditions prevail. DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars. DO NOT apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry. DO NOT apply to wet crops. DO NOT use in spray solutions less than pH 6.5.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:

Withholding Periods: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:

General Instructions:	<p>MIXING/APPLICATION</p> <p>Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide into the spray vat in a steady stream. DO NOT attempt to pre-mix Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide in water before adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being applied, prepare and thoroughly mix them before adding Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide. Sprays containing Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide should be agitated continuously.</p> <p>WETTING AGENTS</p> <p>The addition of Nufarm Activator® is required when Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS, and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Where a wetting agent is not required for Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide, one may be added if required for other pesticides.</p> <p>DILUTE SPRAYING</p> <p>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 100L 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.</p> <p>CONCENTRATE SPRAYING</p> <p>Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (i.e. 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 can then be calculated in the following way:</p> <p>EXAMPLE ONLY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X (i.e. $1500L \div 500L = 3$)4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10, i.e. 30mL/100L of concentrate spray. <p>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. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow Industry Best Practices.</p>
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DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND ALMONDS

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air-blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

CITRUS AND LITCHI

Apply only as dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. Citrus and litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using

an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

AVOCADOS & MANGOES

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

OLIVES

The sensitivity of foliage and fruit of all olive cultivars has not been fully evaluated, particularly at the high rate of copper application specified. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of olive trees to ascertain their reaction before treating part or the whole of a grove in order to avoid host damage.

VINES

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of run-off. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

TREE NUTS EXCEPT ALMONDS

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand directed sprayers to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

TOBACCO SEED BEDS

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. Apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

VEGETABLES

GENERAL

Thorough coverage of the plants is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape. The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary. This should only be done with water plus any required wetting agents.

DILUTE SPRAYS

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a MEDIUM to FINE spray. The following volumes per SPRAYED HECTARE are suggested as a guide, since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants. Root and Tuber Vegetables (except beetroot), Leafy Vegetables (except Lettuce): 400 litres on plants up to 10cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Curcurbits, Lettuce 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Brassiccas, Trellis Tomatoes 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

Celery, Fruiting Vegetables, except cucurbits (except Trellis Tomatoes), Legume Vegetables, Rhubarb 400 litres on plants up to 15cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.
Beetroot (Red Beet): 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

CONCENTRATE SPRAYS

Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume. EXAMPLE: If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using as sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES: DILUTE SPRAYS for recommended spray volumes for specific crops.

APPLICATION BY GROUND-RIG

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomizers. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

APPLICATION BY AIRCRAFT

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers capable of producing a fine spray quality. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

Resistance Warning:	For fungicide resistance management Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide Fungicide is a Group M1 fungicide. Some naturally-occurring individual fungi resistant to Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide 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 Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide 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, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide Fungicide to control resistant fungi.
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>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 susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p> <p>RHUBARB DIP: Dispose of spent dip solution in a disposal pit away from waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Non-Refillable containers Triple 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 deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved work management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging below
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500mm 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.
Refillable containers
Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Safety Directions: Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and using the product, wear elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.
If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and contact a doctor.
If skin contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

First Aid Warnings:

1. TREE AND VINE CROPS

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i>)	All States	280mL/100L Aerial Application 2.8-4.2L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados, Citrus, Kiwi-fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical fruit	Phytophthora stem canker		Stem Application 140mL/1L of water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Citrus	Black spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>), Melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>), Smoky blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>), Scab (lemons) (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)		280-420mL/100L	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rates in coastal districts. Add 600mL/ha of miscible Summer oil when or if necessary. Apply as a dilute application only.
Litchi	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	Qld and NSW only	560mL/100L plus Nufarm Activator®	Apply to affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Mangoes	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella spp.</i>)	NSW, QLD, SA, WA, NT only	420mL/100L or Aerial Application 4.2L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial black spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>mangiferaeindicae</i>)		280-420mL/100L Aerial Application 3-4.2L/ha	Apply at first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Olives	Various fungal leaf spots, including Peacock spot (<i>Spilocaea oleaginea</i>) and various fruit rots, including Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>)	All States	275 - 420 ml/100 L	Best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to disease (i.e. warm, humid, wet weather). Lower rates should be effective for disease management. For groves in coastal areas, or groves with a history of fungal disease, or the season is more conducive to fungal activity, the higher rate would be more appropriate. Regular sprayings should be considered to protect the quality of the fruit on the trees.
Vines	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)		125-350mL/100L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on 'copper-shy' varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Pome Fruit, including: Apples Pears	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i> or <i>Venturia pirina</i>)		280mL/100L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Stone Fruit, including: Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)		185 – 350 ml/100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late Spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray at the lower rates.
	Shothole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)			Autumn: Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid Winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray at the higher rates.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)		280mL/100L	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
				CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tree Nuts including: Almonds Macadamias Walnuts	Anthracnose (<i>Collectrichicum</i> spp.)		280mL/100L	treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed:- 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING
	Pink limb blight (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals (Macadamia)
	Shothole (<i>Stigmella carpophila</i>) Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			Shothole and leaf curl are diseases of Almonds and other <i>Prunus</i> sp. CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or is likely to be a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed:- 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING
	Husk spot (<i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i>)			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.
	Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglans</i>)			Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only.
			420mL/100L plus 175mL miscible Summer oil	

2. VEGETABLES & FRUIT

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora musae</i>)	Qld, NSW and WA only	280mL/100L plus 600mL/ha miscible Summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600mL/ha of miscible Summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	140mL/1L water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Brassicas	Black rot (<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>)		280mL/100L or 3L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Copper Sulphate may predispose cabbage to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Celery	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>), Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i>)		280-390mL/100L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection ie. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i>), Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i>)		280mL/100L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Onions	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)		280mL/100L or 3L/ha	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		280mL/100L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
Fruiting Vegetables, other than cucurbits, including: Tomatoes Capsicums	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>), Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>), Bacterial canker (<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i>)		220-280mL/100L or 2.4-3.0L/ha	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, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection. Higher rate recommended in capsicums.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Target spot/early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria spp.</i>)		280mL/100L or 3L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Irish blight/late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			This disease occurs only in solanaceous crops such as tomato. Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.
Leafy vegetables, including: Brassica leafy vegetables Lettuce Silver beet Spinach	Anthracnose (<i>Marssonina panthoniana</i>) Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitiensis</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)		280mL/100L or 3L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alteration with Penncozeb 750 DF is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Copper Sulphate may predispose lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)		Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.	
Legume Vegetables, including: Beans Broad beans (Faba beans) Peas	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>)	All States	280mL/100L or 3.0L/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>)			Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Rust (<i>Uromyces spp.</i>) Chocolate spot (<i>Botrylloides spp.</i>) Ascochyta blight (Ascochyta spp.), Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>)			Apply at the first sign of infection. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i>)		280-420mL/100L or 3-3.5L/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm to 30cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
Root and Tuber Vegetables, including: Beetroot (red beet) Carrots Parsnips Potatoes DO NOT use on aquatic root and tuber vegetables	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)		280mL/100L or 3.0L/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
	Leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i>)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Target spot / Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Irish blight / Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7-10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	280mL/100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. Nufarm Nufarm Tri-Base Blue Fungicide is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by <i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i> . Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW and Vic only	560mL/100L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.

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