

FUNGICIDE PELE™ SC



For the control of various diseases of
Almonds, Avocados, Beans, Brassicas, Citrus,
Cucurbits, Grapes, Lettuce, Mangoes,
Potatoes, Tomatoes, Passionfruit, Poppies and other crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: % BY WT

AZOXYSTROBIN	25.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use



CROWNBRIDGE

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraint

DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes

TREE AND VINE CROPS				
Use pattern				Critical Comments
In the following table Tree and Vine Crops, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.				For all uses in the table Tree and Vine Crops: 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. For concentrate spraying, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. Adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases, regardless of application method.
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	
Almonds	Anthraco nose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	1.1 L/ha	4 weeks	Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray. Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthraco nose	80 mL / 100 L	7 days	For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of PELE during early fruit set. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of PELE at 14 to 28 day intervals late in the growing season. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use PELE curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of PELE per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with PELE SC. See Resistance Management.
Citrus	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> sp.), Black Spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>)	40 mL/100 L	–	For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of PELE after copper fungicides, with a minimum re- application interval of 14 day. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. DO NOT use PELE curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of PELE per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with PELE SC.

TREE AND VINE CROPS (CONT.)

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
<p>Grapes table, wine, dried</p>	<p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot† (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)</p>	<p>75 mL to 100 mL / 100 L</p>	<p>14 days</p>	<p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of vine growth and vigour. Ensure thorough coverage. Adjust spray nozzles to direct spray droplets to the canopy present. Apply the higher rate of application in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where humid conditions favour Powdery Mildew infection, particularly on susceptible varieties. 2. At the start of the season when there has been a heavy carry over of Powdery Mildew infection (flag shoots are present). <p>Apply 2 consecutive applications at 10 to 16 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection. PELE must not be used alone for Botrytis control at critical times such as 80 to 100% capfall and preharvest. It must be tank mixed with or substituted by a specific botryticide at these critical times. When PELE is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides. DO NOT use PELE curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of PELE per crop per season. DO NOT use PELE for disease control in grapevine nurseries. See Resistance Management.</p>
<p>Mangoes</p>	<p>Stem End Rot, Anthracnose</p>	<p>80 mL / 100 L</p>	<p>3 days</p>	<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of PELE at flowering and early fruit set, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 day. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of PELE may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use PELE curatively. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of PELE per season. DO NOT start the disease control program with PELE SC. See Resistance Management</p>

TREE AND VINE CROPS (CONT.)

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Olives	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	80 mL / 100 L	21 days	<p>Apply by air blast or boomspray. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit.</p> <p>The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply the treatment, preferably before the disease infects the trees. Fungicides are best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to this disease (warm, humid rainy weather)</p> <p>This will depend upon whether the olive grove is in a susceptible area (e.g. summer rains), and the season (unseasonal humid and moist conditions). Spraying prior to flowering is a good guide, and again just after fruit set. Protect the remaining periods with other approved fungicides if required.</p> <p>To minimise fungal resistance the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different chemical group.</p>
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80 mL / 100 L	1 day	<p>For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of PELE at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of PELE finishing 1 day prior to harvest.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use PELE curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed 5 applications of PELE per crop.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with PELE SC.</p> <p>See Resistance Management.</p>
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.), <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (syn. <i>Dothiorella dominicana</i>)	1 L/ha	4 weeks	<p>Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of PELE with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group.</p> <p>Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.</p> <p>Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha.</p> <p>Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p>
Riberries (<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> and <i>S. fibrosum</i>) Anise myrtle (<i>S. anisatum</i>) Lemon myrtle (<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>)	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangeli</i>)	200-300 mL/ha	Harvest: Fruit - 14 days Leaf - 4 months Grazing: 21 days	<p>Apply 2 sprays with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p> <p>Apply via ground based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400 L/ha.</p>

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>),	800 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
Beans	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100 L	Harvest: -- Grazing: 14 days	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection. Spray Interval: Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop See Resistance Management.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf spot	400 mL/ha	7 days	Apply in sufficient water to ensure through coverage of all plant parts. Repeat application(s) 7 to 14 days later depending on severity of infestation. Note: Add a non ionic surfactant to the spray mix. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop See Resistance Management.
Brassica Vegetables	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Sclerotinia Rot	500 mL/ha		
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	1 L/ha	21 days	Apply in a preventative program commencing before disease infection occurs, particularly during weather conditions that favour disease development, or (at the latest) when first signs of the disease are observed. Apply a maximum of three (3) foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum two (2) consecutive applications. Refer Resistance Management. Apply foliar spray at 10 to 14 day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 to 1500 L of spray mix to adequately treat a hectare, depending on crop stage and foliage density. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20,000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.
	Suppression of: Sclerotinia rot/ White mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	400 mL/ha		
	Suppression of: Black Rot (<i>Alternaria radicina</i>)	400 mL/ha		
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	80 to 120 mL / 100 L	1 day	Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals, commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Cucurbits (cont.)	Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	120 mL / 100 L		<p>the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. <p>Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the cucurbits.</p> <p>For dilute spraying (g /100 L), an application volume of 300 L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000 L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of PELE per crop.</p> <p>See Resistance Management.</p>
Horseradish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Downy Mildew	600 mL/ha	7 days	<p>Apply when conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with knapsack or boom spray with a minimum re-application interval of 7 days. Apply with a spray volume of 400 to 600 L/ha to ensure maximum coverage</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season per crop.</p>
Leeks	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	300 mL/ha	7 days	<p>Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.</p>
	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	800 mL/ha		
Lettuce	Suppression of Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100 L	14 days	<p>Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection.</p> <p>Spray Interval: Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop.</p> <p>See Resistance Management.</p>

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Lettuce (cont.)	Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	5 to 10 mL/100 m of row Apply in 1 to 3 L water/ 100 m row		Apply one application only as an in-furrow spray treatment or plug hole drench at transplanting. Use 15cm band width if 2-3 rows per bed, 10 cm band width if 4 rows per bed. Apply to seeded bed after thinning when plants are approximately 7cm high. Use boomspray or similar equipment to apply diluent in 1 to 3 L of water per 100 m row. Use higher rate when at times of heavy disease pressure. Use in accordance with existing disease resistance management strategies and in accordance with best practice.
Nursery stock and ornamentals including nursery stock (non-food), seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp., <i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Leaf spots (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. & <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp. & <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	80 - 120 mL/100 L	–	Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops. DO NOT use azoxystrobin curatively. Minimum re-treatment interval between consecutive applications 14-21 days.
Nursery stock and ornamentals Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals and cut flowers/foliage *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangeli</i> .)	40 mL/100 L	–	Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom, or air-assisted. Apply in sufficient water volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Poppies	Downy Mildew	750 mL/ha	6 weeks	Apply PELE preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT use PELE curatively. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of PELE per crop. See Resistance Management.
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	300 to 400 mL/ha	–	PELE may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment in potatoes. Aerial application may be used only for Early Blight (Target Spot) control. Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances. 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for early or Late Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle 3. At the first sign of Late Blight infection Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the potatoes. Ground Application: A volume of 200 to 300 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 to 600 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Aerial Application (Early Blight only): A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended. Where late blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of PELE be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of PELE per crop. See Resistance Management.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha		
	Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Suppression of Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)	5 to 10 mL/ 100 m of row		

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600 mL/ha	Harvest: -- Grazing: DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	DO NOT apply fungicides from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.
Radish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha	7 days	Apply a program of 2 consecutive sprays of product at a 7 to 14 day interval. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop per season.
Rubus (including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) and Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporoides</i>)	80 mL /100L	1 day	Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500-1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of azoxystrobin per season with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.
Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas	<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp., Suppression of: Botrytis Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	600 mL/ha or 60 mL /100 L	Harvest: -- Grazing: 14 days	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Sprays should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to maturity. Use the shorter interval under humid conditions that are favourable for disease infection or when there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stockfeed See Resistance Management
Tomatoes Except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL/100 L	1 day	Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances: 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for disease infection 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Tomatoes Except greenhouse (cont.)	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 mL/100 L		For Late Blight and Sclerotinia control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the tomatoes and the method of trellising which influences canopy volume. In the case of dilute spraying (mL/100 L) apply in the range of 400 to 500 L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 1000 L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500 L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of Pele SC be alternated with 2 sprays of Bravo or a fungicide(s) from another chemical group(s). DO NOT apply more than 6 applications of PELE per crop. See Resistance Management.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Rubus (including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries),

Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Mangoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Avocados, Garlic, Leeks, Shallots, Spring Onions, Brassica Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables,

Horseradish, Radish: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Grapes, Lettuce, Ribberries (*Syzygium spp.*): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Carrots, Olives: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Almonds, Pistachio: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Anise myrtle and Lemon myrtle: DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION

Beans, Citrus, Nursery Stock (non-food), Ornamentals, Pyrethrum, Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden

Peas and Potatoes: HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING

Beans, Peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Ribberries (*Syzygium spp.*): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Grapes

While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major wine export destinations, some export destinations have not finalised MRL applications. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your winery, Syngenta representative or the Canadian Wine Research Institute.

Other Crops

While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major export destinations, it should be noted that MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all export destinations. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your export organisation or Syngenta representative.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Application

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying PELE by air. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

Tree Crops and Vines

Dilute Spraying: 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 100 L 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.

Concentrate Spraying: 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. 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 spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: $2 \times$ (ie $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×80 , that is 160 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

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.

Mixing

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed PELE container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of PELE SC, adding any tank mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

Fungicide Resistance Warning

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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PELE Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside Inhibitors (QoI) group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 11 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring fungi resistant to the product and other Group 11 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 11 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, CROWNBRIDGE MANAGEMENT L.P. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance Management

Pele should be applied in a protective spray program containing fungicides from different chemical group/s. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases risk of resistance development. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to PELE develop.

PELE should be applied as specified in the Directions for Use in association with the following Fungicide Resistance Management Strategies:

- DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as PELE SC.
- A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of PELE are to be applied. They must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s), before PELE is used again in that crop.
- Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.

APRECAUTION

Re-entry period

Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be washed after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Extremely toxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees. DO NOT spray where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment that has been previously used this product to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity. DO NOT spray when conditions favour drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversions, excessive wind speed, certain sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, small spray droplet size, etc.

TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/ foliage (other than certain apple varieties) are not known to be sensitive to azoxystrobin when used in strict accordance with the rate, conditions of use and other warnings. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery stock it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to azoxystrobin. The user should conduct small-scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to large-scale commercial use. DO NOT apply to *Malus* spp. (ie Apple/Crabapple) or *Prunus* spp. (ie flowering Cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

HIGHLY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE. DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the chemical or used containers.

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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 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

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use.

When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear:

- **cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing)**

After each day's use, wash and contaminated clothing.

DISCLAIMER

This product complies with the specifications in its statutory registration. Implied terms and warranties are excluded. Syngenta's liability for breach of the express or any non-excludable implied warranty is limited to product replacement or purchase price refund. The purchaser must determine suitability for intended purpose and take all proper precautions in the handling, storage and use of the product including those on the label and/or safety data sheet failing which Syngenta shall have no liability.