

Propicon 250 EC

FUNGICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINT: DO NOT apply more than 6 sprays per season.

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume		
Apricots	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	–	Dilute Spraying: 32 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide at the full-recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.
Bananas (including bananas inter-planted with avocados)	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>), Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	NSW, WA, Sth Qld only	–	Ground Application: 200 to 400 mL + 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water. Aerial Application: 400 mL + 3 to 5 L of a water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30L of water. Aerial Application without water: 400 mL + 8 to 10 L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water).		This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Ground Application: Apply by misting machine or airblast sprayer. Use rates towards the higher end of the range where weather conditions favour diseases or where equipment or terrain does not permit thorough spray coverage of all foliage. Sth Qld, NSW: Ground and Aerial Application: Commence spraying at the start of the Summer rainy season. Apply a minimum of 5 Group 3 sprays per season. For effective control – Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide at 21 to 28 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a differently activity group. Nth Qld, WA, NT: Ground and Aerial Application: Commence spraying at the start of the wet season. Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When the disease potential is high, apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide at 14 to 21 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group. Apply a maximum of 6 Group 3 sprays per season. Continue with treatments using an alternative protectant fungicide for the remainder of the season. Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. DO NOT apply during July, August, September and October.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>), Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana musae</i>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only				
	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only				
Barley	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All States	150 to 500 mL	–	4 weeks	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Powdery Mildew: Higher rates provide longer protection.
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)					

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume		
Barley – continued	Spot Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. maculata</i>)	All States	150 to 500 mL	–	4 weeks	Apply after flag leaf is around 70% emerged and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	500 mL to 1 L			Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. Use the lower rate when application is made protectively before disease occurs. Use the higher rate when the disease is first observed and when the minimum numbers of applications are applied.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	400 to 600 mL	–	14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14-day intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use fungicide from a different activity group (non DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide alone. Apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season. The leaves of peanuts sprayed may become darker green in colour and modified in shape. These effects will not adversely affect yield at recommended rates.
	Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)	Sth Qld, WA only	600 mL			
Peppermint Spearmint grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	500 mL	–	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. DO NOT use on mint grown for the fresh market.
Perennial Ryegrass	Stern Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gloeotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only			4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT, WA only	–	10 to 20 mL/100 L	–	Preplant dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50 mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
Poppies <i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	Tas only	500 mL	–	4 weeks	Usage recommended by poppy contract companies. Apply as mid season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume		
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (Blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	–	Dilute Spraying: 25 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Apply at early (1 to 10%) blossom and again at full bloom. A further application is made at shuck-fall. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of DMI fungicide during this period.
	Brown Rot (Blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only				Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Apply 3 weeks and 1 week before harvest. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first Brown Rot (fruit phase) spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.
	Brown Rot (Fruit phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only				
Sugar Cane	Pineapple Disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	–	20 mL/100 L	–	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugar cane setts.

CROP	DISEASE CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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Wheat	Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	250 or 500 mL	–	4 weeks	Spray between joining and end of flowering when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.
		Tas only				Spray when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis tritici</i>)	All States	150 to 500 mL	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Higher rates provide longer protection.		
	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)		500 mL	Apply at the first sign of disease and before there are more than 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.		
	Septoria Tritici Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)		250 to 500 mL	Apply after 70% flag leaf emergence if infection averages 10% on the flag -2 leaf. Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have a reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.		
	Wheat Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> , <i>f. sp tritici</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>)		150 to 500 mL	Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.		
Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)			Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Higher rates provide longer protection. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.			
Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)			250 or 500 mL			

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
BANANAS, STONE FRUIT:
BARLEY, POPPIES, WHEAT:
PEANUTS:
PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT:
PINEAPPLES, SUGAR CANE:
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

Propicon 250 EC

FUNGICIDE

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control of certain fungal diseases of Bananas, Peanuts, Perennial Ryegrass, Pineapples, Stone Fruit, Sugar Cane, Wheat and other crops in certain States as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL ATTACHED TO THE CONTAINER. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide is available from FARMALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by FARMALINX Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

* Other trademarks



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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT apply more than 6 sprays per season.

Note:

For cereals, the flag – 2 leaf is the 3rd last fully emerged leaf ie. The 2nd leaf below flag.

Wheat – Stripe Rust – susceptible varieties
 – apply when 10% leaves infected.

Wheat – Stripe Rust – moderately susceptible varieties
 – apply when 15 to 20% leaves infected.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. **GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE**

For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Propicon 250 EC Fungicide and other Group 3 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 this product or other Group 3 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, FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

MIXING

Add the required amount directly to the spray tank and mix well.

Pineapples – Pre-plant dip

Add the required amount of FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with the organic matter.

APPLICATION

FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide may be applied by ground rig, high or low volume, or by air.

Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems are obtained. The objective of spraying is to keep the upper 2 to 3 leaves green and functioning through grain filling stage. With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10 to 20 L/ha with the lower rate being used when applications are made with a cross wind of not less than 5 knots. Use the higher rate when applying to dense crops.

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 Direction 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

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 2000 L/ha.
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha.
- The concentration factor in this example is: 4 x (i.e., 2000 L ÷ by 500 L = 4).
- If the dilute label rate is 25 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 4 x 25 that is 100 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.

COMPATIBILITY

FARMALINX Propicon 250 EC Fungicide may be mixed with any one of the registered products containing azinphos-methyl, chlorothalonil, demeton-s-methyl, diazinon, methomyl liquid, metalaxyl, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb, zineb and chlorothalonil.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry Period: DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required.

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.

For pineapples, dispose of spent dip in an approved landfill, or bury under at least 500 mm of soil in a non-crop, non-pasture area away from water sources or homes.

If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or a 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.

For 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 damage the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves, goggles and disposable fume mask. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves and goggles. After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.