

FARMALINX

Propicon 550 EC

FUNGICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply to turf under heat or moisture stress.
DO NOT apply to more than one application per year on the following couch varieties: C29, Greenless Park, National Park, Tifway, Sportsway and Wagga City.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Apricots	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	-	Dilute Spraying: 15 mL/100L 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 Farnalinx Propicon 550 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>)	Sth Qld, NSW only	Ground: 90 to 185 mL + 3 to 5L of water miscible oil in a convenient volume of water Aerial: 185 mL + 3 to 5L of a water miscible oil in a minimum of 30L of water Aerial Application without water: 185 mL + 8 to 10L of spraying oil. (This does not require further dilution with water)	-	1 day	This 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 maximum of 5 Group 3 sprays per season. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays of Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide at 21 to 28 day intervals before applying further treatments of a protectant fungicide from a different activity group.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>), Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>), Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only	Ground Application: 185 mL + 3 to 5L of water miscible oil in a convenient volume of water Aerial Application without water: 185 mL + 8 to 10L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)	-	1 day	Nth Qld, WA, NT: Ground and aerial applications: 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 Farnalinx Propicon 550 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.
Barley	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	70 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage (Z21-Z29). 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. Apply after flag leaf is around 70% emerged (Z38) and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Spot Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres f. maculata</i>)	All states	230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5-10% 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.
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	230 to 460 mL	-	-	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 days 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 number of applications are applied.
Oats	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae</i>)	All states	230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks	Apply at the first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata f. sp. avenae</i>)	All states	115 to 230 mL	-	Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5-10% 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.
	Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Leptosphaeria avenaria</i>)	All states	115 to 230 mL	-	Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag blade is fully emerged or Z39. If infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	185 to 275 mL	-	14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 days intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use a fungicide from a different activity group (non-DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using Farnalinx Propicon 550 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 only	185 to 275 mL	-	14 days	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 days intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use a fungicide from a different activity group (non-DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using Farnalinx Propicon 550 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.

Crop	Disease Controlled	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per Hectare	High volume		
Peppermint, Spearmint grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	230 mL	-	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 days intervals during the main disease period. DO NOT use on mint grown for the fresh market.
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gleotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only	-	-	4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
Plums For Prune Production	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	-	Dilute Spraying: 15 mL/100L 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 method. 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 Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide at the full recommended rates application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT only	-	4.5 - 9 mL /100L	-	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 (Papaver somniferum)	Leaf Smut (<i>Erythroma fuscum</i>)	TAS only	230 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.
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	-	Dilute spraying: 11 mL/100L 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. 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. 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. 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 (blossom phase) (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only	-	Dilute spraying: 11 mL/100L 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. 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. 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. 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)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	-	Dilute spraying: 11 mL/100L 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. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.
Sugar Cane	Pineapple Disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	9 mL /100L	-	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugar cane sets
Wheat	Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	115 mL or 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray between stem elongation (Z30) and end of flowering (Z69) 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. Spray 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 when longer residual protection is required.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All States	70 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	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 rate provides longer protection.
	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	All States	230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply at the first sign of the 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>)	All States	115 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and early flowering (Z61). Use the higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required.
	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondita f. s.p. Tritici</i> ; <i>Puccinia triticina</i>)	All States	70 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged (Z38) 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>)	All States	115 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged (Z38) if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.	
Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	All States	115 to 230 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply once between 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and early flowering (Z61). Use higher rate under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Apply after 70% flag leaf emergence (Z38) and before disease levels reach 5% on flag leaf. Higher rates give longer residual protection and often better economic returns.	

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CONTINUED OVERLEAF

SDS
Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for FARNALINX Propicon 550 EC Fungicide is available from FARNALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Telephone 13 11 26. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

FIRST AID
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If necessary, give mouth-to-mouth respiration. Wash eyes with water. Wash skin with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the nose and throat, and skin. Avoid contact with eyes, and skin. Do not inhale vapour. When opening the container and preparing the solution, do not open empty containers or product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
DO NOT graze treated turf or feed grass dipping from treated area to poultry or livestock.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
DANGEROUS TO FISH. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

PRECAUTION Re-entry Period
Mixtures with more than one of the above are not recommended.

Compatibility
Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide is compatible with many commonly used orchard sprays which includes Ridomil Plus some formulations of azoxystrobin, demeton-s-methyl, diazinon, methidathion, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb, zineb and chlorothalnil.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING
Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide is a Group 3 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring fungi resistant to Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide or any 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. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide 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, Farnalinx Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Apply the required amount directly to the spray tank and mix well.
Pineapples - Preplant dip
Add the required amount of Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

MIXING
Fungicide to control resistant fungi.
Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Farnalinx Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

Application
Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The object 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 20L/ha with the lower rate being used when applications are made with a cross wind of not less than 5 knots. Use the higher rates when wind speed is less than 5 knots.
Grasses and other Stone Fruit: Apply by high volume (dilute) sprayer or by concentrate sprayer.
Dilute Spraying: Apply sufficient volume 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. The mixing rate to calculate the concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:
1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 2000L/ha
2. Your concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 4 x (i.e. 2000L/500L = 4)
4. If the dilute label rate is 25 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 4 x 25, that is 100 mL/100L of concentrate spray.
The chosen spray volume, amount of product 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.

NOTICE TO BUYER
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 product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by Farnalinx Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARNALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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

FARNALINX

Propicon 550 EC

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 550 g/L PROPICONAZOLE
SOLVENT: 371 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control of certain fungal diseases of Bananas, Oats, Peanuts, Perennial Ryegrass, Pineapples, Stone Fruit, Sugar Cane, Wheat and other crops in certain states and for the control of Dollar spot in Bent and Queensland Blue Couch, and Spring Dead Spot in Couch as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE. IMPORTANT: THIS LABEL IS PART OF THE LABEL ATTACHED TO THE CONTAINER. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

FARNALINX Pty Ltd ABN 95 134 353 245
Level 25, Suite 2506, Tower 2, 101 Grafton Street,
Bondi Junction NSW 2022

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – TURF

Situation	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Bent grass in bowling greens, parks and sporting areas.	Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	Vic only	14-28 mL/100L m ² in 10 to 20 L water	Spray when conditions are warm and humid from September to March. Make a second application 14-28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development.
Bent, Queensland Blue Couch grasses in bowling greens, golf greens, parks and sporting areas		NSW, Qld, SA, WA only		Use rates toward the lower end of the range as a preventive program and against light to moderate infection. Use rates towards the higher end of the range and shorter intervals as a preventive or curative treatment when conditions are highly favourable for the disease.
Couch Turf in bowling greens, parks and sporting areas	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria</i> spp.)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA, WA only	28 mL/100 m in 150 L water	Apply as a soil drench and water in immediately, ensuring thorough mixing with the soil. Spray in January to March, after renovation and recovery of active growth. Make a second application one month later where infection is severe. DO NOT renovate treated greens until active growth has recommenced in Spring. DO NOT spray in the Spring/Summer period prior to renovation. Farnalinx Propicon 550 EC Fungicide may cause bleaching of grass after application in late Summer/Autumn and also produce a greening effect in the following Spring. Couch may be slow to recommence active growth in the Spring, particularly in cooler regions. These effects should be allowed to grow out before treating again. DO NOT apply more than twice per year.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
Peppermint, Spearmint:
Barley, Oats, Poppies, Wheat:
Peanuts:
Bananas, Stone Fruit:
Perennial Ryegrass:
Forage and fodder of Barley, Oats, Wheat:
Pineapples, Sugar Cane:
Turf:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED



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