



# Spiral<sup>®</sup> Aquaflo

## Fungicide

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L PROCYMIDONE**

For the control certain fungal diseases on various crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Green Beans	Sclerotinia rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	All States	100 to 150 mL/100 L Use 1000 L water/ha OR 1 to 1.5 L/a	–	Apply in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Spray when 75% of plants first show open blossom and again 7 days later. Use higher rate when disease pressure is high.
(Post-harvest dip)	Sclerotinia post-harvest rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )		100 mL/100 L	–	Add 20 mL/100 L Wetspray <sup>®</sup> 600 Wetting Agent. Allow adequate time to thoroughly wet beans. Agitate dip suspension during use. Use fresh dip each day. Discard dip if it becomes heavily contaminated by crop debris or soil. Dip beans in open, free-draining containers and allow thorough drainage before shipment.
Navy Beans	Sclerotinia rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	Vic, NSW, SA, Qld, WA, NT only	100 to 150 mL/100 L Use 1000 L water/ha OR 1 to 1.5 L/a	–	Apply in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Spray when 75% of plants first show open blossom and again 7 days later. Use higher rate when disease pressure is high.
Faba Beans	Chocolate Spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )	Vic, NSW, SA, WA, Tas only	500 mL/ha Ground Application in 100 L/ha water	–	Inspect crop regularly on the mid to lower leaves, where disease will occur first. Apply spray in the early stages of attack, i.e. 1-2 spots per leaflet and when weather conditions favour the disease. These are temperatures between 15 and 20°C (Tasmania 10-20°C) and moist, humid conditions (66% RH and over). If these conditions recur, repeat applications at intervals of 2-3 weeks will be necessary to protect new growth.
Grapes	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	Dilute Spraying 75 mL/100 L Concentrate spraying, refer to the APPLICATION SECTION	5 days	Apply at the following growth stages: – 80% cap-fall. – just prior to bunch closure. – at veraison (when sugar content rises). – and 2-3 weeks pre-harvest. To ensure complete bunch wetting add Wetspray 600 at 10-20 mL/100 L. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.



CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stone fruit	Blossom blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	Vic, NSW, SA, Tas, Qld only	Dilute Spraying 50 to 75 mL/ 100 L of water Concentrate spraying, refer to the APPLICATION SECTION	1 day	Apply at 10% blossom, full bloom, late petal and shuck fall. If weather conditions particularly favour blossom blight use higher rate. <b>NSW, SA, Qld and Tas only:</b> Where <i>Monilinia laxa</i> is known to occur apply an additional early spray at pink bud. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
	Brown rot ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> )				In addition to earlier sprays as above apply 3 weeks and 1 week prior to harvest. If harvest is prolonged a further spray may be necessary after the first pick. If weather conditions particularly favour brown rot use higher rate.
(Post-harvest dip)	Brown rot ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ), transit rot ( <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> )	All States	100 mL/100 L	–	Add 20 mL/100 L Wetspray 600. Allow adequate time to thoroughly wet fruit. If topping up is required, use 200 mL/100 L water. Agitate dip suspension during use. Use fresh dip each day.
Strawberries	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	100 to 150 mL/100L	1 day	Apply to run-off at early flowering and full bloom, then at intervals of 7 to 10 days. Use the higher rate when wet humid conditions favour the disease. This use is subject to AVCA dicarboximide anti-resistance strategy. To avoid or delay the development of resistant strains of the fungus, tank mix or alternate this product with a different chemical group. Where dicarboximide resistance is known to be present, avoid using this or any other dicarboximide fungicide before the commencement of the harvest period, and tank mix or alternate with a registered fungicide of a different chemical group. DO NOT apply more than 4 dicarboximide sprays per season. Observe the WHP of fungicides applied during the harvest period.
Onions	White rot ( <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> )	Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, Tas, NT only	20 mL/kg of seed	4 weeks	<b>SEED TREATMENT</b> (a) Apply 20 mL of SPIRAL AQUAFLO to 1 kg of seed and mix thoroughly until seeds are wet. (b) Spread the seed and allow to dry. (c) Sow within 14 days of treatment. <b>NOTE:</b> 1. Seed treatment should be used in conjunction with soil applications of SPIRAL AQUAFLO to achieve satisfactory control of white rot of onions. 2. CAUTION: Treated seed germinates poorly in cold, wet soil. Where these conditions occur, use a soil spray without seed treatment. 3. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPIRAL AQUAFLO can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.
		Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, Tas only	4 L/ha		<b>IN-FURROW APPLICATION</b> (a) Thoroughly mix 4 L SPIRAL AQUAFLO with required quantity of fertiliser for 1 hectare. (b) Apply fertiliser in a band no more than 2 cm directly below seed. <b>NOTE:</b> 1. Coarse sand or fine gravel can be substituted where fertiliser is not required. 2. In-furrow application must be combined with seed treatment to achieve satisfactory results. 3. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPIRAL AQUAFLO can be reduced under alkaline solutions.
		Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, NT only	2 L/ha in a minimum 250 L of water		<b>SOIL SPRAY</b> (a) Apply to soil surface immediately after sowing and repeat application at 10 weeks after sowing. (b) Disease control will be improved if seed is treated with SPIRAL AQUAFLO prior to sowing. (c) A further soil spray of 2 L/ha may be necessary if frequent or extended periods of cool moist conditions occur later in the season. <b>NOTE:</b> 1. DO NOT spray directly over exposed seed in furrows before covering with soil. 2. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPIRAL AQUAFLO can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.



CROP	DISEASE	STATES	RATE	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions (Transplant Dip) (continued)	White rot ( <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> )	Vic, Qld, NSW, SA only	1 L/100 L of water	4 weeks	<b>TRANSPLANT DIP</b> (a) Dip seedlings for up to 4 hours in fungicide suspension before transplanting. (b) A supplementary soil spray of 2 L/ha may be necessary if frequent or extended periods of cool, moist conditions occur later in the season.
Garlic	White rot ( <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> )	Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, Tas, NT only	10 mL/kg	–	<b>PRE-PLANT CLOVE TREATMENT</b> Separate cloves, then add required amount of SPIRAL AQUAFLO and mix thoroughly . WARNING: Soil persistence of SPIRAL AQUAFLO can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.
Lettuce	Sclerotinia rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> )	All States	75 to 100 mL/100L Use 750 to 1200 L water/ha depending on plant size	2 days	Apply to point of run-off shortly after transplanting or thinning out, then at 10-14 day intervals to harvest. Use the high rates when disease pressure is severe. Ensure thorough wetting of plants, especially the stem and undersides of leaves touching the ground.
	<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>	Tas, Vic, Qld, WA, NT only	Drench: 50 mL/10 L per 800 seedlings grown in modular trays		Apply to seedlings immediately before transplanting. Drenching should be combined with one or more soil sprays to ensure good disease control.
			Soil surface spray: 200 mL/100 L Use 1000 L of water/ha		Apply soil surface spray immediately after transplanting and repeat applications at 1 & 2 weeks. Efficacy depends on uniform spraying of soil surface before it is covered by crop growth. Final application may be omitted if seedlings are drenched.
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotium</i> )	All States	75 to 100 mL/100L Use 750 to 1200 L water/ha depending on plant size	2 days	Apply 2-3 weeks after thinning or transplanting and then at 10-14 day intervals while conditions favour disease. Use the high rate when disease pressure is severe. Ensure thorough wetting of lower stems.
	Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	Qld, NSW, NT only	100 mL/100 L volume as above		Apply sprays at 10-14 day intervals when crop is most susceptible to attack and at times of high disease pressure. This use is subject to a dicarboximide anti-resistance strategy. Tank mix or alternate this fungicide with a registered protectant fungicide such as Bravo (chlorothalonil). Avoid using dicarboximide fungicides during the early stages of crop growth. DO NOT apply more than four dicarboximide sprays a season.
Potato	Sclerotinia ( <i>Sclerotinia minor</i> )	All States	500 mL to 1 L/ha	7 days	Apply first spray just before hilling up. Apply a second spray just after hilling. Direct these sprays towards the stem bases and soil surface. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rate in situations where high disease levels are expected. Supplementary applications of 1 L/ha to foliage at 14-21 day intervals may be necessary if conditions favour further development of diseases.
	Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )		500 mL/ha		Apply in a program of sprays at 10 day intervals, beginning when warm weather conditions favour the disease and plants are 150 to 190 mm high. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
Ornamentals	Sclerotinia rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	NSW only	75 to 100 mL/100 L water	–	Apply to run-off. Use the higher rate when disease is severe. DO NOT apply to open African violet flowers.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR THE NUMBER OF DAYS OR WEEKS SHOWN AFTER APPLICATION:

BEANS, STONE FRUIT (POST-HARVEST ONLY), GARLIC	NIL
STONE FRUIT, STRAWBERRIES	1 DAY
LETTUCE, TOMATOES	2 DAYS
GRAPES	5 DAYS
POTATOES	7 DAYS
ONIONS	4 WEEKS



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

FARMOZ SPIRAL® AQUAFLO Fungicide is a member of the dicarboximide group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management, AQUAFLO Fungicide is a Group B fungicide.

GROUP **B** FUNGICIDE

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to SPIRAL AQUAFLO Fungicide and other Group B 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. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by SPIRAL AQUAFLO Fungicide and other Group B 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, FARMOZ Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

### MIXING

This product is suitable for application through conventional spray equipment calibrated to ensure thorough crop coverage. Add the required amount of product to the partly filled tank with the agitator running and complete filling the tank with water. DO NOT mix with alkaline water. Continue thorough agitation during spraying and after a stoppage. DO NOT let prepared spray solution sit in spray tank overnight.

### APPLICATION – STONE FRUIT AND GRAPE 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

- (a) Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- (b) Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- (c) Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- (d) The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

#### EXAMPLE ONLY:

- (i) Dilute spray volume as determined above:  
For example 1500 L/ha.
  - (ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume:  
For example 500 L/ha.
  - (iii) The concentration factor in this example is:  
 $3 \times$  (ie.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
  - (iv) If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $3 \times 10$ , that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.
- (e) 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.
  - (f) For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

### WETTING AGENT

Use Wetspray 600 at 10 mL/100 L of spray. With hard to wet crops the rate may be increased to 20 mL/100 L.

### COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with the following products: Wetspray, Hellfire®, Aphidex®, Omite and Anvil. Provided the spray tank has an adequate agitation system and the mixture is not allowed to stand without agitation, these mixtures are acceptable. Some settling will occur in mixtures with Hellfire and Omite.

### PRECAUTION

DO NOT use treated seed for animal or human consumption. DO NOT allow treated seed to contaminate grain/other seed intended for animal or human consumption. DO NOT feed treated seed, or otherwise expose, to wild or domestic birds. Treated seed when stored should be kept apart from other grain and the containers should be clearly marked to indicate the contents have been treated with this product. DO NOT re-use empty containers.

### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container or containers, which have held treated seed.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Wash hands after use.

### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126.

### MSDS

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for SPIRAL AQUAFLO is available from FARMOZ on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9363 3611.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE:** The use of FARMOZ SPIRAL AQUAFLO Fungicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by FARMOZ Pty. Ltd., regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and FARMOZ Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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PACK SIZE: 5 L, 10 L, 20 L

