

KEEP OUT OF F



# Phosphite 600

# SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/L PHOSPHOROUS (PHOSPHONIC) ACID

PRESENT AS MONO (AND) DI POTASSIUM PHOSPHITE









CONTENTS

**LITRES** 

AIRR APPARENT Pty Ltd

Restraint: DO NOT apply this product at volumes which cause excessive run off.

TREE AND VINE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	TREATMENT METHOD	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
AVOCADO	Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> )	QLD, NSW, SA, VIC, WA, ACT	Injection	Trunk Injection, Skeletal trees: 1st year 5 mL undiluted product per metre of canopy diameter. Other situations:	Inject trees at spring flush maturity - Repeat treatment in February or March. Drill holes 5 mm in diameter and 25 – 50 mm deep with slight downward angle in trunk. Syringes should be placed in the main trunk of the tree and spaced evenly around the circumference of the trunk. Suitable for use with Chemjet tree injectors, Ag-murf gun or hydraulic tree injection. Do not prune trees back before injection process as burning of new growth may occur. Do not inject trees in winter months. Do not cut back the canopy of injected trees. Do not add anything other than water	
				2.5 mL product diluted with 7.5 mL water per metre of canopy diameter.	to Apparent Phosphite 600 for trunk injection. D0 not inject more liquid in a lesser number of syringes than directed.	
			Foliar Spray	3.3 – 4 L/ha	Solution concentrate: 165 - 200 mL/100 L.   Amount per unit: Spray to run off – 7.5 to 10 L per adult tree.   1. Curative: Apply every 3 weeks until disease is under control.   2. Preventative: Apply every 5 - 6 weeks.	
YOUNG OR SMALL CITRUS	Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>P. nicotianae</i> ), and Collar Rot ( <i>P. citrophthora</i> )	All states	Foliar spray	170 - 330 mL/100 L to leaf wetness (by boom or similar high volume sprayer)	Two applications  1st Application: Late winter prior to flowering.  2nd Application: Autumn applied to mature fruit.  Repeat applications annually to maintain protection for the plant. Depending on condition at time of application use a non-ionic wetting agent in conjunction with Apparent Phosphite 600.	
MATURE CITRUS		All states	Foliar spray	13.3 L/ha in 3000 - 4000 L of water. 53 mL/12 L per tree. 8.3 L/ha in 2000 - 5000 L of water.	WHÉRE DISEASE INCIDENCE IS HIGH OR WELL ESTABLISHED.  For effective control, apply as a protectant before above ground symptoms of decline and collar rot become evident, spray trees for even coverage.  Do not apply under high temperatures (above 35°C) particularly if humidity is low, or to moisture stressed trees.  LOW PHYTOPHTHORA PRESSURE, WELL DRAINED SOIL.  Removal of fruit from affected plants will enhance recovery. WARNING, Soft skin citrus trees may develop leaf burn and growth retardation	
				33 mL/12 L per tree	following foliar application or soil drench of Potassium Phosphonate at rates recommended for established trees.  WARNING:  1. Foliar application to fruit may cause damage to fruit.  2. Soft skinned citrus trees may develop leaf burn and growth retardation following foliar application or soil drench.  Before applying this product for the first time, a small test area should be sprayed and observed for at least 1 week.	
GRAPES	Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )	All States	Foliar spray	2 L/ha early season, small canopies 2.7 - 4 L/ha Mid-late season, large canopies	It is essential that the rate of Apparent Phosphite 600 is adjusted to the vine-row volume (i.e. the volume of vine foliage per hectare). An application volume of 500 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 2000 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Spray timing is critical. For best results apply Apparent Phosphite 600 as a tank mix with protectant fungicides such as Mancozeb/Dithane, Copper Oxychloride etc, to ensure both pre- and post-infection activity. Apparent Phosphite 600 should be applied at times of high disease risk, especially between the time that conditions are conducive to Downy Mildew infection and the appearance of oil spots. Ensure spray coverage is adequate and that the appropriate rate of Apparent Phosphite 600 is anotified to match vine crowth, natificularly from mid-season onwards and esoscietally where crapses are crown on root stock.	

NON TREE AND VINE CROPS									
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	TREATMENT METHOD	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS				
CUCURBITS	CUCURBITS Downy Mildew		Foliar spray	3 L /ha in min 800 - 1000 L	Use weekly spray intervals when conditions favour disease development. To avoid phytotoxicity with some plant species, it is				
	(Pseudoperonospora cubensis)			of water	recommended that the product be tested on a few plants of each species prior to the main application.				
ORNAMENTALS	Phytophthora Root and Crown rot	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA,	Foliar spray		Apply at 4 - 6 weekly intervals when conditions favour disease development. To avoid phytotoxicity with some plant species it				
	(Phytophthora spp)	TAS, NT, ACT			is recommended that the product be tested on a few plants of each species prior to the main application.				
				Air Blast	DO NOT apply when ornamental plants are dormant or stressed.				
					DO NOT apply to ornamental plants under extremes of temperature.				
PINEAPPLES	Phytophthora Root (Phytophthora cinnamomi) and	Qld, WA	Foliar spray	4 L/ha	Apply to tops, two (2) weeks prior to harvest of planting material.				
	Heart Rot (Phytophthora parasitica)			1:200 - 1:500 water					
SUBTERRANEAN	Phytophthora Root Rot ( <i>Phytophthora clandestina</i> )	NSW, SA VIC, WA,	Foliar spray	500 mL/ha approx. 200 L	Apply 8 to 9 days after first irrigation but before second irrigation. Apply in Autumn when Subterranean Clover is at the				
CLOVER		TAS,ACT		water/ha	cotyledon to unifoliate leaf growth stage.				

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

Subterranean Clover: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Citrus, Cucurbits, Avocado, Grades, Pineadoles; NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

For effective disease control a good leaf cover must be achieved before a widespread disease

# CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO DOWNY MILDEW INFECTION

) PRIMARY INFECTION - overnight conditions of:

Temperature Rainfall

3 - 4 hrs at end of a 24 hr period. 2) SECONDARY INFECTION - Overnight conditions of:

Temperature 98% for at least 4 hours from midnight to dawn Humidity

TO AVOID RESISTANT STRAINS OF DOWNY MILDEW DEVELOPING, APPARENT PHOSPHITE

600 SHOULD BE APPLIED AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE DAY OF INFECTION AND ALTERNATED WITH SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDES.

# FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Apparent Phosphite 600 Systemic Fungicide and other Group 33 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 Apparent Phosphite 600 Systemic Fungicide, and other Group 33 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.

no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Phosphite 600 Systemic preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and

Half fill spray vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product.

mildew fungicides. Most foliage nutrients are also compatible. When using in conjunction with 'EC's' always form emulsion with water prior to adding Apparent Phosphite 600 Systemic FIRST AID

This product is harmful to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

# STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

periods in direct sunlight. Spillage should not be directed to drains but absorbed in sawdust and suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in the absorbent material disposed of in a sealed container at an approved disposal site. Triple or accordance with the directions or not and Apparent Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product. of undiluted chemicals on site. If not recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to collection point for refill or storage.

If not recycling break, crush or puncture containers and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury 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 68156/135859 containers and product should not be burnt.

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use. Apparent Pty Ltd accepts May irritate eves and skin. Avoid contact with eves and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable face mask. If clothing

becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face Compatible with Mancozeb, Copper Oxychloride, Bayleton, Tilt, and most common powdery thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing. Wash hands after use.

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26 SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which is available from the supplied CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Phosphite 600 Systemic Fungicide being beyond the control of the Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by Apparent Pty Ltd reaarding its

> This product is not classified as hazardous according to the Global Harmonization System (GHS) classification.

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