

# POISON

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

# ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL

GROUP **M5** FUNGICIDE

Controls Fungal Diseases on Almonds, Bananas, Cucurbits, Grapes, Ornamentals, Peanuts, Stone Fruit, Tobacco and Vegetables as specified in the Directions for Use table. **IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET/BOOKLET BEFORE USE.**



Manufactured globally to an American standard.

ALBAUGH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
Level 1, 530 Little Collins Street,  
Melbourne VIC 3000  
Australia  
Tel 03 9909 7183  
www.albaugh.com/au



## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### Restraints:

**DO NOT** mix spraying oils or wetting agents with ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE.

For all stone fruit except cherries, the following additional restraints apply:

**DO NOT** use oils after bud swell and during the season if ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE is to be used after shuck-fall.

**DO NOT** tank mix ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE with EC formulations when spraying after shuck-fall.

**DO NOT** exceed 3.2 L of ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE per hectare of crop.

Crop/Situation	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
<b>BANANAS</b>					
<b>Bananas</b> DO NOT apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil based spray or crop damage will occur	Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.8 L/ha	1	<b>North Qld:</b> Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28 to 35 days in the drier months of the year. <b>South Qld:</b> Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. <b>WA:</b> Spray every 10 to 14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14 to 21 days from May to November. <b>NSW:</b> Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May.
		WA only	1.5 L/ha		
	Leaf Speckle ( <i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	3 L/ha		Spray schedule same as for control of Leaf Spot. ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE will not eradicate infection already present but will prevent the spread of disease.
<b>GRAPES</b>					
<b>Grapes</b> Note russetting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ), Bunch Rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	Dessert 7 Wine 14	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Apply at 7 to 14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. <b>Bunch Rot:</b> apply at early full bloom, 2 weeks later, at veraisson and 2 weeks prior to harvest. <b>Table Grapes:</b> russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to capfall in these varieties.
			210 mL/100 L		
	Black Spot ( <i>Anthracoese</i> ) ( <i>Elsinoe ampelina</i> )				
<b>LEGUMES</b>					
<b>Beans</b> Broad (Faba)	Chocolate Spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> ), Rust ( <i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> )	All States	1.4 to 2.3 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

Crop/Situation	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
<b>Chickpeas</b>	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta rabele</i> )	Qld, NSW, VIC, SA, WA & Tas only	1.0 - 2.0 L/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	<b>Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with thiram and thiabendazole fungicidal seed dressing will control seed transmission of Ascochyta and Botrytis. It is therefore advised as part of an overall program to manage these diseases in chickpeas and lentils. Foliar applications of ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops. Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100 L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible.</li> <li>In low disease pressure situations, where there is no history of Ascochyta infection in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and/or seasonal conditions are dry.</li> <li>Where a strict-2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations.</li> </ol> <b>Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In high disease pressure situations, where there is an existing infection or infected stubble is present in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and regular rainfall events are occurring.</li> <li>On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks.</li> </ol> <b>Commence application at 3 to 5 weeks after emergence in chickpeas and 8 to 10 weeks after emergence in lentils and make following applications at 2 to 4 week intervals depending on disease presence or prior to rainfall events. Use the shorter spray interval when:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) or</li> <li>Highly susceptible varieties are being grown.</li> </ol> <b>The longer spray interval may be used when:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rain has occurred since the last application or</li> <li>Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application and where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or Grey Mould infection.</li> </ol>
<b>Lentils</b>	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ), Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )				
<b>Peanuts</b>	Early Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> ), Late Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> ), Peppery Leaf Spot ( <i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i> ), Peanut Rust ( <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> ), Net Blotch ( <i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.1 to 1.8 L/ha	-	Use higher rate for Peanut Rust. <b>South Burnett, NSW, WA:</b> commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and repeat as necessary to maintain control. <b>Atherton Tableland:</b> commence application 6 weeks after planting and repeat every 2 weeks.
<b>Peas</b>	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> )	Qld, Tas, WA only	1.1 to 1.8 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
<b>ORNAMENTALS</b>					
<b>Ornamentals</b> Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris, other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey Mould, Rust diseases, Septoria, Alternaria Leaf Spot diseases	All States	100 mL/100 L	-	Apply at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use every 7 days under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia.
<b>STONEFRUIT AND NUT CROPS</b>					
<b>Almonds</b>	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ), Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	-	Apply at budswell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck-fall, capfall. Apply every 10 to 14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
<b>Apricots</b>	Brown Rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ), Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> ) Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ), Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ), Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )			7	Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, full bloom. Apply at budswell, bud burst, pink bud, shuckfall, capfall, then every 10 to 14 days.
<b>Cherries</b>	Brown Rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ), Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ), Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Transit Rot ( <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> )	All States	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.  Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuck-fall, capfall, then every 10 to 14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.  Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
<b>Nectarines</b>	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> )  Brown Rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ), Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			Apply at budswell, pink bud, shuck-fall and then repeat every 14 days if weather conditions favour disease. Apply at budswell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.

Crop/Situation	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments	
<b>Peaches</b>	Brown Rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ), Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	All States	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply at budswell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit.
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ), Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )				Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 day intervals.	
	Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )				Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 days intervals. <b>Qld:</b> spray only at budswell.	
<b>Plums</b>	Brown Rot - Fruit ( <i>Monilina fructicola</i> ), Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )	All States	160 mL/100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	1	Apply at budswell, bud burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.	Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit.
	Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ), Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )				Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuck-fall and capfall.	
<b>TOBACCO</b>						
<b>Tobacco</b>	Tobacco Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta arida</i> )	Qld, WA only	220 mL/100 L	-	Apply every 7 days in seedbed application only.	
<b>VEGETABLES</b>						
<b>Artichokes</b>	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Globe</b>			1.8 to 3.5 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts</b>	Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> )		1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Capsicums</b>	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Peppers</b>			1.8 to 3.5 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Cabbages, Cauliflowers</b>	Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> )		1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Carrots</b>	Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )	All States	1.8 L/ha	7	Commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and then apply every 7 to 14 days.	
<b>Celery</b>	Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )			1	Apply every 7 to 14 days. Apply also to seedbeds.	
	Cercospora Early Bight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )	NSW, WA only	1.2 L/ha		Apply every 10 to 14 days.	
<b>Cucurbits</b> Including Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Rockmelon, Watermelon, Zucchini	Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ), Gummy Stem Blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i> ), Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ), Target Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora citrullina</i> ) Belly Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	All States	1.6 to 2.5 L/ha	1	Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range and at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray program early, at first true leaf and before vining or flowering. When used at these rates, ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE will suppress Powdery Mildew.	
					If applying ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE for the above foliar diseases, useful suppression of Belly Rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil covered by earlier recent ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE spraying.	
<b>Endive</b>	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Leeks</b> <b>Shallots</b>	Purple Blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )				Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.	
<b>Okra</b>	Leaf Disease/Spot	Qld, WA only	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	
<b>Onions</b> excluding Spring Onions	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	All States	2.3 L/ha	14	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.	
<b>Potato</b>	Early Blight or Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Late Blight or Irish Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )		1.1 to 1.8 L/ha	-	Commence applications at flowering time or earlier if weather conditions are favourable for disease infection. Spray every 7 to 14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.	
<b>Rhubarb</b>	Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta rhei</i> )		140 mL/ 100 L Apply 2000 L/ha	7	Apply every 10 to 14 days.	
<b>Radish</b>	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.	
<b>Sweetcorn</b>	Turcicum Leaf Blight ( <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> )	All States	1.8 to 2.3 L/ha	1	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	
<b>Tomato</b>	Early Blight or Target Spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Leaf Mould ( <i>Fulvia fulva</i> ), Grey Leaf Spot ( <i>Stemphylium solani</i> ), Botrytis Rot or Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )				Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Spray at 7 to 14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against Leaf Mould and Botrytis Rot.	
<b>Watercress</b>	Cercospora leaf Spot				Qld, WA only	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

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

#### WITHOLDING PERIODS

**Artichoke, Bananas, Capsicum, Celery, Cucurbits, Endive, Leek, Okra, Peppers, Plums, Radish, Shallot, Sweetcorn, Tomatoes, Watercress: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

**Apricots, Beans, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Peas, Rhubarb, Table Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Onions, Wine Grapes, chickpeas, lentils: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Potatoes, Peanuts (harvest): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

**Beans, Chickpeas, Lentils, Peas: DO NOT graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.**

**DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

**Peanuts: DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS**

#### EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

#### EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) –63 DAYS

LIVESTOCK THAT HAVE BEEN GRAZED ON, OR FED TREATED FORAGE, FODDER OR STUBBLE SHOULD BE PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 63 DAYS (9 WEEKS) PRIOR TO EXPORT SLAUGHTER.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE is a protectant fungicide only. ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE must be applied before diseases occur/become established to be highly effective. Use disease warning services or past history to determine timing of first spray. If diseases are already present then an eradicant product should be used first and mixed with ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE.

#### MIXING

Invert container several times to ensure uniform mixture. Mix the required quantity of product with water in the spray tank with the agitator operating.

#### APPLICATION

Apply by high volume, low volume or through mister or aircraft spray equipment. Thorough uniform coverage is essential for effective disease control.

#### Suggested spray volumes per hectare:

**High volume:** 500 litres or more. **Mister:** 75 to 255 litres.

**Low volume:** 200 litres or more. **Aerial application:** 20 litres or more.

#### COMPATIBILITY

ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE is compatible with wettable powder formulations of the most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. DO NOT combine with oil-based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides, unless prior experience has shown the combination to be physically compatible and non-injurious to your crop. This product should not be mixed with spraying oils or sprayed onto crops that have been sprayed with oil for at least 10 days after the oil spray. Oils should not be sprayed on crops treated with this product for at least 10 days after the last spray. Wetting agents have not improved performance. Under some conditions, certain surfactants may cause plant injury.

#### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

### GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

For fungicide resistance management ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE is a Group M5 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE and other Group M5 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. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE and other Group M5 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, Albaugh Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ALBAUGH APRISCO FUNGICIDE to control resistant fungi.

#### PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.

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

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

#### 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 or preferably pressure 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 for appropriate disposal 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

Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist;
- a washable hat;
- elbow-length PVC gloves;
- goggles; and
- disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose.

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 thoroughly with soap and water.

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

#### FIRST AID

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

#### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier and accessible from the Albaugh website [albaugh.com/au](http://albaugh.com/au)

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY, SALE AND USE

Many factors can affect or influence the activity of this product, including, but not limited to: weather and soil conditions, crop variety, treatment timing, water volume, application rates, spraying techniques, crop rotation, regional factors, and the occurrence and development of strains resistant to the active ingredient. Under certain circumstances, changes in activity or crop damage can occur. The manufacturer or supplier is unable to accept liability in these circumstances. All goods supplied by us are of a high grade and we believe them to be suitable for the purpose for which we expressly supply them: but we cannot exercise any control over their mixing, use or application which may affect the performance of the goods. All conditions and warranties statutory or otherwise as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application, or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff, agents, or the re-sellers of the product whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

**APVMA Approval Number.:** 61705/141582