



Company Name: SINON AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Product Name: SINON CHLORO 720 FUNGICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 68091/106800

Label Name:	SINON CHLORO 720 FUNGICIDE
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Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL
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Mode of Action:	GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of fungal diseases on almonds, apricots, bananas, carrots, celery, cherries, chickpeas, faba beans, grapes, lentils, onions, peaches, peanuts, peas, plums, potatoes, tomatoes, turf and vegetables as per the Directions for Use Table
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Net Contents:	1L-1000L
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Restrains:	Restrains: DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with this product. For all stone fruit except cherries, the following additional restraints apply: DO NOT use oils after bud-swell and during the season if Sinon Chloro 720 is to be used after shuck fall. DO NOT tank mix Sinon Chloro 720 with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall. DO NOT exceed 3.2L of Sinon Chloro 720 per hectare of crop.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS HARVEST
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	<p>Artichoke, bananas, capsicum, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallots, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Apricots, beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cherries, nectarines, peaches, rhubarb, table grapes, peas - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Chickpeas, lentils, onions, wine grapes - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Almonds, potatoes, peanuts (harvest) - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>GRAZING</p> <p>Beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Peanuts - DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS</p> <p>DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER TO LIVESTOCK WHICH MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION</p> <p>Turf - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD</p>
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Trade Advice:	<p>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 63 DAYS</p> <p>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.</p>
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>Fungicide Resistance Warning</p> <p>GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE</p> <p>Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide is a member of the multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group M5 fungicide.</p> <p>Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide and other Group M5 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 Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide or other Group M5 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.</p>
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Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Sinon Australia Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

Precautions:

Protections:

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 chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:

Storage and Disposal

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.

For refillable containers (110L, 1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Safety Directions:

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 wear protective clothing. When preparing spray and using prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles and disposable mist mask or fume 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 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, goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

First Aid

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 131126)

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

First Aid Warnings:

SINON CHLORO 720 FUNGICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Tree and Vine crops

Rate					Critical Comments
This table shows the rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the Mixing/application section.					For uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.
Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Almonds	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	ACT, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	-	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, pink-bud, shuck fall, cap fall. Apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
	Apricots			Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	7
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)				
Cherries	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, SA, Vic, NSW, Act, Tas, WA only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	All States			Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
	Transit rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>)				Apply 1 week pre-harvest.

Grapes Note: russetting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	160-210 mL/100L	Dessert 7 Wine 14	Spray at the first appearance of foliar disease. Apply at 7-14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. For bunch rot, applications at early full bloom, two weeks later, at veraison and two weeks prior to harvest. Table grapes - russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to cap fall on these varieties.
	Black spot (Anthracnose) (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>)		210mL/100L		If Black spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last 3 years, apply at budburst and 14 days later when shoots are 10-15cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist spray again when shoots are 20-30cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at budburst and in the first 14 days after budburst. In vineyards with no history of black spot, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease on the foliage and then at 7-14 day intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to cap-fall will not cause russetting in table grape and dried fruit varieties.
Nectarines	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, shuck fall and then repeat each 14 days if weather conditions favour disease. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)				Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
Peaches	Brown rot - Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply at bud-swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)				Apply at bud-swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. In QLD spray only at bud-swell. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
Plums	Brown rot – Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, MSW, ACT, SA, Vic, NSW, WA & Tas only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	1	Apply at bud-swell, bud-burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.
	Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	All States			Apply at bud-swell, bud burst, shuck fall and cap fall.

2. Legumes

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Beans - Broad (Faba)	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	All States	1.4-2.3L/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or of weather conditions indicate likely incidence of the disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabeie</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	1.0-2.0L/ha	14 days Harvest and Grazing	Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with P-Pickel T [®] 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 Sinon Chloro 720 as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops. Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100L/ha for ground application and 30L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances: 1. At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible. 2. 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. 3. Where a strict 2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations. Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances: 1. 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. 2. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks. 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: 1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) <u>or</u> 2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown. The longer spray interval may be used when: 1. No rain has occurred since the last application <u>or</u> 2. Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application, <u>and</u> where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or grey mould infection. If applying prior to rainfall events: 1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application. 2. Apply Sinon Chloro 720 at 1L/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or grey mould <u>or</u> there is no infection in the crop. 3. Apply Sinon Chloro 720 at 2L/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> a highly susceptible variety is being grown, <u>or</u> infection is present in the crop. If grey mould is the predominant disease in lentils <u>and</u> infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate Sinon Chloro 720 with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.
Lentils	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i>)				

Peanuts	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, WA, NSW, NT only	1.1-1.8L/ha	-	Use higher rate when conditions favour leaf spot or when rust appears. Do not feed peanut vines to livestock. NSW AND WA ONLY - Commence application when disease first appears and repeat as necessary to maintain control. QLD ONLY NORTH AND SOUTH BURNETT – Commence spraying when disease appears and repeat when rain and warm moist nights are expected. ATHERTON TABLELAND - Commence application 4-6 weeks after planting and repeat 7-14 day intervals depending on conditions.
Peas	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>)	Qld, Tas, WA only	1.1-1.8L/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 7 -14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

3. Vegetables and Fruit

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Artichoke - Globe	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.8–2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Bananas 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	1.8L/ha	1	For North Qld - Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28-35 days in the drier months of the year. For South Qld - Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. For NSW - Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May. For WA - Spray every 10-14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November.
		WA only	1.5L/ha		
	Leaf speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	3.0L/ha		
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers	Ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	All States	1.8–3.5L/ha	7	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if the weather conditions indicate likely incidence of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Capsicums, Peppers	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum ascutatum</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Carrots	Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)		1.8L/ha	7	Commence application as soon as symptoms favour the development of the disease and then spray every 7-14 days.
Celery	Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)		1.8L/ha	1	Apply every 7-14 days. Apply also to seed beds.
Celery	Cercospora early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)		NSW, WA, ACT only	1.2L/ha	1

Cucurbits (including Cantaloupe, Cucumber, 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>)	All States	1.6-2.5 L/ha	1	Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range 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, this product will suppress powdery mildew.
	Belly rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				Suppression of belly rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil when sprayed using the above foliar spray program.
Endive	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Leeks, Shallots	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.
Okra	Leaf diseases/spot	Qld, WA only	1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals,
Onions (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	All States	2.3L/ha	14	Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.
Potato	Early blight or Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late blight or Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)		1.1-1.8L/ha	-	Spray at first sign of foliage disease or at flowering time, whichever is earlier. Spray every 7-14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Radish	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Rhubarb	Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta rhei</i>)		140mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply every 10-14 days
Sweet corn	Turcicum leaf blight (<i>Exaerohilum turcicum</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

Tomato	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>)	All States	1.8-2.3L/ha	1	Spray at first incidence of the foliage disease. Repeat at 7 -14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against leaf mould and Botrytis rot.
Watercress	Cercospora leaf spot	Qld, WA only	1.8–2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

Situation & Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris & other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	100mL/100L	-	Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7 day interval under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in azalea, hydrangea and petunia.
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta arida</i>)	Qld, WA only	220mL/100L	-	Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
Turf and Lawns, Bowling greens, Golf Greens	Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	NSW, SA, Qld, WA, Vic, ACT only	130-200 mL/100m ² in 20-60L of water	-	If disease is already established use the higher rate. Apply at 7 – 14 day intervals. Under severe conditions spray at 7 day intervals. Do not mow or water treated area until turf or lawn is thoroughly dry.
Turf and Lawns, Bowling greens, Golf Greens	Brown patch (<i>Rhizoctonia spp.</i>)	All States		-	
Turf and Lawns, Bowling greens, Golf Greens	Grey leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium solani</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA only	24L/ha	-	Apply to leaf as a curative application. Do not irrigate for 24 hours after application.

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

SINON CHLORO 720 FUNGICIDE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a protectant fungicide for the control of a range of diseases in fruit and vegetables. For effective disease control a good leaf cover must be achieved before a widespread disease outbreak occurs.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake and invert the pack several times before opening. Half fill the vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product.

APPLICATION RATES PER HECTARE

Low Volume - 200 litres or more

High Volume - 500 litres or more

Aerial Application - 20 litres or more

Mister - 75 to 255 litres

The volume of water applied should increase as the plants grow in size to maintain adequate cover.

Compatibility: This product is compatible with wettable powder and flowable formulations of most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Unless experience in your area has shown other combinations to be physically compatible and non-injurious to your crop DO NOT combine with other chemicals, especially oil based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides. 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 last spray.

Wetting Agents: The addition of surfactants does not improve this product's efficiency and under some conditions may cause plant injury.

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 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 100L 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:

- i) Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha
 - ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha
 - iii) The concentration factor in this example is: $3 \times$ (ie $1500L \div 500L = 3$)
 - iv) If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30mL/100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L 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 the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.