

# POISON

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



**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 190 g/L COPPER (Cu)  
present as tribasic copper sulphate**

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

**For control of various diseases of certain fruits, nuts,  
vegetables and ornamentals as per the Directions for Use Table.**



**7 WORLDS AG**

Growing together for a sustainable future.

Suite 1, Lvl 3, 262, Lorimer Street  
Port Melbourne, VIC 3207  
1800 777 068  
[www.7worlds.com.au](http://www.7worlds.com.au)



SCAN HERE  
FOR MORE  
INFORMATION  
ABOUT THIS  
PRODUCT

**CONTENTS**

**20 L, 200 L and 800 L**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**RESTRAINTS:**

**DO NOT** apply during the hottest part of the day when temperature exceeds 35°C.

**DO NOT** apply when slow drying conditions prevail.

**DO NOT** apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.

**DO NOT** apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.

**DO NOT** apply to wet crops.

**DO NOT** use in spray solutions less than pH 6.5

**TREE AND VINE CROPS**

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.				
Almonds, Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the timing of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where Leaf Curl is or is likely to be a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING.
Almonds	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )			Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apples	Black spot ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )			Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection ie. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )			Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots, Cherries	Bacterial gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT, Qld only	350 mL / 100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90% to 100% leaf fall. <b>Winter:</b> Apply in mid winter. <b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
		NSW only	280 mL / 100 L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	185 mL / 100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L Aerial Application 2.8 - 4.2 L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.

Avocados, Citrus, Kiwi- Fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical Fruit	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	Stem Application 140 mL / 1 L of water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )		280 mL / 100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black spot ( <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> ), Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> ), Smoky Blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ), Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )		280-420 mL / 100 L	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rates in coastal districts. Add 600ml/ha of miscible summer oil when or if necessary. Apply as a dilute application only.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hazelnuts	Hazelnut Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas coryli</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L	Apply after harvest at 10, 30 and 75-100% leaf fall. Repeat application in mid-winter and again in spring before bud swell. Apply after pruning in winter to provide protection to new exposed cuts. If heavy rains occur soon after spraying, re-application will be required to maintain protective treatment. Apply a maximum 6 spray treatments each year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days between consecutive applications. Apply to the point of run-off, ensuring thorough coverage of all foliage. Use a recommended spray volume of between 1,500 – 1,800 L per hectare for mature plantations. Select suitable spray volume to match tree maturity and expansiveness of canopy.
Litchi	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Qld, NSW only	560 mL / 100 L plus Spraymate Activator	Apply to affected trunk and limbs to runoff. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora macadamia</i> )	Qld, NSW, NT only	280 mL / 100 L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3-4 week intervals.
	Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink limb blight ( <i>Corticium salmonicol</i> )			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mangoes	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella</i> sp.)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	420 mL / 100 L or Aerial Application 4.2 L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial black spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>mangiferae</i> )		280-420 mL m/ 100L Aerial Application 3.0 - 4.2 L/ha	Apply at first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Olives	Various fungal leaf spots including: Peacock Spot ( <i>Spilotea oleaginea</i> ) And various fruit rots, including Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	All States	275 – 420 mL/100L	Best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to disease (i.e. warm, humid, wet weather). Lower rates should be effective for disease management. For groves in coastal areas, or groves with a history of fungal disease, or the season is more conducive to fungal activity the higher rate would be more appropriate. Regular sprayings should be considered to protect the quality of fruit on the trees.
Pears	Black spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> )	All States	280 mL /100 L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection. i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Pistachios	Suppression of bacterial dieback		500-600 mL /100 L or 5-6 L/ha	Apply at bud break/early leaf out (early signs of leaf development). Repeat on a 14-28 day cover schedule when disease pressure is high. Apply using airblast or mister sprayers. Water volumes applied commercially range from 800-1000L per hectare for concentrate spraying or 1800-2000 L per hectare (dilute application).
Grape vines	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )		125-350 mL /100 L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on 'copper-shy' varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Walnuts	Walnut blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglans</i> )		420 mL / 100 L plus 175 ml miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only.

**VEGETABLES AND FRUIT**

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA only	280 mL / 100 L plus 600 mL/ ha miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600 mL/ha of miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	140 mL / 1L water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Beans	Common blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection
	Halo blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i> )		280-420 mL / 100 L or 3.0 - 3.5 L/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm to 30cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection
Beans, Faba Beans	Rust ( <i>Uromyces</i> spp.), Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassicas	Black rot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> ), Peppery leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maclicola</i> ), Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may predispose cabbage to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Capsicums	Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	SEED-BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD-CROPS: Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
Carrots	Leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i> )		280 mL / 100 L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
Celery	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> ), Bacterial soft rot ( <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i> )		280-390 mL / 100 L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbita</i> )		280 mL / 100 L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Lettuce	Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactuca</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vittaria</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Marssonina panattoniana</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with Fortuna Globe 750WG is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may predispose lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Onions	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Parsnips	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Peas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Potatoes	Target spot/early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Irish blight/late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red Beet	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> )			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		280 mL / 100 L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora jaapii</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Silverbeet, Spinach	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> )			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial speck ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i> )		220-280 mL / 100 L or 2.4 - 3.0 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Target spot/early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes (continued)	Irish blight/late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	280 mL / 100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. This product is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by <i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i> . Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. tabaci</i> )	Qld, NSW, Vic only	560 mL /100 L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD:**

**ALL CROPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Mixing/application**

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide into the spray vat in a steady stream. DO NOT attempt to pre-mix Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide in water before adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being applied, prepare and thoroughly mix them before adding Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide. Sprays containing Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide should be agitated continuously.

**Wetting Agents**

The addition of Spraymate Activator is required when Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS, and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Where a wetting agent is not required for Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

**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 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 can then be calculated in the following way:

**Example only**

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (ie. 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, ie. 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

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.

For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow Industry Best Practices.

**Deciduous Fruit and Almonds**

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air-blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. the equipment

should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the tree. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

#### **Citrus and litchi**

Apply only as dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume.

Citrus and litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

#### **Avocados & mangoes**

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

#### **Olives**

The sensitivity of foliage and fruit of all olive cultivars has not been fully evaluated, particularly of the high rate of copper application. It is therefore advisable, to only treat a small number of olive trees to ascertain their reaction before treating part or the whole of a grove in order to avoid host damage.

#### **Vines**

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of run-off. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

#### **Walnuts**

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand directed sprayers to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

#### **Tobacco seed beds**

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

#### **Vegetables**

##### **General**

Thorough coverage of the plants is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape.

The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary.

This should only be done with water plus any required wetting agents.

##### **Dilute Sprays:**

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a MEDIUM to FINE spray. The following volumes per SPRAYED HECTARE are suggested as a guide, since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

##### **Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silver beet, Spinach:**

400 litres on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **Cucurbits, Lettuce:**

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **Brassicas, Trellis Tomatoes:**

400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

##### **Beans, Capsicum, Celery, Faba Beans, French Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush Tomatoes:**

400 litres on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

##### **Red Beet:**

400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to 800 litres on mature plants.

##### **Concentrate Sprays:**

Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume.

**Example:** If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate.

Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to Vegetables:

Dilute sprays for recommended spray volumes for specific crops.

#### **Application by Ground-rig**

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomisers. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

#### **Application by Aircraft**

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers operated to produce fine droplets. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

#### **Compatibility**

Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide is compatible with most insecticides/ pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Fortuna Globe 750WG, Wettable Sulphur or Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage.

Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use.

#### **FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

For fungicide resistance management Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide is a group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Group M1 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 Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide and other Group M1 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, Grochem Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for the losses that may result from the failure of Grochem Tribasic Liquid Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

#### **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET CROPS**

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

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

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

#### **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, 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 500mm 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.

#### **Rhubarb Dip**

Dispose of spent dip solution in a disposal pit away from waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

*Refillable containers:* Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of sale for refill or storage.

#### **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and using the product, wear elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each days use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

#### **FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia: 13 11 26. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and contact a doctor. If skin contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which is available from Grochem Australia Pty Ltd on request or the Grochem website.  
[www.grochem.com.au](http://www.grochem.com.au)

**LIMIT OF LIABILITY**

1. Grochem Australia accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product.
2. Grochem Australia accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage, injury or loss following purchase and use of this product.
3. The extent of liability of Grochem Australia is limited to the replacement of goods or a refund on the price paid. This being conditional upon a claim being made in writing and within 30 days of delivery/receipt of product.
4. This product must also be used in strict accordance with the directions as detailed on this label. The buyer accepts and uses this material with an understanding of the above conditions.

APVMA Approval No.: 67618/138005

SPECIMAN

**Additional statements as required by Safe Work Australia in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS)**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage

In a Transport Emergency  
Dial 000  
Police or Fire Brigade

Specialist Advice In Emergency Only  
CHEMTREC: 1800 862 115  
All Hours - Australia Wide



**7 WORLDS AG**

Growing together for a sustainable future.

Suite 1, Lvl 3, 262, Lorimer Street  
Port Melbourne, VIC 3207  
1800 777 068  
[www.7worlds.com.au](http://www.7worlds.com.au)