CAUTION

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

Maxentis® EC

Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

133 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN
100 g/L PROTHIOCONAZOLE

GROUP 3 | 11 FUNGICIDE

Crops: Barley, Canola, Oats, Wheat

Controls/Suppresses: Blackleg, Crown rust, Leaf rust, Net form net blotch, Physiological leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Scald, Sclerotia stem rot, Septoria blotch, Septoria nodorum glume blotch, Septoria tritici blotch, Spot form net blotch, Stem rust, Stripe rust, Yellow leaf spot as per the Directions for Use

Formulation type
Emulsifiable Concentrate EC

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CONTENTS: 1 L - 1000 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS
A maximum of two applications may be made per cereal crop.
A maximum of one application may be made per canola crop.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff from treated fields for at least 3 days after application.
For PROFESSIONAL use only.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift
DO NOT spray MAXENTIS® EC where spray drift may reach apple trees.
DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.
DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the buffer zone table below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.
DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site during the time of application.
DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.
DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers').

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Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zone			
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas
Up to 600 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	1.0 m or lower		15 metres		
Up to 900 mL/ha	0.5 m or lower		0 metres		
	1.0 m or lower		20 metres		

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3 m or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter whichever is greatest, the minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft'):

Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate	Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zone			
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas
Up to 600 mL/ha	Fixed-wing	0 metres	65 metres	0 metres	10 metres
	Helicopter		55 metres		15 metres
Up to 900 mL/ha	Fixed-wing		90 metres		15 metres
	Helicopter		70 metres		20 metres

CROP	DISEASE/ DISORDER	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Leaf rust (*Puccinia hordei*), Net form net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f. *teres*), Powdery mildew (*Blumeria graminis* f.sp. *hordei*), Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), Spot form net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres* f. *maculata*), Ramularia leaf spot (*Ramularia collo-cygni*), Physiological leaf spot (abiotic)	300 to 600 mL	**Application timing** Monitor crops from mid tillering. On susceptible varieties apply at GS 31 or at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. **Physiological leaf spotting** Physiological leaf spotting (PLS) can be caused by a combination of susceptible varieties and environmental conditions conducive to symptom development e.g. prolonged periods of high light intensity during susceptible growth stages. Applications of MAXENTIS® EC for disease control between GS 32 and 59 can reduce the severity of PLS symptoms on the upper canopy leaves, depending on the timing of application and conditions conducive to symptom development. Applications should be timed to ensure the top four leaves are treated prior to PLS symptoms developing. Refer to the Physiological leaf spot section in the General Instructions for more information prior to using MAXENTIS® EC **Rate selection and adjuvants** Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential. Application with an adjuvant can improve disease control when applying lower rates of MAXENTIS® EC (refer to Use of adjuvant section in the General Instructions).
Oats	Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae*), Leaf rust (*Puccinia coronata* f.sp. *avenae*), Septoria blotch (*Phaeosphaeria avenaria*)		**Application timing** Monitor crops from early tillering and on susceptible varieties apply at GS 31 or at the first sign of infection. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. **Rate selection and adjuvants** Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential. Application with an adjuvant can improve disease control when applying lower rates of MAXENTIS® EC (refer to Use of adjuvant section in the General Instructions).
Wheat	Leaf rust (*Puccinia recondita* f.sp. *tritici, Puccinia triticina*), Powdery mildew (*Blumeria graminis* f.sp. *tritici*), Septoria nodorum - glume blotch (*Parastagnospora nodorum*), Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), Stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*), Septoria tritici blotch (*Zymoseptoria tritici*), Yellow leaf spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)		**Application timing** Monitor crops from mid tillering. On susceptible varieties apply at GS 31 or at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. **Rate selection and adjuvants** Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential. Application with an adjuvant can improve disease control when applying lower rates of MAXENTIS® EC (refer to Use of adjuvant section in the General Instructions).

CROP	DISEASE/ DISORDER	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) seedling and aerial infections	750 to 900 mL	**Seedling infections** MAXENTIS® EC can reduce lodging and stem canker from blackleg. For best results, apply MAXENTIS® EC following a blackleg seed or in-furrow treatment. Apply a single application of at the 4 to 6 leaf or green bud crop stages to blackleg susceptible varieties (blackleg ratings of MS or lower) or in situations of high blackleg risk (refer to General Instructions – Disease control in Canola). Apply higher rates of MAXENTIS® EC where conditions favour higher blackleg infection. An application of a registered blackleg fungicide with an alternate mode of action may be required after green bud stage to control aerial infections occurring later in the crop. Refer to the following section for guidelines. **Aerial infections** MAXENTIS® EC can significantly reduce stem and pod infections where blackleg infections are likely to progress up the canopy. To minimise seedling infections and reduce aerial blackleg risk after the green bud stage, apply a blackleg seed or in-furrow treatment and a foliar application of a registered blackleg fungicide at the 4 to 6 leaf/green bud stage. Apply a single application of MAXENTIS® EC up to 50% bloom to reduce aerial blackleg infections. For best results, apply at 20-30% bloom when applying MAXENTIS® EC during flowering. Refer also to General Instructions – Disease control in Canola.
	Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)		Apply a single application of MAXENTIS® EC between 20 and 50% (full bloom) flowering. For best results apply as a preventative application at 20-30% flowering prior to significant disease expression (refer to General Instructions – Disease control in Canola). Good coverage throughout the entire canopy is essential. Using a higher water rate i.e. 100 L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application; will improve spray coverage.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

HARVEST

CANOLA	**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**
CEREALS	**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 35 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

GRAZING

CANOLA	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**
CEREALS	**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

Export Trade Advice

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with MAXENTIS® EC. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Adama Australia for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using MAXENTIS® EC.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Foliar diseases on cereal crops

Monitor the crop regularly for symptoms of disease. Generally, spray at the first sign of disease, although this will depend on factors such as expected weather conditions and the particular crop variety resistance. Refer to Directions for Use for specific disease recommendations. Up to two sprays of MAXENTIS® EC may be applied per season to the crop. Ensure good coverage of all susceptible plant parts.

Physiological leaf spot

Physiological leaf spotting (PLS) is an abiotic disorder that occurs most frequently in barley. The development of PLS is based on genetic (varietal susceptibility) factors and environmental stresses on the crop and mostly affects the upper side of the top four leaves. MAXENTIS® EC does not reduce leaf symptoms from other abiotic disorders e.g. nutritional deficiencies or toxicities, frost damage, waterlogging, drought; effects from the application of other products e.g. herbicides, foliar fertilisers, adjuvants; or damage caused by pest infestations or diseases not listed on the label. MAXENTIS® EC should be used primarily for the management of fungal diseases as listed in the Directions for Use table. Reductions in the severity of PLS symptoms on treated leaves can occur when applying MAXENTIS® EC at critical growth stages for disease control in barley, particularly between GS32 and GS59, prior to PLS symptom appearance. Applications of MAXENTIS® EC specifically targeting reductions in PLS severity and in the absence of significant disease pressure are not recommended as this may increase the selection pressure for fungicide resistance.

Crop safety

Canola

Application of MAXENTIS® EC targeting blackleg control at the 4-6 leaf or green bud crop stages may result in minor phytotoxicity symptoms i.e. bleaching or spotting of leaves. These effects are generally negligible and not expected to negatively impact grain yield.

Disease control in canola

Blackleg

Higher blackleg risk can be expected in higher rainfall districts (above 500 mm annual rainfall), where crops are grown within 500 m of a previous year's stubble and in later sown crops (May to August). Other factors will also increase the risk of blackleg infection, including the intensity of canola cropping in a district, rainfall before sowing and the frequency of growing the same canola cultivar. Consult industry guidelines for more detailed assessment of blackleg risk in specific situations.

Sclerotinia

MAXENTIS® EC is most effective when application is made prior to conditions conducive to sclerotinia infection. Infection and disease development are most conducive in warmer winter or spring conditions with extended periods of leaf wetness due to rainfall, dew and high humidity. Sclerotinia is most likely to develop where day temperatures are warmer coinciding with a saturated soil profile and rainfall events. Refer also to industry guidelines for advice on conditions under which sclerotinia are most likely to develop.

Control of sclerotinia stem rot is more effective in crops which have a uniform flowering. Uneven flowering (e.g. caused by staggered germinations) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops.

Generally, a single application of MAXENTIS® EC at 20 to 30% flowering will control sclerotinia in crops with a short flowering interval. Crops with an extended flowering period may require a second application of a registered sclerotinia fungicide with an alternate mode of action prior to 50% flowering (full-bloom) to adequately control sclerotinia if conditions late in the season are conducive to development of disease.

Length of protection may be reduced in bulky crops where coverage is difficult and where there is growth dilution of the fungicide. For optimum protection, application should be directed to obtain coverage on petals, leaves and stems.

Mixing

Two thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with the agitator operating, add the required quantity of MAXENTIS® EC and compatible products in the correct mixing order. Top up the spray tank to the required volume with clean water with the agitator running. Add the required quantity of adjuvant after mixing is complete and spray tank is filled to the required level. Maintain agitation while spraying. Apply within 5 hours of mixing in the spray tank. Do not allow MAXENTIS® EC to stand for prolonged periods before using.

Application

Ground

Wheat, barley, oats and canola: Apply product using a spray volume of 70 to 100 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the ASABE S572 Standard.

Aerial

Wheat, barley, oats and canola: Apply product using a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the ASABE S572 Standard.

Compatibility

For information on compatibility please contact Adama Australia.

Use of adjuvant

Cereal crops

Depending on the situation, efficacy may be improved by the addition of Hasten† at 250 to 500 mL/100 L to the spray mixture when MAXENTIS® EC is applied at 300 mL/ha. Field trials have confirmed improved disease control/yield improvements for the following diseases × crop type.

Cereal crop type	MAXENTIS® EC rate	Hasten† rate	Diseases with confirmed adjuvant response
Barley	300 mL/ha	250 mL/100 L	Net form net blotch, Scald, Spot form net blotch
		500 mL/100 L	Leaf rust, Ramularia leaf spot
Wheat		250 mL/100 L	Powdery mildew, Septoria tritici blotch, Yellow leaf spot
		500 mL/100 L	Leaf rust

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Alternative adjuvants
MAXENTIS® EC has not been extensively tested with alternative adjuvants to Hasten†, but field testing is ongoing with alternative adjuvants.
For more information on approved alternative adjuvants, please contact your local Adama Australia representative.

Canola
Adjuvant is not required for use of MAXENTIS® EC on canola.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

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MAXENTIS® EC is a member of the DMI and Quinone outside Inhibitors (QoIs) group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is both a Group 3 and a Group 11 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to MAXENTIS® EC and other Group 3 and/or Group 11 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 this product and other Group 3 and/or Group 11 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, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from failure of MAXENTIS® EC to control resistant fungi.

The application of MAXENTIS® EC in cereals and canola is subject to fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current fungicide resistance management strategies.

PRECAUTION
Re-entry Period
Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical-resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
WARNING: MAXENTIS® EC is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical 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 program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.
If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.
Refillable Containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using together with other products, consult their label safety directions. When opening the container, mixing and loading and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles or safety glasses. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). 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 day's use, wash gloves, goggles or safety glasses, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY INFORMATION
WARNING: May cause birth defects.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for MAXENTIS® EC FUNGICIDE is available from adama.com or Call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of MAXENTIS® EC FUNGICIDE being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia, regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purposes for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the Directions for Use or not. Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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