

CAUTION

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

Mirador® 625

Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **625 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN**

GROUP 11 FUNGICIDE

Crops: Almond, Avocado, Barley, Beans, Berries, Brassica vegetables, Canola, Carrot, Citrus, Cucurbits, Garlic, Shallots and Spring onion, Grapes, Horseradish, Leeks, Lettuce, Mango, Nursery stock and Ornamentals, Oats, Olive, Passion fruit, Peanuts, Pistachio, Poppies, Potato, Pulses, Pyrethrum, Radish, Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas, Tomato and Wheat

Controls/Suppresses: Various diseases as specified in the Directions for Use table

Formulation type
Suspension
Concentrate **SC**



ADAMA

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CONTENTS: 1 L - 1000 L

RESTRAINTS:

- DO NOT exceed a total rate of 255 mL/ha of MIRADOR® 625 per growing season in wheat, barley and oats.
 - DO NOT apply more than two applications of MIRADOR® 625 per growing season in wheat, barley and oats.
 - DO NOT apply more than one application of MIRADOR® 625 per growing season in canola.
 - DO NOT apply by air except on potatoes, peanuts, canola, cereals and pulses.
 - DO NOT apply if heavy rain or storms that are likely to cause runoff from treated fields are forecast within 48 hours of application for tank mix with Soprano®. For all other uses, DO NOT apply if heavy rain or storms that are likely to cause runoff from treated fields 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 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 relevant buffer zone tables 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 km/h 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 the 'Mandatory buffer zone' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers').

Table A. Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate and tank mix combination	Crops	Mandatory downwind buffer zone				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC	Canola, Peanuts, Wheat & Barley, Winter pulses	0 metres	5 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® (for 0.5 m or lower boom height)	Canola, Wheat, Barley & Oats	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® (for 1.0 m or lower boom height)	Canola	0 metres	20 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	Wheat, Barley, Oats	0 metres	15 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
MIRADOR® 625 + Soprano® 500	Wheat, Barley, Oats	0 metres	5 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres

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

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

Table B. Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate and tank mix combination	Wind Speed (Km/hr)	Crops	Mandatory downwind buffer zone						
			Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas		Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas		Livestock areas
				Fixed wing	Helicopter		Fixed wing	Helicopter	
MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC	3 to 20	Canola, Peanuts, Winter pulses	0 metres	100 metres	80 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	3 to 8	Wheat & Barley	0 metres	60 metres	20 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
			0 metres	60 metres	40 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso®	8 to 20	Canola	0 metres	90 metres	70 metres	0 metres	15 metres	20 metres	0 metres
		Wheat, Barley & Oats	0 metres	65 metres	55 metres	0 metres	10 metres	15 metres	0 metres
MIRADOR® 625 + Soprano® 500	3 to 8	Wheat, Barley & Oats	0 metres	120 metres	80 metres	0 metres	20 metres	20 metres	0 metres
	8 to 14			140 metres	120 metres				
	14 to 20			160 metres	120 metres				
MIRADOR® 625 + Bumper® 625	8 to 20	Wheat, Barley & Oats	0 metres	50 metres	50 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 1: TREE AND VINE CROPS			CRITICAL COMMENTS
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	
Almonds	Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Brown rot/ Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>), Shot-hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)	440 mL/ha	<p>For the dilute (mL/100 L) rates listed below, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. When applying MIRADOR® 625 as a concentrate spray through low volume application equipment, DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 4X. Adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is required to achieve control of diseases. For more information on concentrate spraying, refer to the <i>Application</i> section.</p> <p>Apply MIRADOR® 625 as part of a season long spray program incorporating fungicides from other mode of action groups.</p> <p>Anthraxnose Apply up to three applications of MIRADOR® 625 starting from pink bud stage as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of MIRADOR® 625 with an approved fungicide from a different mode of action group.</p> <p>Brown rot / Blossom blight and Shot-hole: Brown rot/blossom blight and shot-hole should be managed from budswell using a season-long spray program including fungicides from different mode of action groups.</p> <p>Apply MIRADOR® 625 from early (10%) bloom. Subsequent applications of MIRADOR® 625 and other mode of action fungicides should be applied on a 7 to 14 day interval, targeting key growth stages including full bloom, petal fall and shuck fall.</p> <p>Post-shuck fall, apply fungicides registered for control of shot-hole such as CAVALRY® WEATHERGUARD on 14 day spray intervals.</p> <p>Application Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha. • Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p> <p>Resistance Management: DO NOT apply consecutive sprays of MIRADOR® 625 or other Group 11 fungicides (including mixtures) for control of Blossom blight/Brown rot and rust. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.</p>
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	32 mL/100 L	<p>Apply MIRADOR® 625 in a preventative spray program containing fungicides from different mode of action groups. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 625.</p> <p>Commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative mode of action group, then apply 1 application of MIRADOR® 625 during early fruit set. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different mode of action group. Apply 2 final applications of MIRADOR® 625 at 14 - 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 625 develop.</p> <p>If consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 625 are used, they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different mode of action group(s) before MIRADOR® 625 is used again. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per season.</p>
Citrus	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> sp.), Black Spot (<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>)	16 mL/100 L	<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 after copper fungicides, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Follow applications of MIRADOR® 625 with an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per season.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 625.</p>

Table 1: TREE AND VINE CROPS			
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grapes table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot [†] (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	30 to 40 mL /100 L	<p>For the dilute (mL/100 L) rates listed below, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. When applying MIRADOR® 625 as a concentrate spray through low volume application equipment, DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 4X. Adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is required to achieve control of diseases. For more information on concentrate spraying, refer to the <i>Application</i> section.</p> <p>Use of MIRADOR® 625 in Grapes is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.</p> <p>Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of vine growth and vigour.</p> <p>Ensure thorough coverage.</p> <p>Adjust spray nozzles to direct spray droplets to the canopy present.</p> <p>Apply the higher rate of application in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where humid conditions favour Powdery Mildew infection, particularly on susceptible varieties. At the start of the season when there has been a heavy carry over of Powdery Mildew infection (flag shoots are present). <p>Apply 2 consecutive applications in a tank-mix with a fungicide from alternative mode of action group(s) e.g. Orius 430 SC; at 10 to 16 days intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. DO NOT make consecutive applications if applied alone. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per crop per season.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 for disease control in grapevine nurseries.</p> <p>†Botrytis Bunch Rot</p> <p>MIRADOR® 625 must not be used alone for Botrytis control at critical times such as 80 to 100% capfall and preharvest. It must be tank mixed with or substituted by a specific botryticide at these critical times. When MIRADOR® 625 is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Solaris®.</p>
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	32 mL/100 L	<p>For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 at flowering and early fruit set, with a minimum re-application interval of 14 days.</p> <p>Follow applications of MIRADOR® 625 with an approved fungicide from a different mode of action group.</p> <p>Further applications of MIRADOR® 625 may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per season.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 625.</p>
Olives	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	32 mL/100 L	<p>Apply by air blast or boomspray. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season.</p> <p>Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply MIRADOR® 625 before the disease infects the trees. Fungicides are best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to this disease (warm, humid rainy weather).</p> <p>This will depend upon whether the olive grove is in a susceptible area (e.g. summer rains), and the season (unseasonal humid and moist conditions). Spraying prior to flowering is a good guide, and again just after fruit set. Protect the remaining periods with other approved fungicides if required.</p> <p>To minimise fungicide resistance risk, the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different mode of action group.</p>
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	32 mL/100 L	<p>Use of MIRADOR® 625 to control Alternaria in Passionfruit is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.</p> <p>For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of MIRADOR® 625 at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow applications of MIRADOR® 625 with an approved fungicide from a different mode of action group.</p> <p>Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 finishing 1 day prior to harvest.</p> <p>Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively.</p> <p>DO NOT exceed 5 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per crop.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 625.</p>
Pistachio	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.), Botryosphaeria dothidea (syn. <i>Dothiorella dominicana</i>)	400 mL/ha	<p>Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. Follow applications of MIRADOR® 625 with an approved fungicide from a different mode of action group.</p> <p>Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer in sufficient volume of water to achieve uniform coverage.</p> <p>May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilute application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha. Concentrate application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p>
Ribberries (<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> and <i>S. fibrosum</i>), Anise myrtle (<i>S. anisatum</i>), Lemon myrtle (<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>)	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangeli</i>)	80 to 120 mL/ha	<p>Apply 2 sprays with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p> <p>Apply via ground-based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400 L/ha.</p>

Table 2: PULSES AND PEANUTS IN A TANK MIX WITH ORIUS® 430 SC				
DO NOT apply more than 380 mL/ha of MIRADOR® 625 and 930 mL/ha of Orius® 430 SC per growing season in pulses				
CROP	DISEASE	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ha	ORIOUS 430 SC RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas, Faba Beans and Broad Beans, Field Peas, Lupins, Lentils, Vetch	Botrytis Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	150 to 190 mL	350 to 460 mL	Apply MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC up to two times per season as part of a season long preventative spray program for control of Ascochyta and Botrytis diseases. Fungicide applications should commence at the first sign of disease or if an infection period is forecast, with repeat applications if conditions favour further infection. Use a 14-day spray interval when applying consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC. Use the higher rates if conditions favour infection, on a susceptible variety and/or if the crop canopy is dense. Application of MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC in a tank mixture with an approved protectant fungicide i.e. Cavalry®, Mancozeb; can improve disease control, particularly when applying the lower rates of MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC. If conditions are conducive to further disease infection, additional applications of fungicides from other mode of action groups may be required. The use of MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC tank mix on Botrytis Grey Mould and Ascochyta in pulses is subject to a CroPLife Australia resistance management strategy. Refer to the CroPLife website for more information prior to application.
Chickpeas	Ascochyta (<i>Phoma rabiei</i>)			
Lentils	Ascochyta (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>)			
Faba Beans and Broad Beans	Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta fabae</i>), Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>)			
Lentils, Vetch	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>)			
Field peas	Black spot (<i>Ascochyta spp</i>)			
Faba Beans and Broad Beans	Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	60 mL	140 mL	Apply at the first sign of disease or when conditions favour the disease. Apply up to three applications per season on a 14 to 21-day interval. Ensure thorough coverage of all foliage to achieve good control.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zonata</i>)			
Adzuki Beans, Mung Beans, Navy beans	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> or <i>Podosphaera xanthii</i>)	60 to 120 mL	140 to 280 mL	Apply at the first sign of disease or when conditions favour disease development. Use the higher rate of MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC if conditions favour infection and/or if the crop canopy is dense. Apply up to three applications per season on a 10 to 14-day interval. Ensure thorough coverage of all foliage to achieve good control. Adjuvant Always apply MIRADOR® 625 + Orius® 430 SC in adzuki beans, mung beans and navy beans with a non-ionic surfactant e.g. Wetspray 1000 at 100 mL/100 L.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>), Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>), Net Blotch (<i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i>)	75 to 180 mL	180 to 430 mL	This use is subject to a CroPLife Australia fungicide resistance management strategy. Refer to the CroPLife Australia website for current guidelines prior to application. Apply up to three applications per crop as part of a season long spray program for disease management. Apply in spray volumes ranging from 100 to 500 L/ha for ground applications. Use of hollow cone or flat fan nozzles is recommended. For aerial applications use 30 to 60 L/ha spray volume, depending upon the density of the crop canopy. Southern Qld, NSW: Regularly monitor crops and apply 1 to 2 applications of from first flowering and before disease is present or when there are low levels of disease in the crop. Use a 10 to 14-day interval between the first two applications, with the shorter interval recommended when conditions are conducive to disease infection. North Qld, WA, NT: Begin spraying 3 to 4 weeks after planting. Adjust the rate according to the rate per sprayed hectare if band spraying. DO NOT band spray after 6 weeks from planting. Repeat applications on 10 to 14 day intervals, using the shorter interval when conditions are conducive to disease such as prolonged wet weather. Rate selection Low rate – apply 75 to 100 mL/ha MIRADOR® 625 + 180 to 230 mL/ha Orius® 430 SC under conditions of low disease. Medium rate – apply 120 mL/ha MIRADOR® 625 + 300 mL/ha Orius® 430 SC prior to or following wet weather. High rate – apply 180 mL/ha MIRADOR® 625 + 430 mL/ha Orius® 430 SC where low disease is present prior to or immediately following wet weather. DO NOT apply the low rate for the control of Net Blotch in North Qld, WA or the NT as results may not be satisfactory due to higher disease pressure.

Table 3: WHEAT AND BARLEY WHEN APPLYING MIRADOR® 625 IN A TANK MIX WITH ORIUS® 430 SC				
DO NOT apply more than 290 mL/ha of Orius® 430 SC per growing season in wheat and barley.				
CROP	DISEASE	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ha	Orius® 430 SC RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	65 to 125 mL	145 to 290 mL	<p>Monitor crops from mid-tillering. On susceptible varieties apply from GS 31 or at the first sign of disease development, whichever is earlier. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. DO NOT apply later than Z59.</p> <p>Rate selection Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential. For repeat applications, use the 145 mL/ha rate of Orius in the tank mix with MIRADOR® 625. If monitoring indicates an additional fungicide application is required, apply a fungicide that contains a different mode of action.</p>
	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>), Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i>), Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>), Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>)			
Wheat	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>), Septoria nodorum blotch (<i>Parastagnospora nodorum</i>), Septoria tritici blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>), Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis tritici</i>), Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>), Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)			

Table 4: WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS WHEN APPLYING MIRADOR® 625 IN A TANK MIX WITH SOPRANO® 500				
CROP	DISEASE/ DISORDER	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ha	Soprano® 500 RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Wheat	Eyespot (<i>Oculimacula yallundae</i>) Suppression only	100 mL	125 mL	<p>Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to establishment of disease in the crop. Apply from mid-tillering (GS25) to flag leaf emergence (GS39). For best results target applications at GS30-32. Application prior to canopy closure may improve coverage, enhance efficacy and reduce lodging from eyespot infections. Applications beyond flag leaf emergence (GS39) may not provide any yield benefit from eyespot control.</p>
Barley	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>), Leaf Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>), Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>)	65 to 250 mL	65 to 125 mL	<p>The objective of spraying is to keep the upper 2-4 leaves, ear and stem green and functioning through grain filling. Monitor crops from mid-tillering. On susceptible varieties apply from GS 31 or at the first sign of disease development, whichever is earlier. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. If further monitoring indicates an additional fungicide application is required, apply a fungicide that contains a different mode of action. DO NOT apply later than GS59 as yield responses are unlikely.</p> <p>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 MIRADOR® 625 + Soprano® 500 (refer to <i>Use of adjuvant in cereal crops</i> section in the General Instructions).</p>
	Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i>), Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>)			
Oats and Oaten Hay	Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Parastagonospora avenaria</i> f.sp. <i>avenaria</i>), Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>avenae</i>)	65 to 125 mL	65 mL	
Wheat	Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>), Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis tritici</i>), Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>), Septoria Tritici Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>), Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>), Yellow Spot or Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	65 to 250 mL	65 to 125 mL	

Table 5: WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS WHEN MIRADOR® 625 IN A TANK MIXTURE WITH BUMPER® 625				
CROP	DISEASE/ DISORDER	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ha	Bumper® 625 RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, Wheat	Eyespot (<i>Oculimacula yallundae</i>) Suppression only	200 mL	200 mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to establishment of disease in the crop. Apply from mid-tillering (GS25) to flag leaf emergence (GS39). For best results target applications at GS30-32. Application prior to canopy closure may improve coverage, enhance efficacy and reduce lodging from eyespot infections. Applications beyond flag leaf emergence (GS39) may not provide any yield benefit from eyespot control.
Barley	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>), Net blotch: Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp. <i>teres</i>) Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp. <i>maculata</i>) Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	100 to 200 mL	100 to 200 mL	Monitor crops from mid-tillering. On susceptible varieties apply from GS30 or at the first sign of disease development, whichever is earlier. Monitor and reapply a second application within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. DO NOT apply later than GS59. Rate selection and adjuvants Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential.
	Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>)	65 to 200 mL	100 to 200 mL	Application with an adjuvant can improve disease control when applying lower rates of MIRADOR® 625 + Bumper® 625 (refer to <i>Use of adjuvant in cereal crops</i> section in the General Instructions).
Oats	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>) Septoria Leaf Blotch (<i>Parastagonospora avenaria</i> f.sp. <i>avenaria</i>) Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>avenae</i>)	65 to 125 mL	65 to 200 mL	
	Red leather leaf (<i>Spermospora avenae</i>) Suppression			
Wheat	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>), Septoria nodorum - glume blotch (<i>Parastagonospora nodorum</i>), Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>)	65 to 200 mL	65 to 200 mL	
	Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	100 to 200 mL	100 to 200 mL	
	Septoria tritici blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>), Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)			
	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis tritici</i>)	200 mL	200 mL	

Table 6: WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS WHEN APPLYING MIRADOR® 625 IN A TANK MIX WITH PROVISO®				
CROP	DISEASE/ DISORDER	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ha	Proviso® RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>), Net blotch: Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp. <i>teres</i>), Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp. <i>maculata</i>), Physiological leaf spot (abiotic), Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>), Ramularia leaf spot (<i>Ramularia collo-cygni</i>), Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	65 to 250 mL	125 to 250 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 in Barley 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 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 product. Rate selection and adjuvants Apply higher rates for better disease control, longer residual activity and higher yield potential. For repeat spraying, apply no more than twice per season at up to 125 mL/ha of MIRADOR® 625. Application with an adjuvant can improve disease control when applying lower rates of MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® (refer to <i>Use of adjuvant in cereal crops</i> section in the General Instructions).
Oats	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>), Septoria blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria avenaria</i>), Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>)			
Wheat	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>), Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>), Septoria nodorum - glume blotch (<i>Parastagonospora nodorum</i>), Septoria tritici blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>), Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis tritici</i>), Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>), Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)			

Table 7: DISEASES CONTROLLED WHEN APPLYING MIRADOR® 625 IN A TANK MIX WITH PROVISO® IN CANOLA

CROP	DISEASE	MIRADOR® 625 RATE/ ha	Proviso RATE/ ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) seedling and upper canopy infections	160 to 190 mL	300 to 360 mL	For best results, apply MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® as part of a blackleg management program including crop rotation, tolerant varieties (where available) and fungicide applications from a range of mode of action groups. Application of MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® following a blackleg seed treatment or in-furrow fungicide is recommended, particularly where moderate to high disease pressure is expected. Additional applications of foliar fungicides from other mode of action groups may also be required to manage blackleg. Seedling infections MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® can reduce lodging and stem canker from blackleg. Apply a single application 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 MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® 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 upper canopy infections occurring later in the crop. Upper canopy infections MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® can significantly reduce stem and pod infections where blackleg infections are likely to progress up the canopy. To minimise seedling infections and reduce upper canopy 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 MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® up to 50% bloom to reduce upper canopy blackleg infections. For best results, apply at 20-30% bloom when applying MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® during flowering. Refer also to General Instructions – Disease control in Canola.
	Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)			Apply a single application of MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso 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.

Table 8: OTHER CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans	Suppression of: Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	200 to 240 mL/ha or 20 to 24 mL/100 L	Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection. Spray Interval: Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications at 7 to 14-day intervals commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	Alternaria Leaf spot	160 mL/ha	Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of all plant parts.
Brassica Vegetables	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Sclerotinia Rot	200 mL/ha	Repeat application 7 to 14 days later depending on severity of infestation. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop. Note: Add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mix. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	400 mL/ha	Apply in a preventative program commencing before disease infection occurs, particularly during weather conditions that favour disease development, or (at the latest) when first signs of the disease are observed.
	Suppression of: Sclerotinia rot/ White mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>), Black Rot (<i>Alternaria radicina</i>)	160 mL/ha	Apply a maximum of 3 foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum 2 consecutive applications. Refer <i>Resistance Management</i> section. Apply foliar spray at 10 to 14-day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 to 1500 L of spray mix to adequately treat a hectare, depending on crop stage and foliage density. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20,000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.

Table 8: OTHER CROPS			
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	32 to 48 mL/100 L	Use of MIRADOR® 625 for controlling Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour Powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies. Application Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the cucurbits. For dilute spraying (g/100 L), an application volume of 300 L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000 L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 - 14 day intervals, commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances: 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per crop. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.
	Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	48 mL/100 L	
Garlic, Shallots, Spring Onions	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	320 mL/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14-day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
Horseradish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>), Downy Mildew	240 mL/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development. Apply as a foliar spray with knapsack or boom spray with a minimum re-application interval of 7 days. Apply with a spray volume of 400 to 600 L/ha to ensure maximum coverage DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season per crop.
Leeks	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	120 mL/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease or preferably preventatively when a disease predictive assessment shows conditions favourable to disease development. Apply a program of 2 to 3 consecutive sprays of product at 7 to 14-day intervals. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop per season.
	Suppression of: White Rot (<i>Sclerotinium cepivorum</i>)	320 mL/ha	
Lettuce	Suppression of Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	200 to 240 mL/ha or 20 to 24 mL/100 L	Use of MIRADOR® 625 for suppressing Sclerotinia is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop. If applied solo, MIRADOR® 625 should be preceded/ followed by a different fungicide group(s) such as Cavalry® Weatherguard, before MIRADOR® 625 is used again in that crop. If used in a mixture with a different group(s) of fungicide, apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications. This includes the treatment at the end of one crop and the start of the next as consecutive. Spray Interval: Apply at 7 to 10-day interval commencing soon after planting and continuing up to crop maturity. Use the recommended shorter interval under humid weather conditions that are favourable for disease infection or where there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild which favours disease infection.
	Bottom rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	2 to 4 mL/ 100 m of row Apply in 1 to 3 L water/ 100 m row	Apply one application only as an in-furrow spray treatment or plug hole drench at transplanting. Use 15 cm band width if 2-3 rows per bed, 10 cm band width if 4 rows per bed. Apply to seeded bed after thinning when plants are approximately 7 cm high. Use boomspray or similar equipment to apply diluent in 1 to 3 L of water per 100 m row. Use higher rate when at times of heavy disease pressure. Use in accordance with existing disease resistance management strategies and in accordance with best practice.
Nursery stock and ornamentals including nursery stock (non-food), seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp., <i>Bremia lactucae</i>), Grey mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.), Leaf spots (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. & <i>Alternaria</i> spp.), Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp. & <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.), Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	32 to 48 mL/100 L	Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively. Minimum re-treatment interval between consecutive applications 14-21 days.
	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>)	16 mL/100 L	Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom, or air-assisted. Apply in sufficient water volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom.

Table 8: OTHER CROPS			
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Poppies	Downy Mildew	300 mL/ha	This use is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. Apply MIRADOR® 625 preventatively before disease symptoms appear. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 625 curatively. Ensure thorough spray coverage. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per crop. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section.
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	120 to 160 mL/ha	These uses are subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. See <i>Resistance Management</i> section. Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	200 to 240 mL/ha	Application MIRADOR® 625 may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment in potatoes. Aerial application may be used only for Early Blight (Target Spot) control. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the potatoes. Ground Application: A volume of 200 - 300 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 - 600 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Aerial Application (Early Blight only): A volume of 30 - 40 L/ha is recommended. Spray Interval Consecutive 2 applications should be applied at 7 - 14 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. DO NOT Apply more than 2 consecutive applications, they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before a Group 11 fungicide is used again, either in the current or following season. Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances: 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Early or Late Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. 3. At the first sign of Late Blight infection. DO NOT apply more than 3 foliar applications per crop. When a Group 11 fungicide is used in-furrow at planting, do not apply MIRADOR® 625 as first foliar spray.
	Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Suppression of Silver Scurf (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)	2 to 4 mL/100 m of row	Apply once as an in-furrow spray at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 - 20 cm band just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate of MIRADOR® 625 where higher levels of disease occur. Use the lower rate where lower levels of disease occur or where less disease control is required. Apply in 1 to 3 L of water/100 m of row. Ensure the water volume used is not so high as to wash off any seed treatments previously applied to seed. DO NOT apply MIRADOR® 625 if conditions or seed quality favour bacterial rots as these diseases may be aggravated if seed comes into contact with additional moisture. DO NOT apply MIRADOR® 625 if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated.
Pyrethrum	Ray Blight (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	240 mL/ha	DO NOT apply fungicides from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season. Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.
Radish	White Blister Rust (<i>Albugo candida</i>)	200 to 240 mL/ha	Apply a program of 2 consecutive sprays of product at a 7 to 14-day interval. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease infection. Apply in sufficient water volume using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop per season.
Rubus (including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthrachnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>)	32 mL/100 L	Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500-1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of MIRADOR® 625 per season with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.
Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Peas	<i>Stemphyllium</i> spp., Suppression of: Botrytis Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	240 mL/ha or 24 mL/100 L	Use of MIRADOR® 625 to suppress Botrytis Grey Mould is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications in one season. Apply in sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Sprays should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to maturity. Use the shorter interval under humid conditions that are favourable for disease infection or when there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle.

Table 8: OTHER CROPS			
CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	160 mL/ha or 16 mL/100 L	<p>Early Blight (Target Spot): Use of MIRADOR® 625 to control Early Blight (Target Spot) is subject to CropLife Australia fungicide resistance management guidelines. Refer to the CropLife Australia website for current recommendations.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 6 applications or 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays (whichever is lower) per crop.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 625. They must be preceded and followed by at least 3 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Cavalry® Weatherguard, before MIRADOR® 625 is used again in that crop.</p> <p>Late Blight: it is recommended that single sprays of MIRADOR® 625 be alternated with 2 sprays of Cavalry® Weatherguard or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.</p> <p>Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 - 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity.</p> <p>Use the recommended shorter application interval in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for disease infection. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. <p>Application Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the tomatoes and the method of trellising which influences canopy volume. In the case of dilute spraying (g/100 L) apply in the range of 400 - 500 L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 - 1000 L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500 L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying. For Late Blight and Sclerotinia control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection.</p>
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	200 to 240 mL/ha or 20 to 24 mL/100 L	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Harvest

Almonds, Pistachio, Pulses:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Wheat and Oats (tank mixtures with Soprano® 500), Canola (Tank-mix with Proviso®), Peas, Potatoes:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Anise myrtle and Lemon myrtle:

DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES FOR 4 MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION.

Avocados, Garlic, Leeks, Shallots, Spring Onions, Brassica Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Horseradish, Radish:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Wheat and Oats (tank mixtures with Bumper® 625):

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Wheat and Oats (tank mixtures with Proviso®):

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley and Wheat (tank mixtures with Orius® 430 SC), Poppies:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Beans, Citrus, Nursery Stock (non-food), Ornamentals, Peanuts, Pyrethrum, Snow Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, Garden Carrots, Olives:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Rubus (including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries), Tomatoes:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Grapes, Lettuce, Riberries (*Syzygium* spp.):

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Mangoes:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grazing

Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Riberries (*Syzygium* spp.):

DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Wheat and Oats (tank mixtures with Orius® 430 SC, Soprano® 500, Bumper® 625, Proviso®), Peanuts:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Beans, Canola, Peas:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Pulses:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Pyrethrum:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD.

Snow peas, snap peas and garden peas:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

TRADE ADVICE

Export of treated produce:

Please follow the Trade Advice on tank-mix partner label before applying MIRADOR® 625 in a tank-mix.

Grapes: While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major wine export destinations, some export destinations have not finalised MRL applications. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your winery, Adama representative or the Australian Wine Research Institute.

Other Crops: While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major export destinations, it should be noted that MRLs or import tolerances may not be established for produce or livestock that have been grazing on treated crops in all export destinations. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your export organisation or Adama representative.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIRADOR® 625 is a strobilurin fungicide that provides protectant activity both on treated plant surfaces and local systemic action. For best results and for fungicide resistance management, MIRADOR® 625 should be applied prior to infection. When applying MIRADOR® 625 in a tank mix with other products, refer to the product labels of all mixing partners prior to use.

Physiological leaf spot (Barley)

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. MIRADOR® 625 + Proviso® 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.

Apply 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 Proviso® at critical growth stages for disease control in barley, particularly between GS32 and GS59, prior to PLS symptom appearance. Applications 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.

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

MIRADOR® 625 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 MIRADOR® 625 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 an alternative sclerotinia fungicide 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.

APPLICATION

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying MIRADOR® 625 by air. In these cases, adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

Use the higher spray volume range to improve coverage and efficacy, particularly with later crop growth stage and with dense crop canopies.

Tree Crops and Vines

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 Direction for Use table for each 100 L 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

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example, 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example, 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 2 x (i.e. $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 40 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 x 40, that is 80 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.

Canola, Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats), Pulses

Ground application: Apply product using spray volume of 70 to 100 L/ha

Aerial application: Aircraft should fly as low as possible under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift. Aerial application MUST BE carried out using closed mixing/loading. Apply product using a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha.

Use of adjuvant in cereal crops

Depending on the situation, efficacy may be improved by the addition of Hasten¹ (or approved alternative) to the spray mixture, particularly at lower rates of MIRADOR® 625 and recommended tank mix partner fungicide. Field trials have confirmed improved disease control/ yield improvements by disease and crop type (Table 10). The addition of Hasten¹ or Biopest² can result in some minor damage symptoms on foliage. These effects were minor and did not negatively impact on disease control or grain yield and quality. Do not apply with Hasten¹, Biopest² or approved alternative in situations where the use of an oil adjuvant may present compatibility concerns or risk of moderate to severe crop injury e.g. tank mixtures (see compatibility section).

Table 10. Adjuvant recommendations for MIRADOR® 625 in cereal crops

Cereal type and disease	MIRADOR® 625 rate [†]	Addition of adjuvant (% v/v) by fungicide tank mix partner*		
		Bumper 625 ≤100 mL/ha [^]	Proviso 125 mL/ha	Soprano 500 65 mL/ha
Barley				
Leaf rust Net form of net blotch Scald Spot form of net blotch	65 to 100 mL/ha	Hasten ¹ 0.5 to 1%	Hasten ¹ 0.25 to 0.5%	Not tested
Powdery mildew	65 mL/ha	Not tested	Not tested	Hasten ¹ 1% ^s
Ramularia			Hasten ¹ 0.5%	Not tested
Physiological leaf spotting	200 mL/ha		Hasten ¹ 1%	
Eyespot	Not tested		Not tested	
Wheat				
Septoria Tritici Blotch Yellow Spot	65 to 100 mL/ha	Hasten ¹ 1% ^s	Hasten ¹ 0.5%	Hasten ¹ 1% ^s
Leaf Rust Powdery mildew		Not tested		Not tested
Eyespot Septoria Nodorum Blotch Stem Rust Stripe Rust	Not tested			
Oats				
Leaf rust Septoria leaf blotch	65 mL/ha	Hasten ¹ 1%	Not tested	Hasten ¹ 1%
Red leather leaf Stem rust	Not tested			

* The addition of Hasten at 1% provided more consistent improvements in disease control for Bumper 625 and Soprano 500 tank mixtures than lower rates of Hasten¹.

[†] Refer to Directions for use table for the minimum MIRADOR® 625 rate for each disease.

[^] Or higher rate of tank mix fungicide partner as specified in the Directions for Use table.

^s Biopest¹ 1% v/v is an acceptable alternative adjuvant to Hasten¹ for this use. MIRADOR® 625 has not been extensively tested with alternative adjuvants, but field testing is ongoing. For more information on alternative adjuvants, please contact your local Adama Australia representative.

MIXING

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed MIRADOR® 625 container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of MIRADOR® 625. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

When applying MIRADOR® 625 in a tank mix with other products, follow the correct mixing order. Refer to the Adama Correct Tank Mixing Order Guide for more information.

COMPATIBILITY

MIRADOR® 625 may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: Alpha-Scud® 300, Bumper® 625, Cavalry® Weatherguard, Captain Fungicide, Chief® Aquaflo, Chief® Topflo, copper hydroxide, Karate Zeon*, Mancozeb 750 DF, Nimrod®, Orius® 430 SC, Predict®, Promote® Plus 900, Proviso®, Showdown®, Soprano® 500, Spiral® Aquaflo, Trivor®, Venom® 240, Venturi®, Venturi® Max.

A mixture of MIRADOR® 625 with more than one of these products or with any other product may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. The use of such a mixture is not recommended and would therefore be entirely at the user's risk. If tank mixes are to be used observe all directions, precautions and limitations on all products to be used. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Adama Australia and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Note: On some tomato varieties, tank mixtures of MIRADOR® 625 and Strike-Out® 500 EC have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix Strike-Out® 500 EC with MIRADOR® 625.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

MIRADOR® 625 Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside inhibitors (QoIs) group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management, the product is a Group 11 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other 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 or other 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 the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.



RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

MIRADOR® 625 should be applied in a protective spray program containing fungicides from different mode of action groups. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases risk of resistance development. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 625 develop. MIRADOR® 625 should be applied in accordance with CroLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategies.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry: DO NOT enter treated areas until spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Warning:

- Azoxystrobin is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees.
- DO NOT spray MIRADOR® 625 where spray drift may reach apple trees.
- DO NOT spray when conditions favour drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that may contribute to drift include thermal inversions, excessive wind speed, certain sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, small spray droplet size etc.
- DO NOT use spray equipment that has been previously used to apply MIRADOR® 625 to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/ foliage (other than certain apple varieties) are not known to be sensitive to azoxystrobin when used in strict accordance with the rate, conditions of use and other warnings. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery stock it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to azoxystrobin. The user should conduct small-scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to large-scale commercial use. DO NOT apply to *Malus* spp. (i.e. Apple/Crabapple) or *Prunus* spp. (i.e. flowering Cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

HIGHLY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

drumMUSTER containers: 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.

Returnable container with Micro Matic valve: Store the original sealed container in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the Micro Matic valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the container with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the Micro Matic coupler delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the container have been used, please return the container to the point of purchase. The container remains the property of Adama Australia.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled. Will irritate the eyes. May irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale product. When using together with other products, consult their label safety directions. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash face shield or goggles, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for MIRADOR® 625 is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of MIRADOR® 625 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 purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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† Other trademarks

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