

CAUTION

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

Mirador® 250 SC

Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN**

GROUP

11

FUNGICIDE

For the control of various diseases of anise myrtle, avocados, carrot, cucurbits, grapes, lemon myrtle, mangoes, nursery stock, olives, ornamentals and cut flowers/foilage, passionfruit, poppies, potatoes, pyrethrum, ribberries, rubus and tomatoes as specified in the Directions for Use table

Formulation type
Suspension
Concentrate

SC



ADAMA

adama.com

CONTENTS: 1 L, 5 L, 10 L, 20 L, 60 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINT: DO NOT apply by air except on potatoes.

TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE				CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table Tree and Vine Crops, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.				
CROP	DISEASE	RATE/100 L	WHP	
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL	7 days	<p>For all uses in the table Tree and Vine Crops:</p> <p>Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. When applying MIRADOR® 250 SC through low volume application equipment, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.</p> <p>Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group.</p> <p>For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of MIRADOR® 250 SC during early fruit set. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC at 14 to 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management</p> <p>Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively.</p> <p>If consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before MIRADOR® 250 SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of 3 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC per season.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC.</p> <p>DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 250 SC.</p>

TREE AND VINE CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	RATE/100 L	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grapes – table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinular necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot † (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	75 to 100 mL	14 days	<p>Application Method and Rate 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. Ensure thorough coverage. Adjust spray nozzles to direct spray droplets to the canopy present. Apply the higher rate of application in the following circumstances: 1. Where humid conditions favour Powdery Mildew infection, particularly on susceptible varieties. 2. At the start of the season when there has been a heavy carry over of Powdery Mildew infection (flag shoots are present).</p> <p>Spray Timing and Interval Apply 2 or 3 consecutive applications at 10 to 16 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection.</p> <p>† Botrytis Bunch Rot MIRADOR® 250 SC 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® 250 SC is used in a seasonal spray programme it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Cavalry® Weatherguard.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than a total of 3 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC per crop in 1 season. If consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before MIRADOR® 250 SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC for disease control in grapevine nurseries.</p>
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose	80 mL	3 days	<p>Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC at flowering and early fruit set, at no less than 14 day intervals. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively. If consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before MIRADOR® 250 SC is used again in that crop in the current or following season. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC per season. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC. DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 250 SC.</p>
Olives	Anthracnose	80 mL	21 days	<p>Apply sufficient quantity of the mixed chemical to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Apply by air blast or boomspray. The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications. Apply the treatment, preferably before the disease infects the trees. Fungicides are best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to this disease (warm, humid rainy weather). 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. To minimise fungal resistance the use of this product should be supplemented with other approved fungicides from a different chemical group.</p>
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium	80 mL	1 day	<p>Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively. DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications. For example, if the total number of fungicides applied to the crop is 9, DO NOT apply more than 3 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC. DO NOT exceed 5 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC per crop. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC. DO NOT start the disease control program with MIRADOR® 250 SC.</p>

OTHER CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Carrots	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	1 L/ha	21 days	<p>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. Apply a maximum of three (3) foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum two (2) consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply foliar spray at 10 to 14 day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray.</p> <p>Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 to 1,500 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.</p> <p>If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20,000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.</p>
	Sclerotinia rot/ White mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	400 mL/ha		
	Black Rot (<i>Alternaria radicina</i>) SUPPRESSION ONLY	400 mL/ha		
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	80 to 120 mL/100 L	1 day	<p>Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour Powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <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 cucurbits.</p> <p>For dilute spraying (mL/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.</p> <p>Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 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 Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop.</p> <p>Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a protective spray program.</p> <p>DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development.</p> <p>As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays, up to a maximum of 4 sprays of MIRADOR® 250 SC per crop. A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 2 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Cavalry® Weatherguard to control Downy Mildew and Gummy Stem Blight and Nimrod to control Powdery Mildew, before MIRADOR® 250 SC is used again in that crop. Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.</p>
	Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	120 mL/100 L		
Nursery stock and ornamentals: Including (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.)	80 to 120 mL/100 L	–	<p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces.</p> <p>DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Nursery stock and ornamentals Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals and cut flowers/ foliage *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>)	40 mL/100 L	–	<p>Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom or air-assisted spray. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

OTHER CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Poppies	Downy Mildew	750 mL/ha	6 weeks	<p>Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. DO NOT use MIRADOR® 250 SC curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC per crop.</p>
Potatoes	<p>Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)</p> <p>Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p>	<p>300 to 400 mL/ha</p> <p>500 to 600 mL/ha</p>	–	<p>Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Application MIRADOR® 250 SC 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.</p> <p>Ground Application: A volume of 200 to 300 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season, increasing to 500 to 600 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>Aerial Application (Early Blight only): A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended.</p> <p>Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. 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.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as MIRADOR® 250 SC. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are to be applied. 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® 250 SC is used again in that crop. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of MIRADOR® 250 SC 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>Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Silver Scurf* (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) *Suppression only.</p>	5 to 10 mL/100 m of row	–	<p>Apply once as an in-furrow spray at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 to 20 cm band just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate of MIRADOR® 250 SC 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® 250 SC 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® 250 SC if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated. DO NOT mix with any other products when applying as an in-furrow spray.</p>
Pyrethrum	Ray blight (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600 mL/ha	See WHP section	<p>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.</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 rangelii</i>)	200 to 300 mL/ha	<p>Harvest: Fruit - 14 days Leaf - 4 months Grazing: 21 days</p>	<p>Apply 2 sprays with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days. 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> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of a chemical from the same chemical class (Mode of Action Group). Rotate approved products from different chemical mode of action groups at regular intervals within a structured disease management plan.</p> <p>TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE Ribberries, Anise myrtle and lemon myrtle are not known to be sensitive to this product when used in accordance with the label directions. The sensitivity of some species/varieties/cultivars, however, has not been fully evaluated under all growing conditions. It is advisable to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating a larger area. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.</p>
Rubus (including: Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries and Loganberries)	Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) and Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>)	80 mL/100 L	1 day	<p>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® 250 SC per season with a re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>

OTHER CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL /100 L	1 day	<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 to 500 L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 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> <p>Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 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 disease infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to MIRADOR® 250 SC develop. Apply MIRADOR® 250 SC in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as MIRADOR® 250 SC. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of MIRADOR® 250 SC are to be applied. 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® 250 SC is used again in that crop. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of MIRADOR® 250 SC 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>
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha or 50 to 60 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

ANISE MYRTLE, LEMON MYRTLE: DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES UNTIL 4 MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION.

AVOCADOS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CUCURBITS, PASSIONFRUIT, RUBUS CROPS (INCLUDING BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES AND BOYSENBERRIES), TOMATOES:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

GRAPES, RIBERRIES (FRUIT): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

MANGOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

OLIVES, CARROT: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

POPPIES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

POTATOES, PYRETHRUM: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING

ANISE MYRTLE, LEMON MYRTLE, RIBERRIES: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PYRETHRUM: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

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 destination, it should be noted that MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all export destinations. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your export organisation or Adama representative.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

APPLICATION

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying MIRADOR® 250 SC by air. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

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

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1000 L/ha
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
- The concentration factor in this example is:
 $2 \times$ (ie $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$)
- If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×80 , that is 160 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.

MIXING

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed MIRADOR® 250 SC container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of MIRADOR® 250 SC, adding any tank mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

COMPATIBILITY/TANK MIXING

MIRADOR® 250 SC may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: Ambush*, Alpha-Scud® Elite, Cavalry® Weatherguard, Captan Fungicide, copper hydroxide, Dominex* 100, Karate Zeon*, Nimrod®, Showdown®, Spiral® Aquaflo, Venom®. A mixture of MIRADOR® 250 SC with more than 1 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® 250 SC and Strike-Out® 500 EC or Suprathion® 400 EC Insecticide or Miti-Fol EC Miticide have been found to be phytotoxic.

DO NOT tank mix these products with MIRADOR® 250 SC.

On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of MIRADOR® 250 SC and Strike-Out® 500 EC have been found to be phytotoxic.

DO NOT tank mix MIRADOR® 250 SC with Strike-Out® 500 EC for use in grapes.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

MIRADOR® 250 SC Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside inhibitors (Qols) 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.

GROUP **11** FUNGICIDE

PRECAUTION WARNING

- MIRADOR® 250 SC 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® 250 SC 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® 250 SC to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

Re-entry

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

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.
DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray drift on adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

1 L, 5 L, 10 L, 20 L: 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.

Envirodrum Micro Matic Valve (60 L): Store the original sealed Envirodrum 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 Envirodrum 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 Envirodrum have been used, please return the Envirodrum to the point of purchase. The Envirodrum remains the property of Adama Australia.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). After each day's use, wash 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® 250 SC Fungicide is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of MIRADOR® 250 SC 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 from the use of this product.

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ENVIRONMENTALLY
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S.
(CONTAINS
AZOXYSTROBIN)
HAZCHEM CODE: •3Z
PACKAGING GROUP: III



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