

DANGEROUS POISON

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

Sporex[®]

Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **500 g/L PROCYMIDONE**

GROUP

2

FUNGICIDE

For the control of certain fungal diseases on various crops as per Directions for Use table



ADAMA

Formulation type
Suspension
Concentrate



adama.com

CONTENTS: 1 L - 20 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to couchgrass greens in the period April-September, or when couchgrass is near dormancy.
DO NOT use this product in the home garden.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	1 L/ha Ground Application: in 100 L/ha water plus Agral at 20 mL/100 L water Aerial Application: in minimum 40 L/ha water plus Agral at 20 mL/100 L water	Harvest: nil Grazing or cutting for stock food: 9 weeks	Spraying should occur before petals begin to drop and preferably prior to a rainfall event during the early – mid flowering stage of crop growth. Infection of canola stems and branches occurs when infected petals fall and lodge in the lower canopy of the plant, particularly during wet or humid conditions. The objective of the SPOREX [®] Fungicide application is to treat as many petals as possible prior to petal drop and before pods set. Application should, therefore, take place by 30% bloom (i.e. 30% of flowers open on the main stem), at which stage the maximum number of flowers are open at one time and little petal fall has occurred. Application should not be made after mid-flowering. For aerial application to a canola crop that is directly adjacent to a downwind paddock where grazing stock may be present, use coarse nozzle settings and observe a 20 m buffer to that paddock in order to minimise drift.
Navy Beans	Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	Vic, NSW, SA, Qld, WA & NT only	100 or 150 mL/100 L Use 1000 L water/ha OR 1 or 1.5 L/ha	9 days	Apply in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Spray when 75% of plants first show open blossom and again 7 days later. Use higher rates when disease pressure is high.
Faba Beans	Chocolate Spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>)	Vic, NSW, SA, WA & Tas only	500 mL/ha Ground Application in 100 L/ha water		Inspect crop regularly on the mid to lower leaves, where disease will occur first. Apply spray in the early stages of attack, i.e. 1-2 spots per leaflet and when weather conditions favour the disease. These are temperatures between 15 and 20°C (Tasmania 10-20°C) and moist, humid conditions (66% RH and over). If these conditions recur, repeat applications at intervals of 2-3 weeks will be necessary to protect new growth.

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CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lentils	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and <i>Botrytis fabae</i>)	All States	500 mL/ha Apply in a minimum of 100 L/ ha water for ground application or 45 L/ha for aerial application	Harvest: 21 days Grazing or cutting for stockfeed: 21 days	Monitoring of crops for disease should commence at 6-8 weeks after crop emergence. Early application of fungicide is critical in restricting the development and spread of grey mould. The first application of SPOREX® Fungicide is recommended immediately prior to canopy closure to ensure good spray penetration into the crop. Subsequent monitoring of crop and environmental conditions will help determine timing of later applications. Other critical growth stages for disease control are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mid flowering/early pod fill • end of flowering/late pod fill Later fungicide applications may be required if conditions are conducive to disease development. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of SPOREX® Fungicide. Alternate with fungicides with different modes of action. SPOREX® Fungicide will not provide effective control of ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>). For aerial application use medium to coarse nozzle settings in order to minimize drift.
Grapes	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States & NT	Dilute Spraying 75 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	9 days	DO NOT use on table grapes or grapes used for the production of dried fruit. Use on wine grapes only. Apply at the following growth stages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% cap fall. • just prior to bunch closure. • at veraison (when sugar content rises). • and 2-3 weeks pre-harvest. To ensure complete bunch wetting add 'Agral' at 10-20 mL/100 L. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use at concentrations greater than 150 mL/100 L of water.
Stone Fruit	Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, NSW, SA, Tas & Qld only	Dilute Spraying 50 - 75 mL/100 L of water Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section		Apply at 10% blossom, full bloom, late petal and shuck fall. DO NOT apply after shuck fall. If weather conditions particularly favour blossom blight use higher rate. NSW, SA, Qld and Tas only. Where <i>Monilinia laxa</i> is known to occur apply an additional early spray at pink bud. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use at concentrations greater than 150 mL/100 L of water.
Onions	White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)	Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, Tas & NT only	20 mL/kg of seed	4 weeks	SEED TREATMENT: (a) Apply 100 mL of 1.5% methyl cellulose or wallpaper paste (as sticker) to 1 kg of seed and mix thoroughly until all seeds are wet. (b) Add 20 mL of SPOREX® Fungicide to the seed and mix thoroughly. (c) Spread the seed and allow to dry. (d) Sow within 14 days of treatment. NOTE: 1. Seed treatment should be used in conjunction with soil applications of SPOREX® Fungicide to achieve satisfactory control of white rot in onions. 2. CAUTION: Treated seed germinates poorly in cold, wet soil. Where these conditions occur, use a soil spray without seed treatment. 3. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPOREX® Fungicide can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.
		Vic, Qld, NSW, SA & Tas only	4 L/ha		IN-FURROW APPLICATION: (a) Thoroughly mix 4 L SPOREX® Fungicide with required quantity of fertiliser for 1 hectare. (b) Apply fertiliser in a band no more than 2 cm <u>directly</u> below seed. NOTE: 1. Coarse sand or fine gravel can be substituted where fertiliser is not required. 2. In-furrow application must be combined with seed treatment to achieve satisfactory results. 3. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPOREX® Fungicide can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.
		Vic, Qld, NSW, SA & NT only	2 L/ha in a minimum 250 L of water		SOIL SPRAY: (a) Apply to soil surface immediately after sowing and repeat application at 10 weeks after sowing. (b) Disease control will be improved if seed is treated with SPOREX® prior to sowing. (c) A further soil spray of 2 L/ha may be necessary if frequent or extended periods of cool moist conditions occur later in the season. NOTE: 1. DO NOT spray directly over exposed seed in furrows before covering with soil. 2. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPOREX® Fungicide can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions	White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)	Vic, Qld, NSW & SA only	1 L/100 L of water	4 weeks	TRANSPLANT DIP: (a) Dip seedlings for up to 4 hours in fungicide suspension before transplanting. (b) A supplementary soil spray of 2 L/ha may be necessary if frequent or extended periods of cool, moist conditions occur later in the season.
Garlic	White rot (<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>)	Vic, Qld, NSW, SA, Tas and NT only	10 mL/kg	-	PRE-PLANT CLOVE TREATMENT: Separate cloves, then add required amount of SPOREX® Fungicide and mix thoroughly. WARNING: Soil persistence of SPOREX® Fungicide can be reduced under alkaline soil conditions.
Potato	Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	All States & NT	500 mL to 1 L/ha	9 days	Apply first spray just before hilling up. Apply a second spray just after hilling. Direct these sprays towards the stem bases and soil surface. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. Use higher rate in situations where high disease levels are expected. Supplementary applications of 1 L/ha to foliage at 14-21 day intervals may be necessary if conditions favour further development of diseases.
	Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)		500 mL/ha		Apply in a program of sprays at 10 day intervals, beginning when warm weather conditions favour the disease and plants are 150 to 190 mm high. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
Ornamentals	Sclerotinia rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	NSW only	75 or 100 mL/100 L water	-	Apply to run-off. Use the higher rate when disease is severe. DO NOT apply to open African violet flowers.
Turfgrass	Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	Vic, Qld, ACT, NSW, SA & WA only	65-100 mL per 100 m ²	-	Apply in 5-10 L water per 100 m ² . Use the higher rate where conditions conducive to severe disease occur. Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat applications at intervals of 3-4 weeks. CAUTION: Note phytotoxicity warning in General Instructions.
	Black helminthosporium (<i>Drechslera</i> sp. <i>Bipolaris</i> sp. <i>Exserohilum</i> sp.)		60 mL per 100 m ²		Apply in 5-10 L water per 100 m ² . Apply at first sign of disease. A second application may be required after 2 to 4 weeks. NOTE: SPOREX® Fungicide spray programme for Spring dead spot will give preventative control of Black helminthosporium until April. CAUTION: Note phytotoxicity warning in General Instructions.
	Spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria namari</i>)				Apply in 5-10 L water per 100 m ² . Apply SPOREX® Fungicide as the first two sprays of a monthly programme of four sprays beginning in February. Switch to an alternative fungicide such as TMTD for the April and May applications. CAUTION: DO NOT apply to hybrid couch varieties from April through to September. Note phytotoxicity warnings in General Instructions.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

GARLIC:
ONIONS:
FABA BEANS, NAVY BEANS, STONEFRUIT
(BLOSSOM BLIGHT CONTROL), WINE GRAPES, POTATOES:

CANOLA:

HARVEST:
GRAZING:

LENTILS:

HARVEST:
GRAZING:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT harvest for 9 days after application

Not required when used as directed.
DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed for 9 weeks after application.

DO NOT harvest for 21 days after last application.
DO NOT cut or graze for stock feed for 21 days after last application.

TRADE ADVICE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for lentils treated with procymidone. If you are growing produce for export, please check with your exporter or Adama Australia for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using this product.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PHYTOTOXICITY

This product may cause discolouration and reduced growth of colonial bentgrass cv browntop. This product is phytotoxic to couch grasses when they are approaching dormancy or are in a semi-dormant state and especially under cold very wet soil conditions. The phytotoxicity may result in scorching, reduced growth and loss of turf through wear. Avoid using the product on couch greens within the period April to September. When used as directed, the product may cause slight and temporary discolouration of hybrid couch cv Tifgreen and other Tif-related varieties.

MIXING

This product is suitable for application through conventional spray equipment calibrated to ensure thorough crop coverage. Add the required amount of product to the partly filled tank with the agitator running and complete filling the tank with water.

DO NOT mix with alkaline water. Continue thorough agitation during spraying and after a stoppage. DO NOT let prepared spray solution sit in spray tank overnight.

DILUTE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 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 1500 L/ha
 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
 3. The concentration factor in this example is:
 $3x$ (that is, $1500 L \div 500 L = 3$)
 4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is, 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
 - DO NOT use a concentrate rate higher than that specified in the Critical Comments.
 - For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

WETTING AGENT

Add a wetting agent at the rate of 10 mL/100 L (600 g/L product, e.g. Agral¹ 600) of spray. With hard to wet crops the rate may be increased to 20 mL/100 L.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with the following products: Agral¹, Ambush¹, Pirimor¹, Omite² and Imperator¹. Provided the spray tank has an adequate agitation system and the mixture is not allowed to stand without agitation, these mixtures are acceptable. Some settling will occur with mixtures of Omite and Ambush.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

SPOREX[®] Fungicide is a member of the dicarboximide group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management, SPOREX[®] Fungicide is a Group 2 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to SPOREX[®] Fungicide and other Group 2 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by SPOREX[®] Fungicide and other Group 2 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 SPOREX[®] Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

RE-ENTRY

DO NOT enter treated areas for the period after spray application shown below unless wearing the specified protective equipment.

Beans, potatoes, lentils, canola and turf:	Until the spray has dried
Stone fruit, grapes (harvest only):	Until the spray has dried
Stone fruit (thinning):	14 days
Grapes (grape girdling and cane turning):	20 days
Ornamentals (hand harvesting, pruning, thinning, pinching):	20 days

If re-entry is necessary prior to the designated re-entry intervals, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

CANOLA: For aerial application to a canola crop that is directly adjacent to a downwind paddock where grazing stock may be present, use coarse nozzle settings and observe a 20 m buffer to that paddock in order to minimise drift. DO NOT feed or expose treated seed to wildlife and domestic animals particularly birds. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container or containers which have held treated seed. DO NOT apply or allow spray to drift onto adjacent non-target aquatic areas (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers and waterways). Allow sufficient buffer distances between down wind non-target water bodies and the sprayed area. DO NOT apply or allow spray to drift onto adjacent downwind paddock where grazing stock may be present. See Critical Comments in Directions for Use table for specific crop recommendations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Seed treated with this product must not be used for human consumption or allowed to contaminate grain intended for human consumption. Treated seed when stored should be kept apart from other grain and the containers should be clearly marked to indicate the contents have been treated with this product. Containers which have held treated seed should not be used for any other purpose.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

WARNING: Contains procymidone, which causes birth defects in laboratory animals. Women of childbearing age should avoid contact with procymidone.

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Poisonous if inhaled, absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When opening the container, using the product and preparing spray or dip, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and disposable (mist) mask. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with water.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of SPOREX[®] 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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