
Main panel (immediate packs)

CAUTION

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

ZOLO 430 SC

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 430 g/L TEBUCONAZOLE

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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**For the control of various diseases of bananas, peanuts, grapes, cereal
crops, vegetables and other crops as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR
USE Table**

Important: Read the attached booklet before use

CONTENTS (1, 5, 10, 20, 60) LITRES

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BATCH No.

DOM:

APVMA Approval No. 61504/55305

Ancillary panel (immediate packs)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: UPL Australia accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product; however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result

following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not; other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.

Main panel (leaflet)

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Ancillary panel 1 (leaflet)

Zolo 430 SC Fungicide
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas (Qld, NSW, WA, NT only)	Leaf spot (yellow sigatoka), Leaf speckle, Black sigatoka	230 mL/ha Add 3 to 6 L water miscible oil/ha	H 1 day	Maintain good deleafing practices to reduce disease inoculum. Very old leaves, and leaves with advanced lesions should be removed, or infected parts of the leaf removed, prior to the application of Zolo 430 SC. Tropical areas (eg North Qld, NT, Ord River): Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When conditions favour disease, apply a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 3 consecutive Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays at 14 day intervals. Do not apply more than 6 Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays in any 12 month period. Do not apply any Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays in the months of July, August and September. Sub-tropical areas (eg South Qld, NSW): Commence spraying with Zolo 430 SC Fungicide at the onset of warm and humid/wet weather, normally December. Repeat at 21 to 28 day intervals using a minimum of 2 consecutive Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays. Do not apply more than 5 Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays in any 12 month period. Zolo 430 SC Fungicide is approved for use in banana plantations interplanted with avocados. Ground application Apply by misting machine or airblast sprayer in a convenient volume of water. Aerial application Apply at least 20 L of spray mixture per hectare.
Grape vines	Powdery mildew	Dilute Spraying 30 mL/100 L Concentrate Spraying Refer to "Special Instructions for grapevines" in the application section	H 8 weeks	Apply thoroughly as part of the following 5 spray program: 1. When shoots 10-20 cm long 2. Pre-flowering 3. Flowering 4. After fruit set 5. Before bunches close This use is subject to a CropLife Australia Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive spray of Zolo 430 SC. DO NOT apply more than three sprays of Zolo 430 SC per season DO NOT use Zolo 430 SC curatively. Apply by dilute and concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Do not use equipment that requires concentrate rates greater than 150 mL/100 L of water (5x). Do not apply in volumes less than 250 L/ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at 10 mL/100L regardless of whether applying by dilute or concentrate spraying.
Green beans	Rust	350 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Spray when rust infection begins or at budding, whichever is the earlier. Repeat application 10 to 14 days later. A third application may be necessary when infection occurs early or disease pressure is high. Can be applied by aircraft or ground rig.

Lettuce	Sclerotinia rot	350 mL/ha	H 5 weeks	Apply by boom spray. Apply only during the early stages of plant development (note the 5 week WHP). Apply a maximum of 2 applications at 7-10 day intervals in rotation with other chemicals registered for this use. Apply only to field crops. DO NOT apply in greenhouse (ie protected cropping) situations or hydroponically grown lettuce crops. Control of sclerotinia in lettuce should not be solely reliant on fungicides. Other control measures such as crop rotations, resistant varieties and planting techniques should be employed.
Onions (Tas only)	White root rot	1.45 mL/100 m of row mixed with 145 to 218 g lime super/100 m of row	-	Apply Zolo 430 SC treated lime super when sowing onion seed. Seed and lime super can either be mixed in the same box on the drill or placed in different boxes and sown down the same tube. Apply in a band width of 2 cm. Ensure that the correct rate of Zolo 430 SC Fungicide is used otherwise some delay in emergence and reduced stands of seedlings may occur.
Pawpaw	Black spot	290 mL/ha	H 3 days	Ensure infected plant material is regularly removed and destroyed to reduce inoculum levels. Spray equipment must be properly calibrated to apply the correct amount of Zolo 430 SC Fungicide. Apply Zolo 430 SC Fungicide at 14 day intervals. Ensure thorough coverage of leaves and fruit. Alternate Zolo 430 SC Fungicide with sprays of a protectant fungicide (eg mancozeb). Do not apply more than 6 sprays of Zolo 430 SC Fungicide (or any DMI fungicide) on any block in any 12 month period.
Peanuts (South Qld, NSW only)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust Net blotch	Low disease 175 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha	H 3 weeks G 3 weeks	Regularly check high risk areas in the crop for disease (eg lower leaves, shaded plants). When leaf spot or net blotch or rust can easily be found then either; - spray immediately after the last disease conducive weather (eg rain or heavy dews) OR - spray before the next disease conducive weather. Repeat after 14 days if conditions remain favourable to disease development. If not, repeat before or just after the next disease conducive weather. For resistance strategy, See General Instructions. Ground application Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply at least 30 L of spray mixture per hectare.
		High disease OR wet weather 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		
		High disease AND wet weather 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		
Peanuts (North Qld, WA, NT only)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust	Low disease 230 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		Begin spraying at 3 to 4 weeks after planting. If band spraying, apply half the appropriate rate as a 45 cm band directly over the row. Sprays should not be banded after 6 weeks from planting. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals. If prolonged wet weather or heavy rains occur, shorten spray interval to 10 to 12 days. For resistance strategy, See General Instructions. Ground application Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha.
		Moderate disease 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		

		Severe disease 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		Aerial application Apply at least 30 L of spray mixture per hectare.
	Net blotch	Low disease 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		Apply at 14 day intervals. If prolonged cool moist weather occurs, shorten spray interval to 10 to 12 days. For resistance strategy, See General Instructions. Ground application Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply at least 30 L of spray mixture per hectare.
		Moderate – severe disease 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		
Peas	Powdery mildew	145 mL/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Apply at flowering or at first sign of disease, whichever occurs first. A second spray 14 days later may be necessary under some conditions. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha.
Pyrethrum	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	350 mL/ha	-	Apply twice, in rotation with other control measures, at 7 to 10 day intervals. Commence at 1 to 2% flowering. Use under direction of pyrethrum advisers.
Ryegrass and fescue seed crops	Leaf rust Stem rust	290 mL/ha	-	Monitor crops closely and spray at the first signs of disease. Continuing disease pressure or reinfection may require a further application 3 to 4 weeks later. Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha. Ensure thorough coverage, and use higher water volumes in dense or advanced crops.
Sugarcane (variety Q124 only)	Orange rust	290 mL/ha plus Agridex 1 L/ha	H 4 weeks G 4 weeks	Even low levels of orange rust suppress yields so it is important to apply Zolo 430 SC early in the development of the disease epidemic. Begin monitoring disease levels early. Check crops at least weekly when climatic conditions favour the development of disease. Apply as a foliar spray when disease begins to escalate rapidly. Repeat application after 14 days if conditions remain favourable to orange rust spore germination. Do not apply more than 2 Zolo 430 SC sprays per season. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface run off are forecast with greater than 50% probability within 24 hours (48 hours if possible) of application. Ground application: Use droppers and directed sprays and sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage. Aerial application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 L per hectare.
Wheat	Leaf rust Stripe rust Septoria nodorum blotch Yellow leaf spot	145 or 290 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 days	Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Stripe rust: See spray timings under General Instructions. Other diseases: Apply from full flag leaf emergence to early head emergence. The addition of mineral crop oil (eg D-C-Trate or equivalent) at 1%, may improve performance of Zolo 430 SC Fungicide on wheat, oats and barley. Ground application

	Septoria tritici blotch	290 mL/ha		Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
Oats	Crown rust	145 or 290 mL/ha		

Barley	Scald	145 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 Days	Apply at late tillering to early jointing. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
	Powdery mildew	145 or 290 mL/ha		Apply when 5% of the leaf area is infected. Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
Wheat Oats	Stem rust			Apply if more than 5% of stems become infected between full flag leaf emergence to late flowering. Where stem rust is the major disease, yield responses are usually optimised by delaying application until full head emergence, and using the higher rate. In severe cases, if a majority of stems are infected prior to full head emergence, apply at 145 mL/ha as soon as possible and if necessary, repeat after 3 weeks when heads are fully emerged. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS H = harvest, G = grazing Onions: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED Bananas, Avocados: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

**Beans, Peas: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

Pawpaws: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

**Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**Sugar cane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

Cereals, lettuce: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Cereals: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Fungicide Resistance Warning

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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Zolo 430 SC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this product and other Group 3 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, UPL Australia Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance management recommendation – peanuts

Apply no more than 3 consecutive sprays of DMI fungicide (e.g. Tebuconazole) before switching to a non-DMI fungicide. Apply no more than 5 DMI sprays per season.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of Zolo 430 SC Fungicide to water in the spray vat while stirring or with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of Agridex® (peanuts, beans) or water miscible oil (bananas) and mix thoroughly.

Application

Aircraft should fly as low as possible under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift.

Special warning - bananas

There are certain conditions when the surface of recently emerged fruit is particularly prone to marking damage from spray applications. In circumstances where application will be made to very rapidly growing fruit in hot conditions with strong direct light, it is recommended that all emerged bunches be bagged prior to spraying to minimise risk of fruit marking. **Never include adjuvants** other than water miscible oils with Zolo 430 SC Fungicide sprays. The inclusion of wetting agents is known to cause phytotoxicity to young fruit.

Foliar diseases on cereal crops

Do not apply to cereal crops more than once in a season. Treatment will give approximately three weeks disease suppression. Economic responses may not be gained by spraying crops past flowering stage. The effects of fungicide application will not be clearly seen for 7 to 10 days after application. Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2t/ha are unlikely to give economic responses to a fungicide spray except under conditions of very severe disease. Economic responses are most likely with crops with potential yield of over 3t/ha.

Ancillary panel leaflet continued

Spray timings for stripe rust control

Obtain advisory literature from Department of Agriculture for classification of resistant and susceptible varieties. In South Australia consult Plant Protection Note PPN 21. In other States the following spray program is suggested:

Seedling infections: When approximately 20 out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection during tillering to jointing, apply a spray within one week.

Adult infections - susceptible varieties: When approximately 10 out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week.

Adult infections - moderately susceptible varieties: When approximately 15 to 20 leaves out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week. Do not delay.

Adult infections - moderately resistant and resistant varieties: Monitor carefully. If rust appears and spreads, spray within one week.

Lettuce – To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity of some species and varieties of the crops to be treated has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

Special Instructions for Grapevines Dilute

Spraying:

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of runoff 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 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:

i) Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha iii) The concentration factor in this example is: $3 \times$ (ie $1500\text{L} \div 500\text{L} = 3$) iv) If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30mL/100L of concentrate spray.

- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L 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 the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, drains or waterways with the chemical or used containers. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when

aerially applying sprays. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practices Manual.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

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SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

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