



POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

462 g/kg PROCHLORAZ AS THE MANGANESE CHLORIDE COMPLEX

CONTENTS:

1 – 5 kg

| | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|
| GROUP | 3 | FUNGICIDE |
|-------|----------|-----------|

For the control of certain diseases of Mangoes, Mushrooms, Proteas, Violas, Strawberries, Non-fruiting Strawberry runners only and some Lettuce varieties.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information on Octave® Fungicide refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier or from fmccrop.com.au

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

| | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|
| GROUP | 3 | FUNGICIDE |
|-------|----------|-----------|

Octave® WP Fungicide is a member of the imidazole group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Octave® is a Group 3 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Octave® and other Group 3 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 Octave® 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, FMC accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Octave® to control resistant fungi.

Export of treated produce

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances **DO NOT** exist in all markets for edible produce treated with Octave®. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with FMC for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances **BEFORE** using Octave®.

MIXING

(a) Mushrooms

Pre-casing application

Thoroughly mix with the water used to wet the peat and incorporate with the casing material, ensuring even distribution.

Spray application

Pre-mix the powder in a small volume of water. Add this pre-mix to the required volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running to ensure thorough mixing.

(b) Lettuce, Proteas, Strawberry Runners, Violas: As for 'Spray application above.

(c) Mangoes

Pre-mix the powder in a small volume of water. Add this pre-mix to three-quarters of the required volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running to ensure thorough mixing. Then add the mancozeb product and complete filling of the tank. Continue to agitate while spraying and if suspension is allowed to stand. **DO NOT** allow spray mix to stand overnight.

APPLICATION

Good disease control requires even, thorough coverage of the target area. Application should be made using appropriate spray equipment and sufficient water to provide adequate penetration and coverage.

Equipment settings and water volume may need to vary, depending on the growth stage of the crop. Continue to agitate while spraying and if suspension is allowed to stand.

Special Instructions for Mangoes

Dilute Spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, 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 spray volume to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required spray volume to achieve point of run-off may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, or from industry guidelines or other 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 to achieve point of run-off 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 spray 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 spray 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 the concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

Dilute spray volume as determined above:

For example 1500 L/ha

1. Your chosen concentrate spray volume:
For example 500 L/ha
2. The concentration factor in this example is:
 $3 \times$ (ie: $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$)
3. As the dilute label rate is 100 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×100 , this is 300 g of product per 100 L water for concentrate spraying.
 - 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 5 X.

- For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practice.

COMPATIBILITY

The product is compatible with dimethoate, mancozeb, carbaryl WP, demeton-S-methyl, methomyl, fenbutatin oxide, methiocarb and dicofol.

PRECAUTIONS

Re entry period

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

For glasshouses and other confined areas, **DO NOT** re-enter until spray deposits have dried and area has been thoroughly ventilated.

DRIFT WARNING

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto adjacent crops, crop lands, pastures or livestock.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

This product is toxic to fish. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Clean up spillages promptly.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank.

DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINT:

DO NOT allow the spray mix to stand overnight.

| CROP | DISEASE | STATE | RATE | WHP (DAYS) | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|------------|---|
| Field grown Lettuce and nursery stock prior to transplantation (closed head varieties only) | Anthrachnose (<i>Microdochium panattonianum</i>) | All States | 50 g/100 L applied in 800 L water/ha (i.e. 400 g/ha applied high volume) | 7 | Apply as a foliar spray on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Use the shorter interval when continual wet, cloudy conditions favour disease development. |
| Mangoes | Anthrachnose Blossom blight (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> var. <i>minor</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA only | <u>Dilute spraying:</u> 100 g/100 L plus 200 g/100 L of an 800 g/kg formulation of mancozeb. <u>Concentrate Spraying:</u> Refer to the Application section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for both Octave® and mancozeb rates. | - | Apply on a 3 to 4 week schedule throughout the flowering period. Use the shorter interval when weather conditions favour disease development. Ensure thorough coverage of blossoms. 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. For concentrate spraying DO NOT apply Octave® at more than 500 g/100 L (i.e. at a concentration factor greater than 5 X) |
| Mushrooms | Dry bubble (<i>Verticillium fungicola</i> var. <i>fungicola</i>) Wet bubble (<i>Mycogone perniciosa</i>), Cobweb disease (<i>Hypomyces rosellus</i>) | All States | 24 g/0.3 m ³ of peat OR 3 g/m ² of casing surface | - | Incorporation Mix with the water used to wet the peat and incorporate with the peat prior to casing. Spray application following harvest of first flush If Octave® has not been incorporated in the peat and disease becomes a problem, spray the casing immediately after harvest of first flush. Use adequate water to thoroughly wet the casing. |
| Proteas | Damping-off and Die-back (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) | All States (NOT ACT or NT) | 300 g/100 L | - | Commence spraying in early Spring and apply at 10 to 14 day intervals depending on disease pressure. Use the shorter interval when conditions favour disease development. Spray the entire plant using a sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage (just before point of run-off). |
| Strawberries – Non-fruiting strawberry runners only | Colletotrichum, crown rot, Stolon rot (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) | All States | 100 g/100 L | - | Apply as a foliar spray on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Use the shorter interval when continual wet, cloud conditions favour disease development. Ensure thorough spray coverage on both (leaf) surfaces and into the crown of the plants. |
| Violas | Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum violae-tricoloris</i>), Spot anthrachnose (<i>Sphaceloma violae</i>) | All States | 300 g/100 L | - | Spray at 7 to 28 day intervals. Use the shorter intervals when conditions favour disease development |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

LETTUCE (closed head varieties) - DO NOT HARVEST WITHIN 7 DAYS OF APPLICATION.

Mangoes, Mushrooms, Proteas, Strawberries - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Important Note - DO NOT FEED TREATED CROP TO LIVESTOCK, OR ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, FMC accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

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SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised Systems for classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia:

DO NOT eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.