

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

KENSO AGCARE

REBUKE 430 SC FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 430 g/L TEBUCONAZOLE

GROUP **3** FUNGICIDE

For the control of various diseases of bananas, peanuts, walnuts, cereal crops, vegetables and other crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.



Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Level 1, 98 Commercial Road,
Teneriffe QLD 4005
Phone (07) 3216 1188
www.kenso.com.au

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 20 Litres APVMA Approval No.: 59159/ 127502

KENSO AGCARE REBUKE 430 SC FUNGICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to 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.

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 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.kenso.com.au.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000** Police or Fire Brigade



Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: **HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. SUSPECTED OF DAMAGING FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD.** *Precautionary:* Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash contacted area thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protective equipment as required. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Rinse mouth. Store locked up.

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Spray drift restraints – Walnuts only

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 table/s 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 three and 20 kilometres per hour 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.

Vertical sprayers

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray is not directed above the target canopy
- the outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site.
- for dilute water rates up to the maximum listed for each type of canopy specified, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

Type of target canopy and dilute water rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
2 metres tall and shorter, maximum dilute water rate of 1000 L/ha	0 metres
taller than 2 metres (not fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 2000 L/ha	20 metres
taller than 2 metres (fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 2000 L/ha	10 metres

Aircraft

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

- spray droplets not smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category
- for maximum release heights above the target canopy of 5m, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Fixed-wing	375 metres
Helicopter	250 metres

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Walnuts (all cultivars)	Apical necrosis (<i>Alternaria</i> spp. and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	Ground application: 35 mL/100 L Aerial (helicopter and fixed wing) application: 525 – 700 mL/ha	H 6 weeks G Do not graze treated areas	Ground application: Apply as foliar spray by vertical sprayer (airblast sprayer, airshear sprayer or equivalent), ensuring thorough spray coverage of all foliage and fruit in a spray volume of 500 – 2000 L/ha. Aerial application: Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha. Only apply as a preventative fungicide treatment. Apply from bud-burst to shell hardening. DO NOT apply more than four (4) applications per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive applications.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Anise myrtle (<i>S. anisatum</i>)	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>)	128 - 192 mL/ha	H 4 weeks	Apply by 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. Apply 3 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days. Apply no more than 2 consecutive Group 3 fungicides. The use of tebuconazole has not been fully evaluated in all species or all situations where treatment may be undertaken. It is recommended to treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment.
Lemon myrtle (<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>)			G 14 days	
Oil tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)				
Beetroot, beetroot leaves, chicory, endive, radish, silverbeet and spinach	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	350 mL/ha	H 5 weeks Do not graze or cut for stock feed. Do not harvest chicory roots for consumption	Apply by boom spray or similar equipment during the early stages of plant development. Ensure thorough coverage of all foliage. Increasing water (spray) volume in accordance with crop growth. Do not apply more than two (2) applications per crop with a retreatment interval 7 to 10 days. Do not use in protected cropping situations or hydroponically grown crops.
Carrots (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>) suppression only	580 mL/ha	H 21 days	Apply at the first sign of disease ensuring good coverage of all leaf surfaces in 400 -600 L water per hectare. Use the higher water volume in dense or mature crops. Do not apply more than three (3) applications per crop with 14 – 21 day intervals between successive spray treatments. Apply using ground based application equipment only.
Duboisia	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zonata</i>)	440 mL/ha	-	Apply as a foliar spray up to three times a season with a minimum retreatment interval of 60 days between applications.

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Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to 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.

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

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In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police of Fire Brigade

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CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i>) and Broad beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i>)	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zonata</i>) Faba Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces viciafabae</i>)	145 mL / ha plus 1 L/ha nonionic surfactant	H 21 days G 14 days	Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favour development of disease. Apply a maximum of three (3) spray treatments per season, at an interval of 14 – 21 days between consecutive sprays. Complete and thorough coverage of all foliage and other parts of the crop is essential to achieve good control. Apply in a spray volume of 100 L/ha for ground application, and a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha for aerial application. DO NOT apply spray under weather conditions or from spray equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants or crops, cropping lands or pastures.
Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	Orange rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)	290 mL / ha plus spray adjuvant	H 21 days Do not graze any treated area or cut for stock food.	Monitor crop infection levels closely; check crop at least weekly when climatic conditions favour the development of the fungal disease. It is important to apply treatment early in the development of the disease. Apply to garlic plants from 2 leaf stage, up to the start of bulbing. Do not apply once bulbing has commenced. Apply using accurately calibrated boom sprayer or similar equipment in a spray volume 150 – 400 L/ha, depending on crop maturing and density. Apply in sufficient water volume to ensure complete and thorough coverage of foliage. Apply a maximum of two (2) foliar applications per crop, with minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive sprays. DO NOT apply if rainfall is imminent with 24 hour of spray application. DO NOT apply to plants that are stressed by moisture or extremes of temperature.
Mung beans (<i>Vigna radiata</i>)	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> or <i>Podospaera xanthii</i>)	145 mL /ha	H 21 days G 21 days	Apply as foliar spray in total volume of at least 50L/ha by ground and 10L/ha by air. For optimal disease control apply at first sign of disease. A second spray 14 days later maybe necessary under some conditions. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive applications.
Soya beans (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe diffusa</i>) and Soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)	184 - 245 mL /ha	H 21 days G 14 days	Spray as a preventative treatment when conditions (cool, humid weather) are highly favourable for disease infection, or at the first visible symptoms of disease infection. Use the higher rate when varieties are susceptible to the disease and /or disease pressure is severe. DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season. DO NOT apply after R5 growth stage. DO NOT re-treat for at least 10 days after last application. Add non-ionic wetter/surfactant (e.g. BS-1000*) at 100 mL product / 100 L spray volume. Do not add crop oils or any other adjuvants as phytotoxic effects can result. Apply using fixed-wing aircraft or using ground boom spray or similar equipment. Use medium spray quality or larger according to the ASAE S572 definition of nozzles. Ground application - apply in at least 100 L/ha. Aerial application - apply in at least 50 L/ha. Downwind buffer for aerial application only: DO NOT apply via air when there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock downwind of the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone of 20 metres.
Non-food producing plants including nursery stock at infected premises, in nurseries, commercial forests, native vegetation.	Myrtle rust (<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i>)	30mL/100L	-	Apply by ground application only. Apply at first signs of disease or when conditions favour disease development. The spray volume should be in the range of 200-1000 L/ha. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Spray to run-off ensuring thorough coverage of all foliage including the underside of leaves. Young foliage is most at risk of infection therefore focus on these parts when inspecting for disease or treating disease. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of a chemical from the same chemical class (Mode of Action Group).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas (Qld, NSW, WA, NT only)	Leaf spot (yellow sigatoka), leaf speckle, black sigatoka	230 mL/ha Add 3-6 L water miscible oil/ha	H 1 day	Maintain good de leafing 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 Rebuke. Tropical areas (eg North Qld, NT, Ord River): Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When conditions favor disease, apply a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 3 consecutive Rebuke sprays at 14 days intervals. Do not apply more than 6 Rebuke sprays in the months of July, August and September. Sub-tropical areas (eg South Qld, NSW): Commence spraying with Rebuke at the onset of warm and humid/wet weather, normally December. Repeat at 21 to 23 day intervals using a minimum of 2 consecutive Rebuke sprays. Do not apply more than 5 Rebuke sprays in any 12 months period. Rebuke is approved for use in banana plantations inter planted with avocados. Ground application: Apply by misting machine or air blast sprayer in a convenient volume of water. Aerial Application: Apply at least 20L of spray mixture per hectare.
Peanuts (South Qld, NSW only)	Early leaf spot, late leaf spot, rust, net blotch	Low disease 175 mL/ha + Agridex 1L/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 <u>immediately</u> after the last disease conducive weather (eg rain or heavy dews) OR – spray before the next disease conducive weather. Repeated after 14 days if conditions remain favorable to disease development. If not, repeat before or just after the next disease conducive weather. Ground application: Apply in at least 100L of water/ha. Aerial application: Apply at least 30L of spray mixture per hectare.
		High disease OR wet weather 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
		High disease AND wet weather 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
Peanuts (North Qld, WA, NT only)	Early leaf spot, late leaf spot, rust	Low disease 230 mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha	H 3 weeks G 3 weeks	Begin spraying at 3-4 weeks after planting. If band spraying, apply half the appropriate rate as a 45cm band directly over the row. Sprays should not be banded after 6 weeks from planting. Repeat applications at 14 days intervals. If prolonged wet weather or heavy rains occur, shorten spray interval to 10-12 days. Ground application Apply in at least 100L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply at least 30L of spray mixture per hectare.
		Moderate disease 290mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
		Severe disease 440mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
	Net blotch			
		Low disease 290mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		Apply at 14 days intervals. If prolonged cool moist weather occurs, shorten spray interval to 10-12 days. Ground application Apply in at least 100L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply at least 30L of spray mixture per hectare.
		Moderate-severe disease 440mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha		
Green beans	Rust	350 mL/ha + Agridex 1L/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Spray when rust infection begins or at budding, whichever is the earlier. Repeat application 10-14 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.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Onions (Tas only)	White root rot	1.45 mL/100m of row mixed with 145-218g lime super /100m of row	-	Before sowing, apply Rebuke onto lime super. Ensure good coverage of all lime super particles. Apply Rebuke 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 Rebuke is used otherwise some delay in emergence and reduced stands of seedlings may occur.
Papaw	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 Rebuke. Apply Rebuke at 14 days intervals. Ensure thorough coverage of leaves and fruits. Alternate Rebuke with sprays of a protectant fungicide (eg Dithane* DF). Do not apply more than 6 sprays of Rebuke (or any DMI fungicide) on any block in any 12 months period.
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 50L of water/ha Aerial application: Apply in at least 10L of water/ha.
Pyrethrum	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	350 mL/ha	-	Apply twice, in rotation with other control measures, at 7-10 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 re infection may require a further application 3-4 weeks later. Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha. Ensure thorough coverage, and use higher water volumes in dense or advanced crops.
Sugar cane (variety Q124 only)	Orange rust	290 mL/ha plus Agridex 1L/ha	H	Even low levels of orange rust suppress yields so it is important to apply Rebuke early in the development of the disease epidemic. Begin monitoring disease levels early. Check crops at least weekly when climatic conditions favor the development of disease. Apply as a foliar spray when disease begins to escalate rapidly. Repeat application after 14 days if conditions remain favorable to orange rust spore germination. Do not apply more than 2 Rebuke sprays per season. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff 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.
			4 weeks	
			G 4 weeks	
Wheat	Leaf rust, stripe rust, septoria nodorum blotch, yellow leaf spot	145 or 290 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G	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 Rebuke on wheat, oats and barley. Ground application: Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application: Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
	Septoria tritici blotch	290 mL/ha	14 days	
Oats	Crown rust	145 or 290 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
Barley	Scald	145 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 days	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
	Powdery mildew	145 or 290 mL/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 optimized 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

Anise myrtle and lemon myrtle leaf: Do not harvest for 4 weeks following application. 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.

Beetroot, chicory, endive, radish, silverbeet and spinach: Do not harvest for 5 weeks after application. Do not harvest chicory roots for consumption. Do not graze or cut for stock feed.

Broad beans, faba beans, soy beans, mung beans: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Mung beans: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 21 days after application.

Broad beans, faba beans, soy beans: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

Carrots: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Cereals: Do not harvest for 5 weeks after application.

Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

Duboisia: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 21 days after application.

Garlic: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Do not graze any treated area or cut for stock food.

Non-Food Producing Plants and vegetation: Not required when used as directed.

Onions: Not required when used as directed.

Papaw: Do not harvest for 3 days after application.

Peanuts: Do not harvest for 21 days after application.

Do not graze or cut for stock food for 21 days 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.

Tea tree: Do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.

Walnuts: Do not harvest for 6 weeks after application.

Do not graze treated areas.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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 minimize risk of fruit marking. **Never include adjuvants** other than water miscible oils with Rebuke sprays. The inclusion of wetting agents is known to cause phyto toxicity to young fruit.

Foliar disease on cereal crops

Do not apply to cereal crops more than once per season (290 mL/ha) or more than twice per season (145 mL/ha rate). 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 7-10 days after application. Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2L/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 3 L/ha.

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. Do not delay.

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.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

Rebuke 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, Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Use of Rebuke on peanuts is subject to an Avcare Fungicide Resistance Management Strategy:

Apply no more than 3 consecutive sprays of DMI fungicide (eg Rebuke) 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 Rebuke 430 SC to water in the spray vat while stirring or with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of Agridex* (beans, peanuts, sugar cane) or water miscible oil (bananas) and mix thoroughly.

Application

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

Export of treated produce

Growers should note that maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with Rebuke. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with Kenso Agcare for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Rebuke.

Re-entry:

Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck (or equivalent clothing), chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Clothing must be washed after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, drains or waterways with the chemical or used containers. A spray drift minimization strategy should be employed at all times. Spray drift may occur under adverse meteorological conditions or from certain spraying equipment. Do not allow spray to drift onto sensitive areas including, but no limited to, susceptible plants/crops, cropping land, pasture, natural streams, rivers, wetlands, waterways or human dwellings.