

# POISON

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

*KENSO AGCARE*

# TRIBASIC COPPER

FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 190 g/L COPPER (Cu) present  
as TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

For the control of various disease of certain fruits, nuts, vegetables and  
ornamentals as per 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](http://www.kenso.com.au)



**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE**

**CONTENTS: 10 Litres APVMA Approval No.: 92849/ 136951**

# KENSO AGCARE TRIBASIC COPPER FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in 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 for appropriate disposal 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.

### *Rhubarb Dip*

Dispose of spent dip solution in a disposal pit away from waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

### *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, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with 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. If swallowed. DO NOT induce vomiting. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from [www.kenso.com.au](http://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



Batch No.:  
Date of Manufacture:

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

**KENSO**  
enggear

# TRIBASIC COPPER

FLOWABLE FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 190 g/L COPPER (Cu)  
present as tribasic copper sulphate

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

For control of various disease of certain fruits, nuts, vegetables and ornamentals as per the Directions for Use Table.

READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No.: 92849/136951



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

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\* Not a registered trademark of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd

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Dial **000**  
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply during the hottest part of the day when temperature exceeds 35°C.

DO NOT apply when slow drying conditions prevail.

DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.

DO NOT apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.

DO NOT apply to wet crops.

DO NOT use in spray solutions less than pH 6.5.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/ spraydrift.

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. 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 3 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.

### TREE AND VINE CROPS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.				
Almonds, Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the timing of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where Leaf Curl is or is likely to be a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING.
Almonds	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )			Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apples	Black spot ( <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )			Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection ie. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ), Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )			Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots, Cherries	Bacterial gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )	Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT, Qld only	350 mL / 100 L	<b>Autumn:</b> Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90% to 100% leaf fall. <b>Winter:</b> Apply in mid winter. <b>Spring:</b> Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
		NSW only	280 mL / 100 L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	185 mL / 100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthrachnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L Aerial Application 2.8 - 4.2 L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados, Citrus, Kiwi-Fruit, Litchi, Macadamias, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical Fruit	Phytophthora stem canker		Stem Application 140 mL / 1 L of water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )		280 mL / 100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.

### TREE AND VINE CROPS continued

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Citrus	Black spot ( <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> ), Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> ), Smoky Blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ), Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )	All States	280-420 mL / 100 L	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rates in coastal districts. Add 600ml/ha of miscible summer oil when or if necessary. Apply as a dilute application only.
Litchi	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Qld, NSW only	560 mL / 100 L plus Spraymate Activator	Apply to affected trunk and limbs to runoff. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Mangoes	Anthrachnose ( <i>Glomerella</i> sp.)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	420 mL / 100 L or Aerial Application 4.2 L/ha	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial black spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>mangiferaeindicae</i> )		280-420 mL / 100L Aerial Application 3.0 - 4.2 L/ha	Apply at first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Pears	Black spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department Spray Charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Vines	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )		250-350 mL / 100 L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on 'copper-shy' varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Walnuts	Walnut blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglans</i> )		420 mL / 100 L plus 175 ml miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only.

### VEGETABLE AND FRUIT

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA only	280 mL / 100 L plus 600 mL/ ha miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600 mL/ha of miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	140 mL / 1L water or water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Beans	Common blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i> )		280-420 mL / 100 L or 3.0-3.5 L/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm to 30cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection
Beans, Faba Beans	Rust ( <i>Uromyces</i> spp.), Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.)		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
Brassicas	Black rot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> ), Peppery leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>maclicola</i> ), Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may predispose cabbage to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.

## VEGETABLE AND FRUIT continued

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Capsicums	Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	SEED-BEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD-CROPS: Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
Carrots	Leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i> )		280 mL / 100 L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
Celery	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apicola</i> ), Bacterial soft rot ( <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i> )		280-390 mL / 100 L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection ie. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>lachrymans</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cucurbitae</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Lettuce	Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitians</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Marssonina panattoniana</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with *Penncozeb 750 DF is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Tribasic Liquid Fungicide may predispose lettuce to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Onions	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Parsnips	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Peas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> )	All States	280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Potatoes	Target spot/early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Irish blight/late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red Beet	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> ), Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> )			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		280 mL / 100 L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
Silverbeet, Spinach	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> )			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial speck ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> ), Bacterial canker ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i> )		220-280 mL / 100 L or 2.4-3.0 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Target spot/early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria</i> spp.)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Irish blight/late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )		280 mL / 100 L or 3 L/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	280 mL / 100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. This product is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by <i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i> . Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 days interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i> )	Qld, NSW, Vic only	560 mL /100 L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.

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

## WITHOLDING PERIOD

**ALL CROPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### Mixing/application

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide into the spray vat in a steady stream. DO NOT attempt to pre-mix Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide in water before adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being applied, prepare and thoroughly mix them before adding Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide. Sprays containing Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide should be agitated continuously.

### Wetting Agents

The addition of Spraymate Activator is required when Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide is being applied to BRASSICAS, FAB BEANS, PEAS, and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Where a wetting agent is not required for Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

### 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 100L 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 can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
- The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (ie. 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
- If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, ie. 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.

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

## Deciduous Fruit and Almonds

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air-blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the tree. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

## Citrus and Litchi

Apply only as dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume.

Citrus and litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

## Avocados and Mangoes

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

## Vines

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of run-off. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

## Walnuts

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand directed sprayers to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

## Tobacco seed beds

Apply only as dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. Apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

## Vegetables

### General

Thorough coverage of the plants is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

- Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
  - The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape.
- The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary. This should only be done with water plus any required wetting agents.

### Dilute Sprays:

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a MEDIUM to FINE spray. The following volumes per SPRAYED HECTARE are suggested as a guide, since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silver beet, Spinach: 400 litres on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Cucurbits, Lettuce: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Brassicas, Trellis Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

Beans, Capsicum, Celery, Faba Beans, French Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Red Beet: 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to 800 litres on mature plants.

### Concentrate Sprays:

Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume.

Example: If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using asprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray.

Refer to Vegetables: Dilute sprays for recommended spray volumes for specific crops.

### Application by Ground-ri

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomisers. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

### Application by Aircraft

Apply in a minimum of 20 litres of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers operated to produce fine droplets.

Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

### Compatibility

Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide is compatible with most insecticides/ pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Penncozeb® 750 DF, Wettable Sulphur or Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use.

## RESISTANT WEED WARNING

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

For fungicide resistance management Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide is a group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Group M1 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 Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide and other Group M1 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 Agcare Pty. Ltd accepts no liability for the losses that may result from the failure of Kenso Agcare Tribasic Copper Flowable Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

## PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET CROPS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.