



Azoxy 250 Fungicide

For the control of various diseases of grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, cucurbits, avocados, mangoes, passionfruit and poppies

Technical Brief

Active Ingredient:	250 g/L azoxystrobin
Chemical Family:	Methoxy acrylate
FRAC Code:	11 - Quinone outside Inhibitors (QoIs)
Formulation:	Suspension Concentrate
Mode of Action:	Respiration inhibitor (QoI fungicide). Its fungicidal activity results from the inhibition of mitochondrial respiration in fungi. Azoxystrobin inhibits the respiration process in fungal cells and leads to their death, effectively preventing spore germination and the early stages of infection. Azoxystrobin has little curative activity and is best used as a protectant application prior to infection.
Behaviour in Plants:	Systemic translaminar and protectant action. Azoxystrobin provides effective protectant activity, is systemic and will move from one leaf surface to the other to control germinating fungal spores.

Benefits

- Broad spectrum control of key diseases.
- Consistent yield and quality response.
- Stops the disease entering the leaf.
- Provides a protectant shield around the outside of the leaf.
- Systemic activity that provides translaminar and upwards movement within leaves.

How to get the most out of your application

APPLICATION

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4X when applying through low volume application equipment, except when applying Azoxy 250 Fungicide by air. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

Tree Crops and Vines 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 Direction 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 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: $2 \times$ (i.e. $1000 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 2$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×80 , that is 160 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.

Disease Management

Crop	Disease
Avocados	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)
	Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)
Grapes table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinular necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, Anthracnose
Passionfruit	Alternaria, Cladosporium
Poppies	Downy Mildew
Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)
	Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Silver Scurf* (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>) *Suppression only
Tomatoes except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)
	Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)

Mixing and Compatibility

MIXING

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed Azoxy 250 Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Azoxy 250 Fungicide, adding any tank mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

COMPATIBILITY/TANK MIXING

Azoxy 250 Fungicide may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: Ambush®, Bravo®, Captan WG, copper hydroxide, Dominex* 100, Dipel* DF, Karate®, Larvin* 375, Fortress* 500, Talstar* 80SC, Thiodan*.

A mixture of Azoxy 250 Fungicide with more than 1 of these products or with any other product may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. The use of such a mixture is not recommended and would therefore be entirely at the user's risk.

If tank mixes are to be used observe all directions, precautions and limitations on all products to be used. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Crop Culture Pty Ltd, and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Note: On some tomato varieties, tank mixtures of Azoxy 250 Fungicide and Lorsban* 500 EC or Nitofol* or Supracide® or Lebaycid* or Kelthane* MF have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix these products with Azoxy 250 Fungicide.

On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of Azoxy 250 Fungicide and Lorsban* 500 EC have been found to be phytotoxic. DO NOT tank mix Azoxy 250 Fungicide with Lorsban 500 EC for use in grapes.

Packaging

Pack size: 5L

