

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

Neoram[®] 375 WG

FUNGICIDE



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
375 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as COPPER OXYCHLORIDE

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

**For the control of certain diseases of fruit trees, vines and vegetables
as indicated in the Directions for Use in attached leaflet.**

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE

Net Contents: 10 kg

Distributed by

Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd
Level 7, 435 King William Street Adelaide SA 5000
Tel: (08) 8112 0900 Fax: (08) 8112 0999



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT spray this product when hot conditions (35 deg C) or frosts are likely to occur as damage can result.

DO NOT apply to copper shy varieties.

DO NOT apply to wet foliage.

DO NOT use this product during poor drying conditions.

Tree and vine crops

For all uses in this table: 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.

Note for Rate column: In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the application section in the general instructions.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apricots	Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>), Shot Hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply a minimum of 1 post-harvest spray.
Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums	Shot Hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)			Apply when buds are swelling, but before and within one week of bud opening.
Almonds		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
Apricots, Cherries	Bacteria gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	335 g/100 L	Autumn: Apply at 25–50% leaf fall and again at 90–100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement and repeat application 7–10 days later.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 g/100 L	Apply 1 week after petal fall and repeat application 7–10 days later. These sprays control the leaf population of bacteria in mid to late spring.
Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling, but before and within one week of bud opening. Note: 1. Timing of bud opening varies with varietal difference and seasonal conditions 2. Monitoring bud movement is therefore essential to identify precise/correct timing of application. 3. Blocks containing more than 1 variety should be treated more than once to correspond with correct timings for each variety. 4. For Leaf Curl, spray times are: Autumn- apply at leaf fall Spring- first sign of bud swell and repeat 7 days later. Correct timing is critical for effective control.
Almonds		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stone Fruit	Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>), Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	535 g/100 L	Apply from late bud swell to early blossom
	Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>), Shot hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>)			Apply at early bud swell. Additional sprays in autumn when leaves begin to fall will improve control.
	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i>), Bacterial Canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>), Shot Hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>)	Qld only	1000 g/100 L 665 g/100 L (Apricots)	Apply at early bud movement, 7–10 days later (pink stage in apricots) and on plums only, at blossoming.
Apples Pears	Black Spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L and winter oil	Apply at green tip and spur burst (where necessary). Repeat 10–14 days later if conditions favour infections i.e. Extended wet weather. Consult Department of Agriculture spray charts for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Do not use on Copper shy varieties.
Avocado	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella congulata</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, Vic, NT only	335 g/100 L	Apply from flowering to harvest at 28-day intervals. In prolonged wet weather reduce the interval to 14 days. When using low water volume sprayers do not use less than 300L/ha.
Citrus	Black Spot (<i>Phoma citricarpa</i>), Melanose (<i>Phoma citri</i>)	NSW, SA, Vic, WA only	235 g/100 L plus summer oil	Apply at 50–75% petal fall. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Caution: Do not use on copper shy varieties. Apply at 50–75% petal fall. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Caution: Do not use on copper shy varieties.
	Black Spot	Qld, NT only	265–400 g/100 L plus 600 ml summer oil	
	Smoky Blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>) Scab (lemons) (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)			
Durians	Pink Disease, Anthracnose	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals between harvests.
	Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp)			Apply 30–50L spray/tree before onset of Autumn rains.
Guavas	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum psidii</i>), Algal Leaf Spot (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	NSW, NT, only	335 g/100 L	Good coverage of crop and foliage is essential. Apply to trees after hedging has occurred in October.
Lychee	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	Qld, NSW only	535 g/100 L plus 20 ml of a 100% wetting agent	Apply to affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season.
Macadamias	Husk Spot (<i>Cercoseptira</i> spp)	Qld, NSW, NT only	335 g/100 L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3–4 week intervals.
	Anthracnose/Husk Rot (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink Limb Blight (<i>Corticium salmonicola</i>)			Good coverage of infected limbs is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mangoes	Bacterial Black Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	335 g/100 L	Ensure good coverage. Apply every 4 weeks from early flowering to fruit set. DO NOT apply from a misting machine as coverage may not be adequate.
Mango-steens	Pink Disease, Anthracnose, Leaf Spots	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals.
Passion-fruit	Brown Spot (<i>Alternaria passiflore</i>) Septoria Spot (<i>Septoria passiflore</i>)	Qld only	265 g/100 L	Apply every 2 weeks (4 in NSW) from October to May and 3–4 weeks (2 months in NSW) during winter.
	Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora nictianae</i>)	NSW, NT, SA, Tas, Vic, WA Only	400–535 g/100 L	
	Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora nictianae</i>)	Qld, NSW only	135 g/100 L	Mix to smooth consistency. Apply to infected area after removing dead tissue. Repeat frequently until healing commences.
Rambutans	Pink Disease, Anthracnose, Leaf Spots	All states	535 g/100 L	Apply as a foliar spray at 4 weekly intervals.
Vines	Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopora viticola</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	270 g/100 L	First apply when shoots are 10cm long. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals. Use shorter interval when conditions favour infection.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	All states	400 g/100 L plus 175 ml Summer oil	Apply at least 3 sprays at 7–10 day intervals. Commence application when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications would be necessary if conditions favour infection.

Non Tree and Vine crops

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora, Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora musae</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only	335 g/100 L plus 600 ml summer oil/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 3–4 week intervals commencing December to May when weather conditions favour disease outbreak. Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
Beans	Common Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first signs of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals as necessary.
	Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv syringae</i>)	All states		Apply the first spray within 3 weeks of emergence and repeat every 10–14 days.
	Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv phaseolicola</i>)	SA, Tas, Vic, WA only		Apply at first signs of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10–14 days.
	Halo Blight	NSW, Qld, NT only	335–400 g/100 L or 3.4–4 kg/ha	Apply at 10–14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm to 30cm high. Use the higher dose when conditions favour infection
	Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp)	SA, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first signs of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals as necessary.
	Chocolate Spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp)			
Faba Beans	Rust	All States	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals while conditions favour disease.
	Chocolate Spot	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, WA only		

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassicac	Black Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals while conditions favour disease. Cabbages: This product must not be applied to cabbages when frosts are likely to occur.
	Peppery Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)			
	Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicola</i>)			
	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)			
Capsicums	Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas vesicatoria</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Seedbeds: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. Field crops: Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals. Use the shortest interval when conditions favour infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
	Bacterial canker (<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, Tas, WA only		
Carrots	Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7–14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Celery	Septoria, Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria apicola</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7–14 day intervals. When weather favours infection, apply every 7 days.
	Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only		
Cucurbits i.e. Rockmelon Watermelon Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Lettuce	Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Spray thoroughly at first sign of disease and repeat every 7–10 days as necessary. Alternate with Mancozeb. Caution: Do not apply if frosts are expected.
	Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	All states		
	Anthracnose (<i>Marssonina panationiana</i>)	NSW, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only		
Onions	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructa</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10-day intervals.
Ornamentals (flowers & shrubs)	Fungal Leaf Spots, Downy Mildew	All states	400 g/100 L or 4.0 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7–14 day intervals as required. Small-scale phytotoxicity tests are recommended as some varieties may be sensitive under certain conditions.
Parsnips	Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp)	SA, Vic, WA only	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Peas	Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp), Bacterial Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 10–14 day intervals.
Potatoes	Target Spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Irish Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	All states	250–300 g/ 100 L or 2.5–3.0 kg/ha	Apply from crop emergence to crop maturity at 7–14 day intervals. Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease development.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Red Beet	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora fasiona</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4kg/ha	Apply at 10–14 day intervals from seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp), Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora jacciana</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Silver Beet, Spinach	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora fasiona</i>)	All states	335 g/100 L or 3.4 kg/ha	Apply at 10–14 day intervals, from seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas Syringae</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic only	535 g/100 L	Apply every 7 days from seedling stage, while weather conditions favour disease development.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.
Tomatoes	Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>)	All states	295–335 g/100 L or 2.5 kg/ha	Commence spray applications at first sign of disease and repeat every 7–10 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease.
	Bacterial Speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)			Apply every 7–14 days depending on weather conditions and severity of disease.
	Bacterial Canker (<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i>)			The product will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but will not control seed or soil-borne infections Seedbeds: Apply each 7 days under wet conditions.
	Target Spot /Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	All states	270–290 g/100 L or 2.5 kg/ha	Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retardation of growth.
	Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp), Irish Blight/ Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			Use the higher rate when conditions are particularly favourable to disease development.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP): All crops- DO NOT harvest for 1 day after application.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

Fungicide Resistance Warning: Neoram 375 WG Fungicide is a member of the Multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Neoram 375 WG is a Group M1 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Neoram 375 WG and other Group M1 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. The resistant fungi will not be controlled by Neoram 375 WG 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, Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Neoram 375 WG to control resistant fungi.

Application

High Volume (dilute spraying): Mix specified rates of product per 100 L of water, and apply in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the crop to the point of run-off. The water volume should increase as the crop size and bulk increases.

Low Volume (concentrate spraying): Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough, even coverage of all plant parts. The rate of product applied per hectare should be based on that which would be applied per hectare if high volume (dilute) application was used.

Special Instructions for Tree and Vine Crop

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 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 the 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 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 relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.
- DO NOT use as a concentrate spray in seedling crops as there is a potential risk of foliar damage.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculate in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

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

Mixing and Application: Slowly pour the Neoram 375 WG into the spray tank three-quarters filled with water, with the agitation system actively moving. Alternately, premix in a bucket with a quantity of water and add this mixture to the bulk of the water in the spray vat with agitation running. Agitate before and during spraying.

Compatibility: Neoram 375 WG Fungicide can be used with Albarol, Rogor, Endosulfan, Malathion, Summer and Winter Oils, Zineb, Arysta LifeScience Sulphur, Kumulus® DF, Scala®, methomyl, Thiram, Ziram and most other insecticides including emulsions and spraying oils. When combined with Thiram or Ziram, **DO NOT** leave in spray vat overnight. **DO NOT** mix with alkaline materials such as Lime Sulphur. **DO NOT** mix with products containing calcium.

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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

DRIFT WARNING: DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pasture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake bag contents into spray tank until the bag is empty. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture or shred and bury empty bags in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Will damage the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. When opening the container and preparing spray wear goggles and a disposable dust mask covering mouth and nose. When using the prepared spray wear disposable mist mask. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash goggles.

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet available from Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss in connection with supply or use of these goods other than loss which results in liability under any warranties, terms and conditions mandatorily imposed by statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods in Australia. To the extent allowed by such statutes, the liability of Arysta LifeScience Australia Pty Ltd shall be limited to: replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods; and payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

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Place Booklet Here 148mm x 210mm

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P.G. III	HAZCHEM 2 [Z]



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