

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

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE

Kocide®

Blue Xtra™

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 350 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as Cupric hydroxide

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

A fine dry flowable fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruits and vegetables as indicated in the Directions for Use section.

Pack Sizes: 10 Kg

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26. *New Zealand* 0800 764 766. If in eyes, hold open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
(ALL HOURS)**
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN
AUSTRALIA
1800 370 754
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- May irritate the eyes and skin
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Wash hands after use

IN A TRANSPORT
EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Safety Data Sheet for **KOCIDE® BLUE XTRA® FUNGICIDE** which is available from Corteva Agriscience on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit www.corteva.com.au



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Visit us at corteva.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply when temperatures exceed 35^oc

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 with a pH of less than 6.5

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop

TREE/ VINE CROPS	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Almonds	Shothole	All states	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2. For a given variety, the time 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.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.				
TREE/ VINE CROPS	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	All states	150 g/100 L	Apply at green tip. NOTE: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Avocadoes	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata var. minor</i>)			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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Apricots	Shothole (<i>Stigmia 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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	190 g/100 L	Autumn: Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		NSW only	150 g/100 L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	100 g/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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot (<i>Cercospora musae</i>)	Qld, NSW and WA only	150 g/100 L plus 600 mL Polyphase or Miscible Summer Oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions favour disease development.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.				
TREE/ VINE CROPS	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cherries	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	190 g/100 L	Autumn: Apply at 25 to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid-winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
		NSW only	150 g/100 L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	100 g/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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Citrus	Black spot, Melanose Smoky blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>), Scab (lemons) (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)	All States	150 to 225 g/100 L plus 600 mL Polyphase or Miscible Summer Oil	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rates in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only.
Litchi	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	Qld and NSW only	300 g/100 L plus a suitable Wetting Agent	Apply at affected trunk and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot (<i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW only	150 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 (<i>Collectrichicum</i> spp.)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink limb blight (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>)			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mangoes	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella</i> sp.)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	225 g/100 L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 3.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.				
TREE/ VINE CROPS	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mangoes	Bacterial black spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>mangiferaeindacae</i>)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	150 – 225 g/100 L	Apply as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 – 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour disease development. Use higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Nectarines and Peaches	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING . Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2. For a given variety, the time 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 one 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 .
Pears	Black spot (scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply at green tip. NOTE: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing buds reaches 1 cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying rates, refer to the Mixing/Application section. If using concentrate application, apply the same total amount of product to the target crop.

TREE/ VINE CROPS	DISEASE	STATE	DILUTE SPRAYING RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Plums	Shothole	All States	150 g/100 L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 2.
Vines	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)		135 to 190 g/100L	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour 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. DO NOT use a concentration factor greater than 3.
Walnuts	Walnut blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>juglans</i>)		225 g/100L plus 175 mL Polyphase or 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.
Avocadoes, Citrus, Kiwi-fruit, Litchi, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical fruit	Phytophthora stem canker	Qld and NSW only	75 g/1 L or 75 g/1 L of 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.
Bananas		NSW only		
Macadamias		Qld only		

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAY RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans	Common blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>)	All States	150 g/100 L Or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply as a preventive spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
	Halo blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolicola</i>)		150 g to 225 g/100 L Or 1.65 to 1.9 kg/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 days intervals from the time the crop is 15 cm to 30 cm high, while conditions favour infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>)		150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAY RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans Faba beans	Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	All states	150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection.
	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)			
Brassicac	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 as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.	
Capsicums	Bacterial spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>), Bacterial canker		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 favour 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>)		150 g/100 L	Apply as a preventative spray when conditions favour disease development. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions favour infection.
Celery	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>) Bacterial soft rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv. <i>carotovora</i>)		150 – 210 g/100 L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions favour infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. 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>)		150 g/100 L	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAY RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lettuce	Downy mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>), Bacterial leaf spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitians</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Marssonina panattoniana</i>)	All states	150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions favour infection. Alternation with mancozeb based product is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING: Cupric hydroxide predisposes 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 conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour infection.
Parsnips	Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	Vic, SA and WA only		
Peas	Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial blight	All States		
Potatoes	Target spot/Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Irish blight/ Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	All States	150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions favour 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 favour infection.
Rhubarb	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)			Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions favour infection.
Silver beet, Spinach	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions favour infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot Bacterial speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>), Bacterial canker		115 to 150 g/100 L Or 1.30 to 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions favour 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.

VEGETABLES	DISEASE	STATE	SPRAY RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes (continued)	Target spot/Early blight, Septoria leaf spot	All states	150 g/100 L or 1.65 kg/ha	Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour 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.
	Irish blight/Late blight			Apply when conditions favour disease development and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions favour 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. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire Angular leaf spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW and Vic only	300 g/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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Kocide® Blue Xtra is a protectant fungicide. Applications should begin prior to any sign of disease.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. Remove top strainer from spray vat. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Kocide® Blue Xtra into the spray vat in a steady stream. **DO NOT** attempt to pre-mix Kocide® Blue Xtra in water before adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the Kocide® Blue Xtra in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the Kocide® Blue Xtra first. Sprays containing Kocide® Blue Xtra should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

Application to 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 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 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.

- Always apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off, otherwise underdosing will occur and disease control may be inadequate.

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 as determined above: For example 1,500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
The concentration factor in this example is 3X (i.e $1,500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$)
3. If the dilute label rate is 150 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 150, that is 450 g/100 L of concentrate spray.
4. 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 factor higher than that specified in the Critical Comments and the following table:

Crop	Maximum Concentration Factor
Almonds	2 times
Deciduous fruit	2 times
Avocadoes & Mangoes	3 times
Vines	3 times
Citrus, Litchis, Walnuts	Dilute application only

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

For concentrate application use a minimum spray volume of 250 L per hectare.

Application to Vegetables

General:

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

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. 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 product 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 L on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 L on mature plants.

Cucurbits, Lettuce: 400 L on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1,000 to 1,200 L on mature plants.

Brassicas, Trellis tomatoes: 400 L on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1,200 to 1,500 L on mature plants.

Beans, Capsicums, Celery, Faba beans, French beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush tomatoes: 400 L on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1,000 to 1,200 L on mature plants.

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

Concentrate Sprays:

Kocide® Blue Xtra may be applied to vegetables at lower water volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Kocide® Blue Xtra 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, Kocide® Blue Xtra 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 a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray. Refer to VEGETABLES: DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

APPLICATION BY AIRCRAFT

Apply in a minimum of 20 L of water per hectare. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomisers operated to produce droplets with a V.M.D. of around 150 microns. 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. Use a sprayer fitted with high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of plants, with a minimum 250 L/ha.

WETTING AGENTS

The addition of a wetting agent is required when Kocide® Blue Xtra is being applied to BRASSICAS, FABA BEANS, PEAS and ONION, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Kocide® Blue Xtra is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Add a Wetting Agent at label rates when suitable for these purposes, irrespective of the spray volume applied. Where a Wetting Agent is not required for Kocide® Blue Xtra, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

COMPATIBILITY

Kocide® Blue Xtra is compatible with most insecticide/pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Mancozeb, Ziram, Wettable Sulphur and Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products is not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Kocide® Blue Xtra may **NOT** be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use. Always add Kocide® Blue Xtra to the spray solution and dissolve before other products are added.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
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For fungicide resistance management Kocide® Blue Xtra is 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 this product or other Group M1 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Production Agriscience Australia Limited* accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

* Production Agriscience Australia Limited is a member of Corteva Agriscience group of companies

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Single rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an appropriate 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, Territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

APVMA Approval No. : 58989/123565

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CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE

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Hazard and precautionary statements according to classification under GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling)

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust / vapours/ spray. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection and face protection. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Barcode
for stock
identification

