





For the control of various diseases in Turf, Nursery Stock & Ornamentals

Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide

Technical Brief

Active Ingredient:	250 g/L azoxystrobin
Chemical Family:	Methoxy acrylate
FRAC Code:	11 - Quinone outside Inhibitors (Qols)
Formulation:	Suspension Concentrate (SC)
Mode of Action:	Azoxystrobin is a member of the strobiluron fungicide group, and acts on the fungal pathogen outside and inside the plant at the early stages of infection and stops disease development by interfering with ATP biosynthesis in fungal mitochondria.
Behaviour in Plants:	Xylem systemic fungicide that delivers excellent protection for up to 28 days against a wide spectrum of turf diseases. Azoxystrobin is absorbed by the leaves and crowns of the plant, mostly within 24-48 hours of treatment. Absorption through roots (after application to the root zone) normally happens over time and is facilitated by soil moisture. It is transported acropetally (upwards) in the xylem. This systemic translocation and translaminar movement combined contributes to even distribution and longevity of the active Ingredient within the plant tissue.

Benefits

- Low Smell Suspension Concentrate formulation
- Consistent protection of new growth for up to 28 days after application
- Broad spectrum control of 8 major turf diseases including Anthracnose, Brown Patch, Fusarium and Spring Dead Spot
- Low poison schedule (Schedule 5– CAUTION)
- Broad Spectrum control of 6 major Nursery stock and Ornamental diseases including Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot, Powdery Mildew and Myrtle Rust

How to get the most out of your application

- For Turf: Apply in 350 1000L of water per ha (volume is dependant on target disease, see application section of label).
- Azoxystrobin has excellent protective activity; best results will be achieved when Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide is applied prior to infection as a preventative.
- Preventative dictates that application begins when conditions are favourable for disease infection and at the very beginning of disease infection.
- When first symptoms are already visible Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide should be tank-mixed with a suitable early curative fungicide.

Mixing and Compatibility

Mixing: Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide, adding any tank mix products last. Good spray tank agitation is required at all times throughout mixing and spraying. Reseal partly used container immediately. Rinse empty containers with water and add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

Compatibility: To avoid hydrolysis, Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide needs the spray tank water to be within a pH range of 5 to 7. DO NOT mix with products or fertiliser with high salt content, i.e. ferrous sulphate or ammonium sulphate. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Turf Culture, and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Disease Management - Turf

Situation	Disease	Rate	Critical Comments			
Turf	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum graminicola), Brown Patch (Rhizoctonia solani), Grey Leaf Spot (Pyricularia grisea), Helminthosporium Disease (Bipolaris spp, Drechslera spp,	2.3 L/ha (23 mL/100 m ²)	 Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. Apply Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from different chemical groups. Begin applications before symptoms occur when conditions first favour disease and continue applications while conditions remain favourable for disease development. Spray Interval Apply no more than 2 consecutive Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide applications at 21-day intervals for Helminthosporium and at 28-day intervals for other diseases. 			
	Exserohilum spp), Red Thread (Laerisaria fuciformis), Winter Fusarium (Microdochium Patch) (Fusarium nivale)		Refer to the Application and Resistance Management sections for detailed information.			
	Pythium Leaf Blight, Pythium Root Rot,		Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage (Pythium Leaf Blight). Wash in within 1 hour after application (Pythium Root Rot and Seedling Damping Off).			
	Seedling Damping Off (Pythium spp)		Apply Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from different chemical groups.			
			Begin applications when conditions first favour disease development and before disease is present.			
			Spray Interval Apply 2 consecutive applications at 14 to 21 day intervals. Use the shorter spray interval when climatic conditions remain favourable for disease development over prolonged periods.			
			Refer to the Application and Resistance Management sections for detailed information			
	Spring Dead Spot (Ophiosphaerella narmari)	2.3 L/ha (23 mL/100 m ²)	Apply as a soil drench and water in immediately. Spray Interval Spray in January to April, after renovation and recovery of active growth. Make a second application 1 month later. DO NOT renovate treated greens until active growth has recommenced in Spring.			
			May also be used in combination with propiconazole (e.g. propiconazole (155 g/L) at 10 L/ha followed by Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide at 6 L/ha, 1 month later).			
			Refer to the Application and Resistance Management sections for detailed information.			

Note: The above table represents only a modified extract from the full registered label. Always read the full product label before use.

Application - Turf

Leaf and Crown Diseases: Application volume for leaf and crown diseases (Anthracnose, Brown Patch, Grey Leaf Spot, Helminthosporium diseases, Pythium Blight, Red Thread and Winter Fusarium) should be adequate to ensure thorough and even coverage of the turf leaves and penetration to the crowns. Ideal application volume should be 350 to 500 L/ha (3.5 to 5 L per 100 m2).

Root Diseases: Application volumes for root infecting diseases (Brown Patch, Pythium Root Rot and Spring Dead Spot) should be as high as possible (approximately 1000 L/ha (10 L per 100 m2)) to ensure placement close to the soil surface. When lower application volumes are used, washing in should commence as soon as possible after application. Preferably spray onto wet or dewy grass. Irrigate with 6 to 10 mm of water commencing as soon as possible (within 1 hour of application).



For a more complete and thorough disease control option in Turf consider <u>Impala Fungicide</u>. <u>Impala</u> attacks and controls turf diseases at multiple stages of their development, thanks to the dual active, dual mode of action capabilities of <u>Impala</u>. Regardless of the disease stage (early, developing or full-blown infestations) <u>Impala</u> stops turf diseases in their tracks, period.

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Disease Management - Nursery Stock and Ornamentals

Сгор	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Nursery Stock and Ornamentals Including (non-food) - seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Downy Mildew (Peronospora spp., Pseudo-peronospora spp., Bremia lactucae), Grey Mould (Botrytis spp.), Leaf Spots (Colletotrichum spp. & Alternaria spp.), Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe spp., Leveillula spp., Microsphaera spp., Oidium spp. & Sphaerotheca spp.), Rusts (Puccinia spp., Phragmidium spp., Uromyces spp.)	80 to 120 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	 Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. Apply as a preventive program before the disease develops. DO NOT use azoxystrobin (Azoxy 250 T&O Fungicide) curatively. Minimum re-treatment interval between consecutive applications 14 to 21 days.
Nursery Stock and Ornamentals Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals and cut flowers/foliage *At least 6 months prior to first harvest	Myrtle Rust (Uredo rangelii)	40 mL per 100 L of water	Nil	Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boomspray or air-assisted spray. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom.

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To Avoid Crop Damage - Nursery Stock and Ornamentals

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/foliage (other than certain apple varieties) are not known to be sensitive to azoxystrobin when used in strict accordance with the rate, conditions of use and other warnings. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery stock it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to azoxystrobin. The user should conduct small-scale testing to ensure plant safety prior to large-scale commercial use.

DO NOT apply to Malus spp. (i.e. Apple/Crabapple) or Prunus spp. (i.e. Flowering Cherry) due to possible phytotoxicity.



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