

# POISON

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

MELPAT

# BORDEAUX WG

**BACTERICIDE / FUNGICIDE**  
**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT**  
**200 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as**  
**TRIBASIC COPPER SULPHATE**

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

A water dispersible granular fungicide for the control  
of fungal and bacterial diseases of fruit, as per  
Directions for Use table.

**READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

NET CONTENTS: 1kg, 15kg, 20kg



**Melpat International Pty Ltd** ABN 18 066 067 507  
4/22 Parry Avenue  
Bateman, W.A. 6150  
Tel: (08) 9312 3200  
Fax: (08) 9312 3233

APVMA Approval Number: 62430/103559

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide is a dry flowable fungicide that provides a pH neutral spray mix. Before opening, carefully read Directions For Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions, and First Aid. This product is a protectant fungicide for the control of certain fungus and bacteria diseases in fruit, vegetables and nut crops.

**MIXING:** The recommended quantity may be added directly to water in spray tank with the agitators running. DO NOT attempt to premix Melpat Bordeaux WG in water before adding to the spray tank.

- Remove the sieve.
- Fill two thirds of the spray tank with water.
- Turn the agitators on.
- Add Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide directly to water in the spray tank with the agitators running.

Finish by filling the spray tank with water while the agitators are running.

Keep agitating during use and agitate thoroughly after stoppage and before recommencing spraying.

## APPLICATION:

Apply sufficient spray volume to wet leaf surfaces to the point of runoff. The spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed, thoroughly covering all plant surfaces. Hand-held spraying equipment should be avoided as it could result in an excessive application of sprayed product.

### Tree Crops and Grape Vines: (Refer to Directions for Use Table for Specific Application Rates)

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.

#### 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 up 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 spraying can be then 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 250 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is:  $4 \times$  (i.e.  $1000 \text{ L}/250 \text{ L} = 4$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 250 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $4 \times 250$ , that is 1 L/100L of concentrate spray.
5. 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 competency training and follow Industry Best Practices.

## **Deciduous Fruit**

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 trees. 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**

Citrus and Litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferable to an air-blast sprayer.

Apply only as a dilute 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.

## **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.

## **COMPATIBILITY**

This product is compatible with formulations of most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides.

## **FUNGICIDE RESISTANT WARNING**

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide is a member of the Multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide is a group M1 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide and other Group M1 Fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Melpat Bordeaux WG 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, Melpat International Pty Limited accepts no liability for the losses that may result from the failure of Melpat Bordeaux WG Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

## **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 cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Shake empty bags into the spray tanks. Single rinse before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Puncture or 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 500mm 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.

## **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves and if dust is present half face piece respirator with dust cartridge or canister. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, respirator and contaminated clothing. If rubbers wash with detergent and warm water.

## **FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 11 26). 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.

## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from the supplier.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE

Melpat International Pty Ltd will not accept responsibility whatsoever or whosoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use 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 Melpat International Pty Ltd (company) is limited to the replacement of the goods (or at the option of the company) the refund of the price paid and is conditional upon claim being made in writing and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to the company within thirty days of delivery.

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE
--	---

APVMA Approval No: 62430/103559

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRAINTS:

**DO NOT** spray this product when hot conditions (>35°C) or frosts occur as damage may result.

**DO NOT** use this product on copper sensitive crops or varieties.

**DO NOT** apply when slow drying conditions prevail.

**DO NOT** apply to wet crops.

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

**DO NOT** use in spray solutions less than pH 6.5

### TREE AND VINE CROPS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
Almonds, Nectarines, Peaches	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )	All States	280gm/100L	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AUTUMN apply at leaf fall.</li> <li>2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER PRIOR TO SIGNS OF BUD OPENING.</li> <li>3. Commence Post-Flowering applications 5-7 days after petal fall is complete, and apply at 4 weekly intervals as the season dictates, to a maximum of 4 applications.</li> </ol>
Almonds	Shothole ( <i>Stigminta 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.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
Apricots	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )	All States	280gm/100L	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	350gm/100L	<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	280gm/100L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	185gm/100L	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	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata var. minor</i> )	All States	280gm/100L Aerial Application 2.8 - 4.2kg/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 140gm/1L 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> )		280gm/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black spot ( <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> ), Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> ), Smoky Blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ), Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )		280-420gm/ 100L	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.
Hazelnuts	Hazelnut Blight ( <i>Xanthomonas corylina</i> )		280gm/100L	Apply after harvest at 10, 30 and 75-100% leaf fall. Repeat application in mid-winter and again in spring before bud swell. Apply after pruning in winter to provide protection to new exposed cuts. If heavy rains occur soon after spraying, re-application will be required to maintain protective treatment. Apply a maximum 6 spray treatments each year, with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days between consecutive applications. Apply to the point of run-off, ensuring thorough coverage of all foliage. Use a recommended spray volume of between 1,500 – 1,800L per hectare for mature plantations. Select suitable spray volume to match tree maturity and expansiveness of canopy.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
Litchi	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Qld, NSW only	560gm/100L plus Spraymate Activator	Apply to affected trunk and limbs to runoff. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i> )	Qld, NSW, NT only	280gm/100L	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.
	Anthraxnose ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> )			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	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella sp</i> )	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	420gm/100L or Aerial Application 4.2kg/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 cv mangiferaeindacae</i> )		280-420gm/100L Aerial Application 3.0 - 4.2kg/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	280gm/100L	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.
Pistachios	Suppression of bacterial dieback		500-600gm/100L or 5-6 kg/ha	Apply at bud break/early leaf out (early signs of leaf development). Repeat on a 14-28 day cover schedule when disease pressure is high. Apply using airblast or mister sprayers. Water volumes applied commercially range from 800-1000L per hectare for concentrate spraying or 1800-2000 L per hectare (dilute application).
Vines	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )		250-350gm/100L	<b>Winter Application:</b> Apply during mid winter at the higher rate. <b>Spring Application:</b> 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 pv. juglans</i> )		420gm/100L plus 175ml 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.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA only	280gm/100L plus 600ml/ha miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600ml/ha of miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	140gm/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	280gm/100L or 3kg/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> )		280-420gm/100L or 3.0 - 3.5kg/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> )		280gm/100L or 3kg/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.)			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 Copper Sulphate may predispose cabbage 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 ( <i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv. <i>michiganense</i> )			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> )		280gm/100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
Celery	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> ), Bacterial soft rot ( <i>Erwinia carotovora pv. carotovora</i> )	All States	280-390gm/100L	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 pv. lachrymans</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. cucurbitae</i> )		280gm/100L	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 pv. vitians</i> ), Anthracnose ( <i>Marssonina panattoniana</i> )		280gm/100L or 3kg/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 Copper Sulphate 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 spp.</i> )			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Peas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta spp.</i> ), Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae</i> )			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> )		280gm/100L or 3kg/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora spp.</i> )		280gm/100L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora jaapiana</i> )		280gm/100L or 3kg/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow 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 allow infection.	



Crop	Disease	State	Rate/100L	Critical Comments
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 michiganese</i> pv. <i>michiganese</i> )		220-280gm/100L or 2.4 - 3.0kg/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 ie. 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.)		280gm/100L or 3kg/ha	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> )			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/100L	Critical Comments
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	280gm/100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. Melpat's Bordeaux WG Fungicide 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 day 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	560gm/100L	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 PERIOD:**

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