

POISON

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

SINON®

CHLORO 720

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 720g/L CHLOROTHALONIL

GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

For the control of fungal diseases on almonds, apricots, bananas, carrots, celery, cherries, faba beans, grapes, onions, peaches, peanuts, peas, plums, potatoes, tomatoes, turf and vegetables as per the Directions for Use Table

**IMPORTANT:
READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE
USING THIS PRODUCT**

APVMA APPROVAL
NO: 68091/57470



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with this product.

For all stone fruit except cherries, the following additional restraints apply:

DO NOT use oils after bud-swell and during the season if Sinon Chloro 720 is to be used after shuck fall.

DO NOT tank mix Sinon Chloro 720 with EC formulations when spraying after shuck fall.

DO NOT exceed 3.2L of Sinon Chloro 720 per hectare of crop.

1. Tree and Vine crops

Rate				
This table shows the rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the Mixing/application section.				
Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Almonds	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	ACT, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	-
	Apricots			7
Cherries	Brown rot – Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, SA, Vic, NSW, ACT, Tas, WA only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)			
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)			
	Transit rot (<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>)			

Critical Comments
For 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. DO NOT use rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.
Critical Comments
Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall. Apply every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days pre-harvest. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days. Spray applications later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also Additional Restraints for stone fruits.
Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.
Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, shuck fall, cap fall, then every 10-14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.
Apply 1 week pre-harvest.

1. Tree and Vine crops (continued)

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Grapes Note: russetting of some table grape varieties may occur	Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) Bunch rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	160-210mL /100L	Dessert 7
	Black spot (Anthracnose) (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>)		210mL/100L	Wine 14
Nectarines	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7
	Brown rot – Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)			
Peaches	Brown rot – Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	All States	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7
	Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>) Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)			
	Leaf curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			
Plums	Brown rot – Fruit (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>) Blossom blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, SA ACT, Vic, WA, Tas only	160mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	1
	Stone fruit rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Shot-hole (<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>)	All States		

Critical Comments

Spray at the first appearance of foliar disease. Apply at 7-14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. For bunch rot, applications at early full bloom, two weeks later, at veraison and two weeks prior to harvest.

Table grapes – russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to cap fall on these varieties.

If Black spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last 3 years, apply at bud burst and 14 days later when shoots are 10-15cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist spray again when shoots are 20-30cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at bud burst and in the first 14 days after bud burst. In vineyards with no history of Black spot, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease on the foliage and then at 7-14 day intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to cap fall will not cause russetting in table grape and dried fruit varieties.

Apply at bud swell, pink bud, shuck fall and then repeat each 14 days if weather conditions favour disease. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also **Additional Restraints** for stone fruits.

Apply at bud swell, bud burst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also **Additional Restraints** for stone fruits.

Apply at bud swell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also **Additional Restraints** for stone fruits.

Apply at bud swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also **Additional Restraints** for stone fruits.

Apply at bud swell and continue at 7-14 day intervals. In Qld spray only at bud swell. Apply no later than 35 days prior to harvest as unacceptable fruit skin damage may occur. See also **Additional Restraints** for stone fruits.

Apply at bud swell, bud burst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.

Apply at bud swell, bud burst, shuck fall and cap fall.

2. Legumes

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Beans – Broad (Faba)	Chocolate spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>) Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>)	All States	1.4-2.3L/ha	7
Peanuts	Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Peppery leaf spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>) Peanut rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Net blotch (<i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i>)	Qld, WA, NSW, NT only	1.1-1.8L/ha	-
Peas	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>)	Qld, Tas, WA only	1.1-1.8L/ha	7

3. Vegetables and Fruit

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Artichoke – Globe	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.8-2.3L/ha	1
Bananas DO NOT apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil based spray or crop damage will occur.	Leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.8L/ha	1
		WA only	1.5L/ha	
	Leaf speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	3.0L/ha	

Critical Comments

Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of the disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

Use higher rate when conditions favour leaf spot or when rust appears.

DO NOT feed peanut vines to livestock.

NSW AND WA ONLY: Commence application when disease first appears and repeat as necessary to maintain control.

Qld only:

NORTH AND SOUTH BURNETT: Commence spraying when disease appears and repeat when rain and warm moist nights are expected.

ATHERTON TABLELAND: Commence application 4-6 weeks after planting and repeat 7-14 day intervals depending on conditions.

Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

Critical Comments

Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

For North Qld – Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28-35 days in the drier months of the year.

For South Qld – Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April.

For NSW – Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May.

For WA – Spray every 10-14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14-21 days from May to November.

Spray schedule same as for control of leaf spot. This product will not eradicate infection already present, but will prevent the spread of disease.

3. Vegetables and Fruit (continued)

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)	
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers	Ring spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>)	All States	1.8-3.5L/ha	7	
	Capsicums Peppers		Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum ascutatum</i>)	1.8-2.3L/ha	1
	Carrots		Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>)	1.8L/ha	7
	Celery		Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>)	1.8L/ha	1
Celery	Cercospora early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>)	NSW, WA, ACT only	1.2L/ha	1	
Cucurbits (including Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Rockmelon, Watermelon Zucchini)	Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>) Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>) Target leaf spot (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>)	All States	1.6-2.5L/ha	1	
	Belly rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)				
Endive	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	
Leeks, Shallots	Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1	
Okra	Leaf diseases/spot	Qld, WA only	1.8-2.3L/ha	1	
Onions (excluding spring onions)	Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	All States	2.3L/ha	14	

Critical Comments

Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if the weather conditions indicate likely incidence of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.

Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

Commence application as soon as symptoms favour the development of the disease and then spray every 7-14 days.

Apply every 7-14 days. Apply also to seed beds.

Apply every 10-14 days.

Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray program early, at first true leaf and before vining or flowering. When used at these rates, this product will suppress powdery mildew.

Suppression of belly rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil when sprayed using the above foliar spray program.

Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather.

Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

Apply at first sign of disease on the leaves or if weather conditions indicate likely incidence of disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals.

3. Vegetables and Fruit (continued)

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Potato	Early blight or Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late blight or Irish blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	All States	1.1-1.8L/ha	-
	Radish		Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	1.8-2.3L/ha
Rhubarb	Ascochyta leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta rhei</i>)		140mL/100L Apply 2000L/ha	7
Sweet corn	Turcicum leaf blight (<i>Exaerohilum turcicum</i>)		1.8-2.3L/ha	1
Tomato	Early blight or Target spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Leaf mould (<i>Fulvia fulva</i>) Grey leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium solani</i>) Botrytis rot or Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.8-2.3L/ha	1
Watercress	Cercospora leaf spot	Qld, WA only	1.8-2.3L/ha	1

4. Miscellaneous

Situation & Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP (days)
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Iris & other ornamentals	Botrytis, Grey mould, Rust diseases, Septoria and Alternaria leaf spot diseases	All States	100mL/100L	-
Tobacco	Tobacco leaf spot (<i>Ascochyta arida</i>)	Qld, WA only	220mL/100L	-
Turf and Lawns, Bowling greens, Golf greens	Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	NSW, SA, Qld, WA, Vic, ACT only	130-200 mL/100m ² in 20-60L of water	-
	Brown patch (<i>Rhizoctonia sp</i>)	All States		-
	Grey leaf spot (<i>Stemphylium solani</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA only	24L/ha	-

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER,
APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION**

Critical Comments
Spray at first sign of foliage disease or at flowering time, whichever is earlier. Spray every 7-14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high. Apply every 10-14 days.
Apply at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Spray at first incidence of the foliage disease. Repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against leaf mould and Botrytis rot.
Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.

Critical Comments
Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Use 7 day interval under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms on azalea, hydrangea and petunia.
Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
If disease is already established use the higher rate. Apply at 7-14 day intervals. Under severe conditions spray at 7 day intervals. DO NOT mow or water treated area until turf or lawn is thoroughly dry.
Apply to leaf as a curative application. DO NOT irrigate for 24 hours after application.

CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Artichoke, bananas, capsicum, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallots, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress

– DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Apricots, beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, cherries, nectarines, peaches, rhubarb, table grapes, peas

– DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Onions, wine grapes

– DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Almonds, potatoes, peanuts

– NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Beans, peanuts, peas

– DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS

Potatoes, peanuts (harvest):

– NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a protectant fungicide for the control of a range of diseases in fruit and vegetables. For effective disease control a good leaf cover must be achieved before a widespread disease outbreak occurs.

Mixing

Thoroughly shake and invert the pack several times before opening. Half fill the vat and with agitation system running, add the required amount of product.

APPLICATION RATES PER HECTARE:

Low Volume – 200 litres or more.

High Volume – 500 litres or more.

Aerial Application – 20 litres or more.

Mister – 75 to 255 litres.

The volume of water applied should increase as the plants grow in size to maintain adequate cover.

Compatibility: This product is compatible with wettable powder and flowable formulations of most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. Unless experience in your area has shown other combinations to be physically compatible and

non-injurious to your crop **DO NOT** combine with other chemicals, especially oil based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides. This product should not be mixed with spraying oils or sprayed onto crops that have been sprayed with oil for at least 10 days after the last spray.

Wetting Agents: The addition of surfactants does not improve this product's efficiency and under some conditions may cause plant injury.

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 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 then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY:

- i) Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha
 - ii) Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha
 - iii) The concentration factor in this example is: $3 \times$ (ie $1500L \div 500L = 3$)
 - iv) If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30mL/100L of concentrate spray.
- 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 the relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide is a member of the multi-site activity group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group M5 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide and other Group M5 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 Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide or other Group M5 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, Sinon Australia Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sinon Chloro 720 Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Containers can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

For refillable containers (1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. **DO NOT** inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should wear protective clothing. When preparing spray and using prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles and disposable mist mask or fume mask covering mouth and nose. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

<p>IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE</p>
<p>FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE 1800 033 111 24 HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE</p>

