

**POISON**

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

# Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500

**FUNGICIDE**

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg COPPER (Cu)  
present as CUPRIC HYDROXIDE

**GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE**

A water dispersible granule fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruits and vegetables as per the DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

**WG**

WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE



**Nufarm**

**AUSTRALIAN  
THROUGH  
& THROUGH**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE****RESTRAINTS**

**DO NOT** apply in spray solutions having a pH of less than 6.5 to avoid crop phytotoxicity.

**DO NOT** apply during the hottest part of the day when temperatures exceed 35 °C.

**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.

**SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS**

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

**DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

**DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

**DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

**1. TREE & VINE CROPS**

**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. For concentrate spraying DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.**

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i> )	All States	105 g/100L	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.
Citrus	Black spot, Melanose, Smoky blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> ), Scab (lemons) ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )	All States	105 - 160 g/100L plus 600 mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only.
Litchi	Parasitic algae ( <i>Cephaleuros virescens</i> )	Qld and NSW only	210 g/100L plus a suitable wetting agent	Apply to affected trunks and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Mangoes	Anthraxnose ( <i>Glomerella</i> sp.)	NSW, Qld, SA, WA, NT only	160 g/100L	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.
	Bacterial Black Spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> cv <i>mangiferaeindacae</i> )		105 - 160 g/100L	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 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.
Olives	Various fungal leaf spots, including Peacock spot ( <i>Spilocaea oleaginea</i> ) and various fruit rots, including Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)	All States	175-240 g/100L	Best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to disease (i.e. warm, humid, wet weather). Lower rates should be effective for disease management. For groves in coastal areas, or groves with a history of fungal disease, or the season is more conducive to fungal activity, the higher rate would be more appropriate. Regular sprayings should be considered to protect the quality of the fruit on the trees.
Vines	Downy mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )		95 - 131 g/100L	Apply when shoots are 10 cm long and repeat at 10-14 days 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.
Avocados, citrus, kiwi-fruit, litchi, nectarines, passionfruit, plums, peaches, pecans, tropical fruit.	Phytophthora stem canker	Qld and NSW only	53 g/100L OR 53 g/100L 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.

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. For concentrate spraying DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pome Fruit, including: Apples Pears	Black spot (scab) ( <i>Venturia pirina</i> or <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> )	All States	105 g/100L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10-14 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.  <b>Note:</b> Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing bud reaches 1cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Stone Fruit, including: Apricots Nectarines Peaches Plums	Shothole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ), Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )	All States	105 g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For apricots and cherries especially, apply at least 1 post-harvest spray.  <b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> 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 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 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.
	Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )		105 - 131 g/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 7-10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial gummosis ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> )		71 g/100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7-10 days later. These sprays control the leaf incidence of Bacterial gummosis in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Tree Nuts including: Almonds Macadamias Walnuts	Anthraxnose ( <i>Collectrichicum</i> spp.)		105 g/100L	Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals (Macadamia).
	Pink limb blight ( <i>Corticium salmonicolor</i> )			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Shothole Leaf curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )			Shothole and leaf curl are diseases of Almonds and other <i>Prunus</i> sp. <b>CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL.</b> Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. For Leaf Curl, apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. 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 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.
	Husk spot ( <i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i> )			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. Husk spot is a disease specific to Macadamia.

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. For concentrate spraying DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Walnut blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>juglans</i> )		160 - 300 g/100L plus 175 mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7-10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray up to 2X concentration. ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>juglans</i> ) is specific <i>Juglans</i> spp. such as Walnut and Butternut

## 2. VEGETABLES & FRUIT

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora musae</i> )	Qld, NSW and WA only	105 g/100L plus 600 mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at 3-4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600 mL/ha of polyphase or miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	53 g/100L OR 53 g/100L 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.
Brassicas	Black rot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> ), Peppery leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>malicola</i> ), Ring spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> ), Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora parasitica</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10-14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. <b>CROP DAMAGE WARNING</b> : Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Celery	Leaf spot ( <i>Septoria apiculata</i> )		105 - 160 g/100L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
	Bacterial soft rot ( <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv <i>carotovora</i> )			
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>lachrymans</i> ), Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>cucurbitae</i> )		105 g/100L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Onions	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown rot ( <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)		105g/100L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora jaipiana</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection
Fruiting Vegetables, other than cucurbits, including: Tomatoes Capsicums	Bacterial canker Bacterial spot (e.g. <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vesicatoria</i> ), Bacterial speck ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tomato</i> ),		80 - 105 g/100L OR 1 kg/ha-1.2 kg/ha	<b>SEED BEDS</b> : Apply every 7 days during wet weather. <b>FIELD CROPS</b> : Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 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.
	Target spot / Early blight, Septoria leaf spot		105 g/100L OR	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7-14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection
	Irish blight / late blight		1.2 kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.
Leafy vegetables, including, Brassica leafy vegetables, including: Lettuce	Anthraxnose (Marssonina panattoniana) Bacterial leaf spot ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vitiensis</i> ) Downy mildew ( <i>Bremia lactucae</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7-10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with Mancozeb is desirable. <b>CROP DAMAGE WARNING</b> : Cupric hydroxide predisposes lettuces to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since frost damage may occur.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver beet Spinach	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> )			Apply at 10-14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Legume Vegetables, including: Beans Broad beans (Faba beans) Peas	Bacterial brown spot ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i> )	All States	105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions allow infection.
	Common blight ( <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>phaseoli</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i> ) Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Uromyces</i> sp.)			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10-14 days while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight ( <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>phaseolicola</i> )		105 - 160 g/100L OR 1.2-1.3 kg/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm-30cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate in beans when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
Root and Tuber Vegetables, including: Beetroot (red beet) Carrots Parsnips Potatoes  <b>DO NOT</b> use on aquatic root and tuber vegetables	Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora farinosa</i> ), Rust ( <i>Uromyces betae</i> )		105 g/100L OR 1.2 kg/ha	Apply at 10-14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
	Leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i> )			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10-14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Target spot / Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ), Irish blight / Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7-10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.

### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	105 g/100L	Apply at first signs of disease and repeat every 10-14 days as required. Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 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.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

##### Mixing

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 into the spray vat in a steady stream. **DO NOT** pre-mix Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 with water prior to adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 first. Sprays containing Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

##### Wetting agents

The addition of a wetting agent is required when Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 is applied to Brassicas, Faba Beans, Peas and Onions, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 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 Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

### **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 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.

### **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 can then be calculated in the following way: **EXAMPLE ONLY 1.** Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X (ie 1500 L÷500 L = 3) 4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100L of concentrate spray. 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 appropriate 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 based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 75 for trees bare of foliage; 100 for trees of low foliage density. 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 litchis**

Apply only as a dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 200 for trees of low foliage density; 250 for trees of moderate foliage density; 300 for trees of high foliage density. Citrus and litchi canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used, ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

### **Avocados and Mangoes**

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS; 75 for trees of low foliage density; 100 for trees of moderate foliage density; 125 for trees of high foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayer specifically designed for this purpose.

### **Olives**

The sensitivity of foliage and fruit of all olive cultivars has not been fully evaluated, particularly at the high rate of copper application specified. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of olive trees to ascertain their reaction before treating part or the whole of a grove in order to avoid host damage.

### **Vines**

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of runoff. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

### **Tree nuts**

Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Airblast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand direct sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

### **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 wetting agent required.

#### **Dilute sprays**

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a 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.

Root and Tuber Vegetables (except beetroot , Leafy Vegetables (except Lettuce): 400 litres on plants up to 10 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Cucurbits, Lettuce: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Brassicac, Trellis Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

Celery, Fruiting Vegetables, except cucurbits (except Trellis Tomatoes), Legume Vegetables, Rhubarb: 400 litres on plants up to 15 cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Beetroot (Red Beet): 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

#### **Concentrate sprays**

Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 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, Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 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.

#### Rhubarb dip

Dispose of empty dip solution in a disposal pit. See Storage and Disposal section for details.

#### Application by ground rig

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan assisted rotary atomizers. If hydraulic nozzles are used, cone nozzles are preferred to fan nozzles. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

#### Application by aircraft

Apply in a minimum of 20 L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce a fine spray quality. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

#### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

### GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

For fungicide resistance management, Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 Fungicide is a Group M1 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 and other 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 Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 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, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

#### COMPATIBILITY

Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 is compatible with most insecticides / pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Penncozeb 750 DF, Manzate\*, Ziram 80, Wettable Sulphur and Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use. Always add the Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 to the spray solution and dissolve before other products.

#### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

**DO NOT** contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with Nufarm Copper Hydroxide 500 or used container.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Triple rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture 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 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 or Territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

#### Spent dips

Unused or spent dips should be disposed of carefully to avoid contamination of wetlands or watercourses. Dispose of dip in an authorised dip disposal facility. If an authorised dip disposal facility is not available, the spent dip should be evenly spread over flat land not exceeding 20,000 L/ha. The disposal site must be dedicated and adequately banded (soil at least 15 cm high). **DO NOT** dispose unwanted spent dip in the same place repeatedly, as repeated depositions in one location may, over time, create a contaminated site.

#### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

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

#### 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 eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

#### **ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS (WHS REGULATIONS 2011)**

**Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage. Toxic if inhaled.** Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid breathing dusts and spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. **IF SWALLOWED:** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. **IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

#### **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained by scanning the QR code, from your supplier or the Nufarm website.

**In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 (24 hrs) and ask for shift supervisor.**

#### **PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION AND TOOLS**

[nufarm.com.au/spraywise](http://nufarm.com.au/spraywise) is a website which contains resources on spray drift management, recording keeping and application technologies.

[spraywisedecisions.com.au](http://spraywisedecisions.com.au) is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application.

When spraying in or near areas with sensitive crops such as cotton, check online at [satacrop.com.au](http://satacrop.com.au) for the proximity of sensitive crops mapped by growers.

[stewardshipfirst.com.au](http://stewardshipfirst.com.au) is a website with CroLife Australia's suite of world-leading product stewardship initiatives, programs and best-practice guides.

#### **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

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For product advice, or to learn more about complementary Nufarm solutions, reach out to your local Nufarm specialist or call **1800 NUFARM (1800 683 276)**.

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