

PRINCIPLE 250 EC

SA Reg. No. L10533 / NAM Reg. No. N-AR 1994 / BWA Reg. No. W1301284
Wet/Act No. 36 van/of 1947

'n Emulgeerbare konsentraat sistemiese swamdoder vir die beheer van verskeie siektes op gewasse, soos gelys

An emulsifiable concentrate systemic fungicide for the control of various diseases under crops listed

AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL

Propikonasool (triasool)

250 g/ℓ

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Propiconazole (triazole)

FRAC SWAMDODER GROEPKODE

3

FRAC FUNGICIDE GROUP CODE

Registrasiehouer / Registration Holder:

Batch Number: **SEE**

Date of

Manufacture: **CONTAINER**



Net volume:

SEE CONTAINER ℓ

ICA International Chemicals (Pty) Ltd

Reg. No. 2001/013319/07

28 Planken Street · Plankenbrug Ind. · STELLENBOSCH · 7600 · SOUTH AFRICA

Tel. +27-21-886 9812 · www.icaonline.co.za

Poisons Helpline +27 (0)861 555 777

Griffons Poison Information Centre +27 (0)82 446 8946

UN No. 3082

Group III



**CAUTION
VERSIGTIG**



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REGISTERED BY:

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28 PLANKEN STREET, PLANKENBRUG INDUSTRIAL ♦ STELLENBOSCH ♦ 7600 ♦ South Africa

CAUTION

WARNINGS

Withholding periods (Minimum number of days between last application and consumption):

- ▶ Barley and Wheat 40 days
- ▶ Cherries 14 days
- ▶ Peaches 10 days
- ▶ Pecan nuts 90 days

Compliance with application methods will ensure that residues do not exceed local maximum residue limits (MRL), but may not meet the import requirements of other countries. **If the crop to be treated is intended for export, consult the relevant importer or exporting body regarding the use of this product, MRL and recommended withholding periods.** Although Principle 250 EC is regarded as crop-safe on most of the important cultivars, this does not mean that a more sensitive cultivar might be available in future. Principle 250 EC must be tested on fruit of new cultivars prior to general usage.

- ▶ Keep out of reach of children, animals and uninformed persons.
- ▶ Harmful if swallowed.
- ▶ May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- ▶ Store tightly closed in cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight.
- ▶ Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff.
- ▶ Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions, the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions, because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal climatic and storage conditions, quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the disease against the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder furthermore does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, and the environment or harm to man/animal or for lack of performance of the remedy concerned, due to failure of the user to follow the label instructions or to the occurrence of conditions, which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in the event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS

- Prevent eye contact; wear chemical splash goggles or safety glasses. If in contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water.
- Wear protective clothing.
- Avoid breathing vapours and spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Prevent contamination of food, eating utensils, feed and drinking water.
- Invert empty container over mix or spray tank and allow draining for at least 30 seconds until flow has slowed to a drip. Triple rinse the empty container with clean water equal to a minimum of 30% of the volume of the container. Add rinsing to the contents of the spray tank. Offer container for recycling or puncture and dispose of to authorized landfill. Do not use container for any other purpose.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

RESISTANCE WARNING

For resistance management, **Principle 250 EC** consist of group code (3) fungicide. Any fungus population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Principle 250 EC** and other group code (3) fungicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungus population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi may not be controlled by **Principle 250 EC** or any other group code (3) fungicides.

To delay fungicide resistance:

- ▶ avoid exclusive repeated use of fungicides from the same fungicide group code. Alternate or tank mix with registered products from different fungicide group codes,
- ▶ for tank mixing or alternation with products in other fungicide group codes, refer to applicable individual product labels,
- ▶ integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into disease control programmes.

Principle 250 EC should always be applied as a preventative treatment. Alternate applications of **Principle 250 EC** with other registered fungicides from different chemical classes than a triazole in the same programme with **Principle 250 EC**.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

(Use only as directed)

COMPATIBILITY:

The compatibility of **Principle 250 EC** with other products may be influenced by the formulation of the products involved as well as the quality of the water. Since the formulation of other products may change without the knowledge of ICA International Chemicals, and the quality of water may vary from farm to farm, compatibility cannot be guaranteed.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:

Add the required amount of **Principle 250 EC** to clean water in the half filled mixing tank. Stir continuously while mixing, **but** first add pre-mixed wettable powders, water dispersible granules, suspension concentrates and then the emulsifying concentrates last. Top up the mixing tank with the required quantity clean water whilst agitating. Agitate constantly during application to prevent settling of the product(s). Tank mixtures must be sprayed out immediately and not allowed to stand in the spray tank.

APPLICATION METHOD:

Ground application: **Principle 250 EC** can be applied with conventional medium to high volume spray apparatus provided it is equipped with an efficient agitation mechanism and is able to distribute the spray mixture evenly over the target area. Ensure that the equipment is correctly calibrated prior to application.

Aerial Application (Wheat and barley only): Aerial application of **Principle 250 EC** may only be done by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS Code 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). Ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria be met:

- ▶ **Volume:** A spray mixture volume of 30 ℓ per hectare is recommended. The product has not been evaluated at reduced volume rates and the registration holder cannot guarantee efficacy or held responsible for any adverse effects if the product is applied aurally at a lower rate than recommended above.
- ▶ **Droplet coverage:** 25 - 30 droplets / cm² must be recovered at the target area.
- ▶ **Droplet size:** A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 280 – 300 micron is recommended. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 micron (high drift & evaporation potential) to a minimum.
- ▶ **Flying height:** Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3 – 4 m above the target. Do not spray when aircraft is diving, climbing or when banking.
- ▶ Use suitable **atomizing equipment** that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product. The spraying system must produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible relative span.
- ▶ Position all the atomizers within the inner 60 – 75 % of the wingspan to prevent droplets from entering the **wingtip vortices**.
- ▶ The differences in **temperature** between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, of a whirling hygrometer, should not exceed 8 °C.
- ▶ Stop spraying if the **wind speed** exceeds 15 km/h.
- ▶ Stop spraying under **turbulent**, unstable and dry conditions during the heat of the day.
- ▶ Spraying under temperature **inversion conditions** (spraying in or above the inversion layer) and/or **high humidity conditions** (relative humidity 80 % and above) may lead to the following:
 - a) Reduced efficacy due to evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage).
 - b) Damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- ▶ Ensure that the aerial spray operator knows exactly which fields to spray.
- ▶ Obtain an assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements will be met and that relevant data will be compiled in a logbook and kept for future reference.

APPLICATION TABLE		
CROP and DISEASE	DOSAGE	REMARKS
BARLEY Net Blotch <i>(Pyrenophora teres)</i> Leaf Rust <i>(Puccinia hordei)</i>	400 mℓ/ha ground application 500 mℓ/ha aerial application Second Application (if required) 400 mℓ/ha ground and aerial application	Start applications as soon as disease is observed. Disease is best controlled with applications starting between the stages where the flag leaf is just visible and flag leaf blade all visible (37 - 39 BBCH). Earlier applications may, however, be necessary if disease develops earlier. Treatments should be applied before disease gains momentum. A second application, 18 – 21 days later, may be required under conditions of high disease pressure or where net blotch develops after the first application. Applications can also control Ramularia (<i>Ramularia collo-cygni</i>).
MANGOES Powdery Mildew of blossoms <i>(Oidium mangiferae)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Start applications at first signs of powdery mildew, generally at 50 % flowering, apply every 10 - 14 days, and continue until 100 % petal drop.
STONE FRUIT Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia laxa)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Commence application when 5 % of blossoms have reached the full balloon stage. Repeat at 7-day intervals, until after blossoming.
ORNAMENTALS/PROTEAS/FYNBOS Powdery Mildew	50 mℓ/100 ℓ	CAUTION: Principle 250 EC was not tested on all ornamental species or cultivars, test a few plants before widespread use. Use sufficient spray mixture to obtain complete coverage. Apply at 7 -14 day intervals when the disease is expected (or at the very first signs of disease) and continue spray programme throughout the season as long as conditions remain favourable for the disease to develop. Apply in a spray programme with fungicides from different FRAC groups. Do not make more than five applications of propiconazole per season.
PEACHES and CHERRIES Powdery Mildew <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Apply in a spray programme using sufficient spray mixture to obtain complete coverage. Apply at 7 – 14 day intervals when the disease is expected (or at the very first signs of disease) and continue throughout the season as long as conditions remain favourable for the disease to develop. Cherries: Do not make more than five applications of Principle 250 EC per season.
PECAN NUTS Scab <i>(Fusicladium effusum)</i>	50 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Apply 1000–2000 ℓ spray mixture/ha. Application stage and interval depends on the conditions. Following programme is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st application when leaves unfold • 2nd application, 10 days after the 1st application • 3rd application, 21 days after the 2nd application • 4th application, 28 days after the 3rd application • 5th application, 28 days after 4th application The application with a suitable registered contact fungicide from a different FRAC group with the 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th application, will be beneficial for disease control.
WHEAT Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe graminis)</i>	400 - 500 [#] mℓ/ha ground application 500 - 600 [#] mℓ/ha aerial application [#] lower dosage rate in the summer rainfall region higher dosage rate in the Western Cape region. Second Application (if required) 400 mℓ/ha ground and aerial application	Use the 3 rd leaf as indicator. Apply before more than 5 % of the surface of this leaf is attacked. Optimum time for application is stage 37 - 51 BBCH (GS 16 - 20). Apply a second follow-up application if necessary Note: The development of foliar diseases between the flag leaf and ear emergence stages (37 - 51 BBCH) will have the greatest impact on yield. It is therefore important to protect the crop during these crucial stages.

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Propikonasool 250 g/ℓ

GEREGISTREER DEUR:

ICA International Chemicals (Pty) Ltd.

Reg. Nr. 2001/013319/07

PLANKENSTRAAT 28, PLANKENBRUG INDUSTRIEËL ♦ STELLENBOSCH ♦ 7600 ♦ Suid-Afrika

VERSIGTIG

WAARSKUWINGS

Onthoudingsperiodes (Minimum aantal dae tussen laaste toediening en verbruik):

▶ Gars en koring	40 dae
▶ Perskes	10 dae
▶ Pekanneute	90 dae
▶ Kersies	14 dae

Nakoming van hierdie onthoudingsperiodes sal verseker dat die plaaslike maksimum residu limiete (MRL) nie oorskry word nie, maar mag dalk nie voldoen aan die invoervereistes van ander lande nie. **Indien die gewas wat behandel gaan word, bestem is vir uitvoer, skakel met die betrokke invoerder of uitvoerliggaam rakende die gebruik van hierdie produk, MRL vereistes en aanbevole onthoudingsperiodes.** Alhoewel **Principle 250 EC** as gewasveilig beskou word op die meeste belangrike kultivars, beteken dit nie dat ’n meer sensitiewe kultivar in die toekoms op die mark kan kom nie. Vrugte van nuwe kultivars moet nie op groot skaal behandel word voordat **Principle 250 EC** daarop getoets is nie.

- ▶ Hou buite bereik van kinders, oningeligde persone en diere.
- ▶ Skadelik indien gesluk word.
- ▶ Mag allergiese vel reaksie veroorsaak.
- ▶ Berg goed verseël in koel, droë, wel belugte area en weg van direkte sonlig.
- ▶ Stoor weg van voedsel, voer en drink water.
- ▶ Baie toksies vir akwatiese organismes, mag langtermyn skade in die akwatiese omgewing tot gevolg hê.

Alhoewel hierdie middel omvattend onder ’n groot verskeidenheid toestande getoets is, waarborg die registrasiehouer nie dat dit onder alle toestande doeltreffend sal wees nie, aangesien die werking en effek daarvan beïnvloed kan word deur faktore soos abnormale grond-, klimaats- en bergingstoestande, kwaliteit van verdunningswater, verenigbaarheid met ander produkte wat nie op die etiket aangedui is nie en die voorkoms van weerstand teen die betrokke middel, sowel as die metode, tyd en akkuraatheid van toediening. Verder aanvaar die registrasiehouer nie verantwoordelikheid vir skade aan gewasse, plantegroei, die omgewing of vir nadelige effekte op mens of dier of vir ’n gebrek aan doeltreffendheid, as gevolg van die versuim van die gebruiker om die etiketaanwysings na te kom of as gevolg van die ontstaan van toestande wat nie kragtens die registrasie voorsien kon word nie. Raadpleeg die verskaffer in geval van enige onsekerheid.

VOORSORGMAATREËLS

- Voorkom oogkontak; dra veiligheids bril wanneer onverdunde produk hanteer word. Indien in kontak met oë, spoel onmiddellik met baie water.
- Dra beskermende klere.
- Voorkom inaseming van dampe en spuitnewel.
- Was deeglik na hantering.
- Moenie eet, drink of rook terwyl die produk gebruik word nie.
- Gekontamineerde werkklere moet nie uit die werkplek verwyder word nie.
- Voorkom besoedeling van voedsel, eetgerei, voer en drinkwater.
- Sodra houer leeg is keer om oor spuittenk of mengbak en dreineer vir minstens 30 sekondes totdat vloei tot gedrup verminder het. Spoel leë houer daarna drie keer uit met ’n volume water gelykstaande aan minstens 30% van die houer. Gooi die spoelwater by die inhoud van die spuittenk voordat die houer vernietig word, deur gate daarin te maak. Bied houer aan vir hersirkulasie of neem na ’n amptelike vullis area. Moenie die houer vir enige ander doel gebruik nie.
- Hierdie materiaal en sy houer moet as gevaarlike afval weggedoen word.

WEERSTANDSWAARSKUWING

Principle 250 EC bestaan uit groepkode (3) swamdoder. Enige populasie van 'n spesifieke swam mag individue insluit wat 'n natuurlike weerstand teen **Principle 250 EC** of enige ander groepkode (3) swamdoders het. Indien hierdie swamdoder herhaaldelik aangewend word, kan die weerstandbiedende individue uiteindelik die swampopulasie oorheers. Hierdie weerstandbiedende swamme sal waarskynlik nie deur **Principle 250 EC** of enige ander groepkode (3) swamdoder beheer word nie.

Om weerstand teen swamdoders te vertraag:

- vermy die eksklusiewe herhaaldelike gebruik van swamdoders met dieselfde groepkode. Wissel af met, of gebruik tenkingsels van produkte in verskillende swamdoder groepkodes,
- raadpleeg toepaslike produketikette wanneer daar afgewissel word, of tenkingsels gemaak word, met produkte in ander swamdoder groepkodes,
- Integreer ander beheermaatreëls (chemies, verbouing, biologies) in swamdoder programme.

Principle 250 EC moet altyd as 'n voorkomende behandeling toegedien word. Wissel **Principle 250 EC** toedienings af met geregistreerde middels wat nie triasool bevat nie. Moet nooit 'n verwante middel in 'n program saam met **Principle 250 EC** gebruik nie.

GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS

(Gebruik slegs soos aangedui)

VERENIGBAARHEID:

Die verenigbaarheid van Principle 250 EC met ander produkte kan beïnvloed word deur die formulering van die betrokke produkte asook die kwaliteit van die water. Aangesien die formulering van ander produkte kan verander sonder die medewete van ICA International Chemicals, en die kwaliteit van die water kan wissel van plaas tot plaas, kan verenigbaarheid nie gewaarborg word nie.

MENGINSTRUKSIES:

Voeg die korrekte hoeveelheid **Principle 250 EC** in die mengtenk half-vol met skoon water. Roer gedurig vir vermenging, **maar** voeg eers vooraf gemengde produkte in die volgende volgorde by: benatbare poeiers, water oplosbare korrels, suspensie konsentrate en laastens emulsifiseerde konsentrate. Vul mengtenk met skoon water tot by verlangde vlak terwyl voortdurend geroer word. Verseker goeie roering van die oplossing ten alle tye om uitsakking te verhoed. Tenk mengingsels moet dadelik uitgespuit word en nie toegelaat word om in die spuittank te bly nie.

TOEDIENINGSMETODE:

Grondtoediening: **Principle 250 EC** kan toegedien word met enige geskikte medium- tot hoëvolume spuitapparaat mits dit korrek gekalibreer is, dit oor doeltreffende roer-meganisme beskik en in staat is om die spuitmengsel eweredig oor die teikenoppervlak te versprei.

Lugtoediening (Slegs koring en gars): **Principle 250 EC** kan slegs deur 'n geregistreerde lugbespuitingsoperateur met 'n korrek gekalibreerde, geregistreerde vliegtuig volgens die instruksies van SANS kode 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides) uit die lug bespuit word. Verseker dat die spuitmengsel eweredig oor die teikenarea versprei word, en die verlies aan spuitmengsel tydens toediening tot 'n minimum beperk word. Dit is daarom belangrik om aan die volgende vereistes te voldoen:

- Volume: 'n Spuitmengsel van 30 ℓ per hektaar word aanbeveel. Hierdie produk is nie teen 'n verlaagde volume getoets nie. Die registrasiehouer kan nie effektiwiteit waarborg, of verantwoordelik gehou word vir enige nadelige effekte indien teen 'n laer volume, as hierbo aanbeveel, toegedien word nie.
- Druppelbedekking: 25 – 35 druppels / cm² moet op die teikenarea herwin word.
- Druppelgrootte: 'n Druppelspektrum met 'n VMD van 280 – 300 mikron word aanbeveel. Beperk die produksie van druppels kleiner as 150 mikron (hoë drywing en verdampingspotensiaal) tot 'n minimum.
- Vlieghoogte: Handhaaf die hoogte van die spuitbalk bo die teiken op 3 – 4 m. Moet nie spuit wanneer vliegtuig duik, uitklim of draai nie.
- Gebruik geskikte atomiseringsapparaat wat die vereiste druppelgrootte en bedekking sal produseer, maar die minste verlies van produk verseker. Die spuitstelsel moet 'n druppelspektrum met die kleinste moontlike relatiewe span produseer.
- Plaas al die atomiseerders in die binneste 60 – 75 % van die vlerkspan om te verhoed dat druppels binne-in die vlerkpuntvorteks beweeg.
- Die verskil in temperatuur tussen die nat- en droë-boltermometer van 'n swaaihigrometer, moet nie 8 °C oorskry nie.
- Stop bespuiting indien die windspoed 15 km per uur oorskry.
- Stop bespuiting tydens turbulente, onstabiele en droë toestande gedurende die hitte van die dag.
- Bespuiting onder temperatuur inversie toestande (deur bo of binne die inversie laag te spuit) en/of hoë lugvog toestande (relatiewe humiditeit 80 % en meer) mag tot die volgende probleme aanleiding gee:
 - a) Verlaagde doeltreffendheid aangesien die druppels as 'n wolk in die lug bly hang en moontlik verdamp (onvoldoende bedekking op teiken).
 - b) Skade aan nie-teiken gewasse of sensitiewe areas as gevolg van wegdrywing van die spuitwolk na nie-teiken area.
- Verseker dat die lugbespuitingsoperateur presies weet watter lande bespuit moet word.
- Verkry 'n versekering van die lugbespuitingsoperateur dat aan al die bogenoemde vereistes voldoen sal word en dat data van belang in 'n logboek saamgevat is vir toekomstige verwysing.

TOEDIENINGSTABEL		
GEWAS en SIEKTE	DOSIS	OPMERKINGS
GARS Netvlek <i>(Pyrenophora teres)</i> Blaarroes <i>(Puccinia hordei)</i>	400 mℓ/ha grondtoediening 500 mℓ/ha lugtoediening Tweede toediening (indien benodig) 400 mℓ/ha grond- en lugtoediening	Begin toedienings sodra siekte waargeneem word. Beste beheer word verkry deur 'n bespuiting tussen die stadiums waar die vlagblaar net sigbaar is, tot waar die vlagblaar ten volle sigbaar is (37 - 39 BBCH). Vroeëre bespuitings mag egter nodig wees as die siekte vroeër ontwikkel. Behandeling moet toegedien word voordat siekte momentum kry. 'n Tweede toediening 18-21 dae later, mag nodig wees onder toestande van hoë siekte druk of waar netvlek ontwikkel na die eerste toediening. Toedienings kan ook <i>Ramularia (Ramularia collo-cygni)</i> beheer.
MANGOES Poeieragtige Meeldou van bloeisels <i>(Oidium mangiferae)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Bespuiting moet begin met die eerste tekens van poeieragtige meeldou, gewoonlik tydens 50 % blom, dien dan elke 10 – 14 dae toe tot 100 % blomblaarval.
KORING Poeieragtige Meeldou <i>(Erysiphe graminis)</i>	400 - 500 [#] mℓ/ha grondtoediening 500 - 600 [#] mℓ/ha lugtoediening [#] Gebruik die laer dosis in die somerreëval streek en die hoër dosis in die Wes-Kaap streek Tweede Toediening (indien benodig) 400 mℓ/ha grond- en lugtoediening	Gebruik die 3 ^{de} blaar as aanwyser. Dien toe voordat meer as 5 % van die oppervlakte van hierdie blaar besmet is. Die optimale tyd van toediening is stadium 37 - 51 BBCH (GS 16-20). Dien 'n tweede opvolg bespuiting toe indien nodig. LW: Die ontwikkeling van blaarsiektes gedurende die vlagblaar en aarverskyningstadiums (37 - 51 BBCH) sal die grootste invloed op oesopbrengs hê. Dit is belangrik om die gewas gedurende hierdie kritieke stadium te beskerm.
SIERPLANTE/PROTEAS/FYNBOS Poeieragtige Meeldou	50 mℓ/100 ℓ	VERSIGTIG: Principle 250 EC is nie op alle sierplant spesies en kultivars getoets nie. Toets gewasveiligheid op 'n paar plante voor wydverspreide gebruik. Dien genoegsame spuitmengsel toe om 'n volledige bedekking te verkry Dien toe met 7 - 14 dae spuit tussenposes wanneer die siekte verwag word (of met heel eerste tekens van siekte) en hou aan dwarsdeur die seisoen solank as wat toestande gunstig bly vir die ontwikkeling van die siekte. Dien toe in 'n spuitprogram met swamdoder van 'n ander FRAC groepering. Moenie meer as vyf propikonasool toedienings per seisoen toedien nie.
STEENVRUGTE Bloeiselversenging <i>(Monolinia laxa)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Begin toediening wanneer 5 % van die bloeisels die volle ballonstadium bereik het. Herhaal toedienings elke sewe dae tot na blom
PERSKES en KERSIES Poeieragtige Meeldou <i>(Sphaerotheca pannosa)</i>	20 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Dien toe in 'n programbespuiting en gebruik genoegsame spuitmengsel om 'n volledige bedekking te verkry. Dien toe met 7 - 14 dae spuit tussenposes wanneer die siekte verwag word (of met heel eerste tekens van siekte) en hou aan dwarsdeur die seisoen solank as wat toestande gunstig bly vir die ontwikkeling van die siekte. Kersies: Moenie meer as vyf toedienings Principle 250 EC per seisoen maak nie
PEKANNEUTE Skurfsiekte <i>(Fusicladium effusum)</i>	50 mℓ/100 ℓ water	Dien toe in 1000–2000 ℓ spuitmengsel/ha. Toedienings stadium en interval hang af van heersende toestande. Die volgende program word aanbeveel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1^{ste} toediening wanneer blare ontvou • 2^{de} toediening, 10 dae na die 1^{ste} toediening • 3^{de} toediening, 21 dae na die 2^{de} toediening • 4^{de} toediening, 28 dae na die 3^{de} toediening • 5^{de} toediening, 28 dae na die 4^{de} toediening Die toediening van 'n geskikte geregistreerde kontak swamdoder van 'n ander FRAC groepering, met die 3 ^{de} , 4 ^{de} en 5 ^{de} bespuitings sal voordelig vir siektebeheer wees.