### Application

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 65 litres of water/ha to ensure more than 20 droplets per square centimetre on all leaves

Mixing: Add the required amount directly onto partly filled spray tank with agitation operating. Complete filling and maintain agitation until spraying is complete.

Compatibility: Citara 200EW is compatible, where appropriate, with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and foliar fertilisers, but should not be mixed with oil or strongly alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur.

# IT IS AN OFFENCE TO USE THIS PRODUCT ON ANIMALS.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples, pears	Black spot	Use 12.5ml/100 litres of water as a dilute spray.	For high volume spraying, apply as a dilute spray, ensuring complete coverage, without excessive run-off. Apply in mixture with an approved protectant fungicide. For concentrate spraying, adjust dilution rate accordingly. <i>Preventative:</i> Apply in mixture with a protectant fungicide at no greater than 10 day intervals preferably from tight cluster to second cover. <i>Curative:</i> Apply Citara 200EW plus a protectant fungicide as soon as possible but within 4 days of each Blackspot infection period.
Apples	Powdery mildew	_	<b>Preventative:</b> Apply in mixture with an approved protectant fungicide at 10 to 14 day intervals during the period from tight cluster to the end of extension growth.
Cucurbits	Powdery mildew	125ml per ha. For high volume spraying, mix 12.5ml/100 litres of water ensuring a minimum of 1000 litres of water/ha.	As a low volume broadcast spray, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete foliage cover. Make the first application as a preventative spray and repeat 14 days later. To minimise the risk of developing resistant disease strains, apply a maximum of 2 applications of Citrar 200EW, preferably in mixture with an approved protectant fungicide. Use non-DMI fungicides at other times. DO NOT use as an eradicant when Powdery Mildew is widespread.
Grapes	Powdery mildew	7.5 to 12.5 ml/100 litres of water. Apply sufficient mixture to give 75 to 125ml product per ha.	Early in the season when disease pressure is low, use the lower rate at 14 to 21 day intervals. Under high disease pressure, use the higher rate at 14 day intervals. To minimise the risk of developing resistant disease strains, fungicides of other chemical groups, such as sulpfur, should be used from bud burst as early season sprays for Powdery Mildew control. The first Citara 200EW application should be made during early flowering, with repeat applications should be made during early flowering, with repeat applications should be made during early flowering. No more than two DMI fungicides should be applied alone per season. DO NOT use as an eradicant.
Peas	Powdery mildew	125 to 175ml per ha.	As a low volume broadcast spray, apply in sufficient water to give complete foliage cover without run-off. Apply the higher rate if the first signs of the disease are evident. The addition of wetting agent at manufacturer's label rates is recommended. Make a single application, preferably no later than flowering, either as a preventative spray before the disease is present, or at the first sign of disease symptoms. DO NOT use as an eradicant when Powdery Mildew is widespread.

NOTICE: MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMPOUNDS.

Withholding Periods: Cucurbits - 3 days; Peas - 14 days; Grapes - 28 days; Apples, Pears - 35 days



UN 3082. Class: 9, Packaging group: III. ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. LIQUID, N.O.S. (Penconazole). Do not carry this product on a passenger service vehicle.



Citara<sup>®</sup> 200EW

A systemic fungicide for the control of powdery mildew in grapes, curcurbits, peas and apples, and blackspot in apples and pears.

Active Ingredient: Contains 200g/litre penconazole in the form of an oil in water emulsion.



Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No. P7565 See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions.

In a transport emergency dial 111, Police or Fire Brigade. For specialist advice in an emergency only call: 0800 734 607 (24 hours).



# Net Contents: 1 litre



## READ THIS LABEL COMPLETELY BEFORE USE



Approved under the HSNO Act 1996, HSR000592. See www.epa.govt.nz for controls. HSNO Classifications: 6.1E, 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.9A, 9.1B

DANGER: May be harmful if swallowed. Causes mild skin irritation. Causes serious eve irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Do not breathe fumes. mist or spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area. Do not apply directly into or onto water. Wear protective clothing. Collect Spillage. STORAGE: Store locked up in the original, unopened container in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight and away from stockfeed or foodstuffs. As a Class 9 Substance with Ecotoxicity Classifications, storage must be carried out in such a manner as to prevent contamination of waterways. It is recommended that The New Zealand Standard for the Management of Agrichemicals (NZS8409) is followed. See Safety Data Sheet for further information. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container and add residue to spray tank. Return empty container to an AgRecovery collection point for disposal.



FIRST AID: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention, IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eve irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

SPILLS: Wear appropriate protective clothing and prevent material from entering waterways. Absorb spills with inert material and place in waste containers. Wash area with water and absorb with further inert material. Dispose of waste safely, according to local Council regulations.

Notice to Buyer: Careful tests have proved that the product is suitable for the recommended purposes when used in accordance with our instructions. However, since storage and use of product are beyond our control, we do not therefore accept any liability for damage or loss of efficacy which may result from the use of this product. whether used in accordance with the directions or not. We are liable for a consistent guality of the product, but the risk of its storage and use is not borne by us.

#### Registered to and Distributed by:

Adria New Zealand Ltd. P O Box 535, 407 State Highway 16, Kumeu, Auckland Phone: 09 412 9817 Fax: 09 412 9807 www.adria.nz Batch number and manufacturing date: See on packaging



Storage: Store in original container tightly closed and in a locked dry, cool, well ventilated area away from foodstuffs.

General Information: Citara 200EW is a systemic triazole (DMI) fungicide with preventative and curative properties for the control of Powdery Mildew in a range of crops and Blackspot in pipfruit. Citara 200EW penetrates rapidly into the leaf tissue, where it acts curatively on the developing fungal infections by inhibiting the creation of sterols in fungal cell walls. In apples, this action provides control of primary mildew infections and reduces both the infection of the fruit, which can occur soon after petal fall, and infected buds, which are a source of infection for the following season. In addition. Citara 200 EW in combination with a protectant fungicide, controls Blackspot by both a contact action on fungal spore germination and curatively within the leaf during the incubation period before symptoms appear.

Resistance Management: Citara 200EW is a GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE from the DeMetylation Inhibitor (DMI) fungicide group. Resistance to this fungicide and related DMI products could develop in some disease situations from repeated use. To minimise this risk, use strictly in accordance with the label instructions, and the individual disease resistance management strategies for each crop.