

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 FOR USERS OF THIS PRODUCT TO CAUSE RESIDUES EXCEEDING THE RELEVANT MRL IN THE FOOD NOTICE: MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMPOUNDS.

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. Preventative: Apply in mixture with a protectant fungicide at no greater than 10 day intervals preferably from tight cluster to second cover. Curative: Apply Citara 200EW plus a protectant fungicide as soon as possible but within 4 days of each Blackspot infection period.
Apples	Powdery mildew		Preventative: 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 Citara 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 sulphur, 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 at 14 to 21 day intervals up to a maximum of 4 sprays, preferably in mixture with an approved protectant fungicide. 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.

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

DANGER
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Citara® 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.

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

Registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997 No. P7565
See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration conditions
This product must be under the care of an approved handler at all times.

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 (O), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.9A, 9.1B
This material may be harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs through single, prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes skin irritation and serious eye irritation.
PRECAUTIONS: Avoid contact with skin or eyes and inhalation of spray mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using product. When mixing or applying wear chemical resistant gloves (e.g. neoprene or nitrile), eye protection, chemical resistant boots and overalls. Remove protective clothing immediately after handling this product and wash hands and skin before meals and after work.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container and add residue to spray tank. Return empty container to an AgRecovery collection point for disposal.
TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS WITH LONG-LASTING EFFECTS. Avoid contamination of any water supply with chemical or empty container. Avoid release to the environment. A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when applying spray near aquatic environments.



FIRST AID: **Ingestion:** If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If you feel unwell, for advice, contact the National Poisons Centre on 0800 POISON (0800 764766) or a doctor immediately. **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. **Skin contact:** Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. Seek medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops. Inhalation: Keep patient calm. Remove to fresh air and seek medical 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 quality of the product, but the risk of its storage and use is not borne by us.
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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.