

**18. Endive:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in endives between BBCH 14-49 with the last application applied 14 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 7 days between applications.

Crop	Disease		Level of control expected
Endive (outdoor and protected)	Downy mildew	<i>Bremia spp.</i>	Control

**19. Chicory:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in endives between BBCH 14-49 with the last application applied 14 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 7 days between applications.

Crop	Disease		Level of control expected
Chicory	Downy mildew	<i>Bremia spp.</i>	Control

**20. Lettuce:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in lettuce between BBCH 14-49 with the last application applied 14 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 7 days between applications.

Crop	Disease		Level of control expected
Lettuce (outdoor and protected)	Downy mildew	<i>Bremia spp.</i>	Control

#### MIXING and SPRAYING

Users should always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.

Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume. Half fill the spray tank with clean water.

Begin agitation and add the required quantity of AZOXYSTAR directly to the tank. Add the remainder of the water and agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying. When using tank-mixtures, check whether there is an order of mixing in the product compatibility sheet.

Wash out containers with an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times and add the washings to the spray tank. Do not leave the diluted spray in the tank for extended periods such as meal breaks or overnight.

#### Application:

For cereals, combining peas, fresh peas, oilseed rape, carrots, leek, potatoes (foliar) and bulb onions application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 200 L/ha.

For Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli and calabrese application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 250 L/ha at a pressure of at least 2 bar.

For strawberries applications should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 300 L/ha.

For green beans and broad bean applications should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 150 L/ha.

For lettuce, chicory and endives applications should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 300 L/ha.

For asparagus application should be made with a conventional tractor

mounted spray equipment using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 600 L/ha at a pressure of at least 2 bar. For hand-held spraying equipment, apply in at least 200 L/ha.

For potatoes (in-furrow) apply between 50-150 litres of water per hectare.

Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment.

Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha.

For outdoor crops, apply using conventional crop spray equipment with a medium quality spray (BCPC) and a pressure of at least 2 bar. The equipment should be calibrated to ensure an even application at the correct volume.

#### INDOOR CROPS

Application should be made via a hydraulic nozzle applicator e.g. a knapsack sprayer or via a motorised sprayer with hand or boom lance.

For lettuce and associated crops: Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare.

For strawberries: Apply in at least 100 litres of water per hectare.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

AZOXYSTAR contains azoxystrobin a member of the Qol cross resistance group. AZOXYSTAR should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of AZOXYSTAR should be made with due regard to the current FRAC and FRAG -UK guidelines for Qol compounds. Good resistance management techniques should be adopted when using AZOXYSTAR. Strategies should include mixtures or sequences with other fungicides with different modes of action where appropriate and non-chemical methods such as selection of varieties with inherent resistance to some diseases. Note the limits on the number of applications of fungicides with the Qol mode of action in nominated crops.

- All cereal crops: You must not apply more than two foliar applications of Qol-containing products to any cereal crop. On cereal crops AZOXYSTAR must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

- Bulb onions, garlic, shallots leeks, carrots and strawberries: A maximum of two applications if applied alone or three applications if applied with a fungicide from a different cross- resistance group. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of AZOXYSTAR should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds, as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	≥12
Maximum recommended Solo Qol fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Max. recommended Qol fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

- Asparagus: A maximum of two applications of AZOXYSTAR per crop.
- Field beans, Broad beans, Lupin, Brassica crops, combining peas, vining peas and oilseed rape: A maximum of two applications of AZOXYSTAR per crop.

- Potatoes: A maximum of one in-furrow application and a maximum of three foliar applications per season if the disease pressure remains high. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to Qol compounds used to control potato late blight, application of AZOXYSTAR should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for Qol compounds. If an application of AZOXYSTAR is made, no more than two further Qol treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against late blight before using an alternative product.

- Lettuce and endives: A maximum of two applications of AZOXYSTAR per crop.

When applying these fungicides, use doses that will give good control. Strains of barley powdery mildew that are resistant to Qol fungicides are common in the UK and there is already a significant risk of widespread resistance to Qol fungicides in some *Septoria tritici* populations. The development of resistance in other pathogens cannot be ruled out and, where this occurs, reduced control is inevitable. Consult the FRAG UK guidelines on Qol fungicides.

#### CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Thoroughly wash out sprayer according to manufacturer's guidelines and dispose of washing and clean containers according to DEFRA Code of Practice and local water authority guidelines .

#### COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This information is not part of the approved label under Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 but provides additional company advice on the product use.

#### CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by the company are of good quality and we believe them to be fit for purpose. However, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during or after application, which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded, and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

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PEEL BACK FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE LEAFLET

FIRST TO MARKET

## AZOXYSTAR®

MAPP 17407

A SUSPENSION CONCENTRATE CONTAINING 250 G/L (22.7%) AZOXYSTROBIN.  
AZOXYSTAR IS A BROAD-SPECTRUM FUNGICIDE WITH TRANSLAMINAR, SYSTEMIC AND PROTECTANT ACTIVITY.

**WARNING**

**VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE WITH LONG LASTING EFFECTS. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN USING THIS PRODUCT

COLLECT SPILLAGE.

DISPOSE OF CONTENTS/CONTAINER TO AN APPROVED WASTE DISPOSAL PLANT.

AVOID RELEASE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER WITH THE PRODUCT OR ITS CONTAINER (DO NOT CLEAN APPLICATION EQUIPMENT NEAR SURFACE WATER/AVOID CONTAMINATION VIA DRAINS FROM FARMYARDS AND ROADS).

**TO AVOID RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.**

TUN15027010-100

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION: FOR USE ONLY AS A PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE**

Crops	Maximum individual dose (Litres Product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments	Minimum spray interval (days)	Latest time of application
Wheat, rye and triticale	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	Before watery-ripe stage (GS71).
Barley, oats	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	Before beginning of flowering (GS61).
Winter and spring oilseed rape	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	21	21 days before harvest.
Combining peas	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	35 days before harvest.
Vining peas	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	14 days before harvest.
Bulb onions, garlic and shallots	1.0 L/ha	Three per crop	7	14 days before harvest.
Leeks	1.0 L/ha	Three per crop	12	21 days before harvest
Carrots	1.0 L/ha	Three per crop	7	14 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	10	Before senescence
Field beans, lupins	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	21	35 days before harvest
**Outdoor crops of Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli & calabrese	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	12	14 days before harvest
Potatoes (Foliar spray)	0.5 L/ha	Three per crop (if disease pressure remains high)	7	7 days before harvest
Potatoes (in furrow)	3.0 L/ha	One per crop	-	At planting in the furrow
Broad beans	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	14 days before harvest
Fresh Beans (green bean)	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	14	7 days before harvest
Strawberry (outdoor, strawberry (protected)	1.0 L/ha	Three per crop	7	3 days before harvest
**Lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio), (outdoor and protected)	1.0 L/ha	Two per crop	7	14 days before harvest

**Other specific restrictions:** To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing Qol fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two. When used in a protected situation other than "permanent protection with full enclosure", aquatic buffer zones in line with LERAP requirements must be observed.

\*\*A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field. Non-returnable containers must not be re-used for any purpose.

**READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTANT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS**

**APPROVAL HOLDER AND MARKETING COMPANY:** Life Scientific Limited, Block 4, Belfield Office Park, Beech Hill Road, Dublin 4, Ireland - Tel: +353 1 2832024

**THE CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH (COSHH) REGULATIONS MAY APPLY TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT AT WORK.**

**FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY INFORMATION CONTACT NHS 111**

**PROTECT FROM FROST**

**MADE IN EU**

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE**

**BATCH NO. SEE PACKAGING**

**NET CONTENTS: 5 LITRES**

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

### Operator Protection

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE

IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice (show label where possible).

### Environmental Protection

AVOID DRIFT onto non-target plants.

Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 5 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 1 m of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with CRD's published guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained. The results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.

### Storage and Disposal

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place.

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times. Add washings to sprayer at time of filling and dispose of safely.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**IMPORTANT:** This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be carefully read in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

AZOXYSTAR is a systemic translaminar and protectant strobilurin fungicide and belongs to the Qol group of fungicides (FRAC mode of action code 11). It inhibits fungal respiration and, to protect against the development of resistance, should always be used in mixture or programmes with other fungicides with different modes of action. In addition to disease control, it can maintain green leaf area in crops longer than untreated crops and this can also lead to significant yield benefits. Applied as a preventative treatment when predictive tools indicate the likelihood of disease development or at the first sign of disease in the crop, it gives 4 – 6 weeks protection against susceptible diseases when applied to cereals at the stem elongation stage. Persistence may be even longer when applied to the flag leaf or the ear.

Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems. For optimum disease control apply before infection or as soon as disease is first seen in the crop.

## RESTRICTIONS

On cereal crops, AZOXYSTAR must always be used in mixture with another product, recommended for control of the same target disease that contains a fungicide from a different cross resistance group and is applied at a dose that will give robust control.

Do not treat crops under stress as this may give less reliable results.

Possible causes of crop stress include poor soil or cultural conditions, adverse climatic conditions, water-logging or drought, pest or disease attack and nutrient deficiency. Apply under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture.

Consult processor before treating crops destined for processing.

Certain apple varieties are highly sensitive to AZOXYSTAR. As a precaution AZOXYSTAR should not be applied when there is a risk of spray drift onto neighbouring apple crops. Spray equipment used to apply AZOXYSTAR to other crops should not be used to treat apples.

## CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

**1. Winter and spring oilseed rape:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in oilseed rape between BBCH60-69 with the last application at least 21 days before harvest. A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC in a minimum of 200 L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in oilseed rape crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Oilseed rape (winter and spring)	Dark leaf and pod spot	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.
	Control – apply as a protectant spray when first 10 pods exceed 4 cms, before they become knobly and not later than the time the first spots are seen on the pods.	
	Sclerotinia stem rot	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>
	Moderate control-apply as a protectant spray during flowering. Optimum timing is early to mid flowering (BBCH GS 60 – 65)*	

\* application for *Sclerotinia* control will also limit the development of *Alternaria*.

### 2. Winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley:

Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in wheat and barley. Application in wheat must be between BBCH 30-69 and application in barley must be between BBCH30-59. For optimum activity against ear diseases application should be made at ear emergence. When used to control the listed foliar diseases in wheat and barley, an application of AZOXYSTAR at the first or second node stage of the crop may also reduce the severity of take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritic*) infection.

AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in wheat and barley crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Wheat (winter or spring)	Glume blotch	<i>Septoria nodorum</i>
	Yellow rust	<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>
	Brown rust	<i>Puccinia recondita</i>
	Ear diseases	<i>Cladosporium</i> spp., <i>Alternaria</i> spp.
Barley (winter or spring)	Net blotch	<i>Pyrenophora teres</i>
	Brown rust	<i>Puccinia hordei</i>
	Leaf blotch	<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>

**3. Winter and spring oats, rye and triticale:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in oats, rye and triticale. Application in rye and triticale must be between BBCH30-69 and before waxy ripe stage (GS71) and application in oats must be between BBCH30-59 with the latest application before the beginning of flowering (GS61). When used to control the listed foliar diseases in rye and triticale, an application of AZOXYSTAR at the first or second node stage of the crop may also reduce the severity of Take-all infection. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in oats, rye and triticale crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Oats (winter or spring)	Crown Rust	<i>Puccinia coronata</i>
	Brown rust	<i>Puccinia recondita</i>
Rye, triticale	Leaf blotch	<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>

**4. Combining and vining peas:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in peas between BBCH17-72 with the last application at least 35 days before harvest for combining peas and 14 days before harvest for vining peas. Prior to treatment, ensure that the peas have adequate wax using a Crystal violet test kit. When AZOXYSTAR is used to control leaf and pod spot, some control of Grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in pea crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Peas (combining and vining)	Leaf and pod spot	<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>

**5. Bulb onions:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in bulb onions between BBCH14-48 with the last application at least 14 days before harvest. Optimum control is achieved by multiple applications at 7 – 10 day intervals starting when the disease is first seen in the crop or when conditions are deemed suitable for disease development.

Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment it is unlikely to give reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in bulb onions:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Bulb onions	Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora destructor</i>

**6. Leeks:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in leeks between BBCH16-48 with the last application at least 21 days before harvest. Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment is unlikely to give reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in leeks:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Leeks	Leek rust	<i>Puccinia porri</i>
	Purple blotch	<i>Alternaria porri</i>
	White tip	<i>Phytophthora porri</i>

**7. Carrots:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in carrots between BBCH16-49 with the last application at least 14 days before harvest. Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment is unlikely to give reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in carrots:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Carrots	Alternaria leaf blight	<i>Alternaria dauci</i>
	Powdery mildew	<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>

**8. Asparagus:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in asparagus between BBCH41-89 with the last application applied before the end of September or before crop senescence, whichever is sooner. Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment is unlikely to give reliable control but the earliest application time is after the end of commercial cutting for the year. Where new beds are being established do not treat until at least three weeks after planting out the crowns. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in asparagus:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Asparagus	Stemphylium	<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>
	Rust	<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>

**9. Field beans:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in field beans between BBCH60-69 with the last application applied at least 35 days before harvest. Treatment should begin when the disease is first seen in the crop or when conditions are deemed suitable for disease development. A second application may be required where disease pressure remains high (a minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications). Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment is unlikely to give reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in field beans:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Field beans	Rust	<i>Uromyces vicia fabae</i>

**10. Lupin:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in lupin for disease development from BBCH 17-72. Treatment should begin when the disease is first seen in the crop or when conditions are deemed suitable for disease development. A second application may be required where disease pressure remains high (a minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications). AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in lupin:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Lupin	Rust	<i>Uromyces spp.</i>

\*The following use is supported by a limited amount of effectiveness data which indicates that the use of AZOXYSTAR at 1.0 L/ha may provide some useful activity against rust on lupins.

**11. Brassicas:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in Brassicas between BBCH16-49 with the last application applied at least 14 days before harvest. Treatment should begin when the disease is first seen in the crop or when conditions are deemed suitable for disease development. A second application may be required where disease pressure remains high but maintain an interval of at least 12 days between applications. Note that once disease is established in the crop treatment is unlikely to give reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will give moderate control of the following diseases in Brussels sprouts, Broccoli, Calabrese, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale (winter greens), Collards (spring greens):

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Brassicas – Brussels sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Collards and Calabrese	Alternaria	<i>Alternaria brassicae</i> & <i>Alternaria brassicicola</i>
	Ring spot	<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>
	White blister	<i>Albugo candida</i>

**12. Potatoes:** One in-furrow application is allowed in potatoes. This should be 3.0 L/ha applied at planting in the furrow with the seed potatoes and can reduce the severity of the soil-borne diseases listed in the table below. Aim the treatment at the soil not the tubers and note that the tubers should not have started to sprout. Where sprouting has started it may cause a delay in emergence.

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Potatoes	Stem Canker	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>
	Black Scurf	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>
	Black Dot	<i>Colletotrichum coccode</i>

Tubers that have previously been treated with imazalil, pencycuron or imazalil/pencycuron mixtures are at greater risk of delayed emergence. These effects are normally but not always out-grown. Do not use AZOXYSTAR on highly organic soils since treatment will not be effective.

Three post emergence applications of 0.5 L/ha between BBCH GS 51-85 are permitted for moderate control of early blight. Maintain an interval of at least 7 days between applications and complete applications at least 7 days before harvest.

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Potatoes (post-em)	Early blight	<i>Alternaria solani</i>

**13. Broad beans:** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in broad beans between BBCH17-72 with the last application at least 14 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 14 days between applications. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in broad beans crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Broad beans	Rust	<i>Uromyces fabae</i>

**14. Fresh beans (green bean):** Two applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in fresh beans (green bean) between BBCH17-72 with the last application at least 14 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 14 days between applications. When AZOXYSTAR is used to control leaf and pod spot, some control of Grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in fresh beans (green bean) crops:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Fresh beans (green bean)	Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora viciae</i>
	Leaf and pod spot	<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>

**15. Garlic:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in garlic between BBCH GS 14-48 with the last application 14 days before harvest and a minimum spray interval of 7 days. For optimum downy mildew control a 7-10 day spray interval should be maintained. Applications to established downy mildew infections are unlikely to provide reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following disease in garlic:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Garlic	Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora destructor</i>

**16. Shallots:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in shallots between BBCH GS 14-48 with the last application 14 days before harvest and a minimum spray interval of 7 days. For optimum downy mildew control a 7-10 day spray interval should be maintained. Applications to established downy mildew infections are unlikely to provide reliable control. AZOXYSTAR will control the following disease in shallots:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Shallots	Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora destructor</i>

**17. Strawberry:** Three applications of 1.0 L/ha are permitted in strawberries between BBCH 51-89 with the last application applied at least 3 days before harvest. Maintain an interval of at least 7 days between applications. Treatments should commence at the beginning of flowering. Two further applications can be made if disease pressure remains high. Applications should be made in sequence with other products as part of a fungicide programme during flowering at a minimum interval of 7 days. AZOXYSTAR will control the following diseases in strawberries:

Crop	Disease	Level of control expected
Strawberry	Powdery mildew	<i>Podosphaera macularis</i>
	Anthracozone	<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>
	Qualified Use recommendation*	

\*The following use is supported by a limited amount of effectiveness data which indicates that the use of AZOXYSTAR at 1.0 L/ha may provide some useful activity against Anthracnose on strawberries