

# OXE

## MAPP 18941

A suspension concentrate containing 250 g/litre (23.1% w/w) azoxystrobin.

**OXE** is a broad spectrum fungicide for wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, fresh peas (vining peas, garden pea, mange tout, sugar snaps), fresh beans (broad beans, green beans), field beans, lupins, bulb onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, kale (winter greens), collard (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio).

**Net Contents:** 1 to 20 Litres **e**

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Contains 250 g/L (23.1% w/w ) azoxystrobin

### Warning



Harmful if inhaled.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
Call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor if you feel unwell.  
Collect spillage  
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty clean containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.  
Contains 1,2 benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

**To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use**

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

### FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

Crop	Maximum individual dose (litres product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments (per crop)	Minimum spray interval (days)	Latest time of application
Wheat, rye and triticale	1	2	14	Before watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Barley, oats	1	2	14	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Peas – combining	1	2	14	35 days before harvest
Fresh Peas (vining, garden pea, sugar snap, mange tout)	1	2	14	14 days before harvest
Broad beans	1	2	14	14 days before harvest
Fresh Beans (green bean)	1	2	14	7 days before harvest
Field Beans, lupins	1	2	21	35 days before harvest
Bulb onions, garlic, shallots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Leeks	1	3	12	21 days before harvest
Carrots	1	3	7	14 days before harvest
Asparagus (outdoor)	1	2	10	Before senescence
**Brussels sprout, Cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli and calabrese – all outdoor	1	2	12	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor and protected)	1	3	7	3 days before harvest
**Lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio), (outdoor and protected)	1	2	7	14 days before harvest
Potato (in-furrow)	3	1	-	At planting, applied as an in-furrow treatment
Potato (foliar spray)	0.5	3	7	7 days before harvest
Winter and Spring Oilseed rape	1	2	21	21 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.

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

# SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Operator Protection

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

## Environmental Protection

Avoid drift on to non-target plants.

To protect aquatic life, for uses on crops broccoli, calabrese, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500g Azoxystrobin per hectare per year.

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.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from hand-held sprayers to fall within 1 m of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body. Aim spray away from water.

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 the sprayer tank at the time of filling and dispose of safely.

*The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.*

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

## GENERAL INFORMATION

OXE contains azoxystrobin, a broad spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group. It has systemic, translaminar and protectant properties.

Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. Its mode of action is different from the action of other fungicidal groups. It should always be used in mixture with fungicides with other modes of action.

OXE shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result insignificant yield benefits.

OXE is best used as a protective treatment or during early stages of disease establishment. In cereals, the length of disease control is generally about four to six weeks during the period of active stem elongation, but can be more when applied at flag leaf/ear emergence.

OXE is approved for application to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas, fresh peas (vining peas, garden pea, mange tout, sugar snaps), fresh beans (broad beans, green beans), field beans, lupins, bulb onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, oilseed rape, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale (winter greens), collard (spring greens), broccoli, calabrese, outdoor and protected crops of strawberry, outdoor and protected crops of lettuce, endive (including frisee, escarole), chicory (radicchio).

## RESTRICTIONS

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

Apply OXE under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.

## DISEASES CONTROLLED

### Wheat

Glume Blotch (*Leptosphaeria* (syn. *Septoria*) *nodorum*)

Yellow Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*)

Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)

Ear Diseases (*Cladosporium*, *Alternaria*)

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

### Barley

Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)

Brown Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) – reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

### Oats

Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

### Rye and Triticale

Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)

Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) - reduction

Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Triticici*)

### **Combining Peas, Vining Peas, Garden Peas, Sugar Snap, Mange Tout, Green Beans**

Downy mildew (*Peronospora viciae*) - reduction

Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) – useful

When OXE is used to control leaf and pod spot, some control of Grey Mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) and *Mycosphaerella* blight may be achieved.

### **Field Beans and Broad Beans**

Rust (*Uromyces fabae*)

### **Lupins**

Rust (*Uromyces* spp.) – Qualified Use Recommendation

### **Bulb Onions, Shallots and Garlic**

Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) – moderate

### **Leeks**

Leaf rust (*Puccinia porri*)

Purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) - moderate

White tip (*Phytophthora porri*) – moderate

### **Carrots**

*Alternaria* leaf blight (*Alternaria dauci*)

Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

### **Asparagus**

Stemphylium (*Stemphylium botryosum*)

Rust (*Puccinia asparagi*)

### **Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale (Winter Greens), Collards (Spring Greens), Broccoli and Calabrese**

For moderate control of:

White blister (*Albugo candida*)

Ring spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*)

*Alternaria* (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*)

### **Strawberry**

Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*) - moderate

Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) – Qualified Use recommendation

### **Lettuce, Endive (Frisse and Escarole), Chicory (Raddichio)**

Downy mildew (*Bremia* spp.)

### **Potatoes**

Stem canker and Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) – reduction in furrow only

Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) – reduction in furrow only

Early blight (*Alternaria solani*) - moderate control foliar use only

### **Oilseed rape**

Dark Leaf and Pod Spot (*Alternaria* spp.)

Sclerotinia stem rot (*S. sclerotiorum*) - moderate control

## **CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

### **WINTER & SPRING WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING BARLEY, WINTER AND SPRING OATS, RYE & TRITICALE**

#### **Timing**

Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Winter and spring wheat, rye and triticale can be treated from BBCH 30 -69.

Winter and spring barley and winter and spring oats can be treated from BBCH 30-59.

For protection against ear disease (*Cladosporium* and *Alternaria*) apply OXE at ear emergence. When used to control the listed foliar diseases, OXE applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.

#### **Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop

#### **Tank Mixing**

On cereal crops, OXE 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.

#### **Resistance Management**

Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action. You must not apply more than two foliar applications of QoI-containing products to any cereal crop.

Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

On cereal crops, OXE 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.

Users should refer to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

### **PEAS (COMBINING AND FRESH), GREEN BEANS, BROAD BEAN, LUPIN**

#### **Timing**

OXE should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development from BBCH 17-72. For optimum disease control apply OXE before infection or as soon as disease is first seen in the crop. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

#### **Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high – especially in combining peas.

A minimum interval of 14 days must be observed between applications.

## **Peas for Processing**

Where a crop of peas is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with OXE. (One year's results indicate that no taints were detected on quick frozen, canned, vining or canned combining peas)

## **Crop Safety**

OXE shows good crop safety on combining peas and fresh peas. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environment or agronomic effects. Check wax level if necessary using the Crystal Violet test.

## **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of OXE.

## **FIELD BEAN**

### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.

Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development from BBCH 60-69 or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 21 days must be observed between applications.

### **Rate of Use**

1 litre per hectare

## **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of OXE to crops of field beans. Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

## **BULB ONIONS, LEEKS AND CARROTS**

### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control OXE should be used at the first sign of disease infection or preferably preventatively when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Bulb onions, garlic and shallots can be treated from BBCH 14-48.

Leeks can be treated from BBCH 16 – 48.

Carrots can be treated from BBCH 16 – 49.

### **Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

## Bulb Onion

For optimum downy mildew control in bulb onions, garlic and shallot a 7 to 10 day spray interval should be maintained.

Applications to established downy mildew infection are unlikely to give reliable control.

## Processing

Where a crop is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with OXE.

## Resistance Management

Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

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

No more than 3 applications of OXE are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

## ASPARAGUS (OUTDOOR)

### Timing

Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Asparagus can be treated from BBCH 41 – 89.

Earliest time of application - After commercial cutting

OXE may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. after commercial cutting). Where a new 'bed' is established, do not treat within three weeks of transplanting out the crowns.

A minimum interval of 10 days must be observed between applications.

Latest time of application - until the end of September or before the crop senescence, whichever is sooner.

OXE shows good crop safety on asparagus. Before applying ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects.

### Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

## Resistance Management

OXE contains azoxystrobin a member of the QoI cross resistance group. OXE 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 OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table:



Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	≥8
Maximum recommended solo QoI fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Maximum recommended QoI fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3

No more than 2 applications of OXE are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

## **POTATOES**

### **FOLIAR APPLICATION**

For the control of early blight (*alternaria solani*).

#### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying. Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Potatoes can be treated from BBCH 51-85.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications.

#### **Rate of Use**

0.5 litre per hectare.

A total of 3 applications can be made per season if disease pressure remains high.

#### **Potatoes for Processing**

Where a crop of potatoes is destined for processing, consult processors before treating with OXE.

#### **Resistance Management**

The risk of resistance developing to OXE in *Alternaria solani* is considered to be moderate. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

### **IN-FURROW APPLICATION**

#### **Timing**

OXE must be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of planting for the reduction of Stem canker, Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*).

Where OXE is applied as an in-furrow application, it is important to direct the spray into the planting furrow and not onto the seed tuber. Application should ensure that the OXE is applied to soil around the tuber.

#### **Rate of Use**

For in-furrow application made at planting - 3 litre per hectare.

A maximum of one application per crop should be made.

#### **Advisory Information**

With in-furrow application, always target the soil and not the seed tuber in order to minimise any possible delay in emergence. Wherever possible, use properly chitted seed or cold-stored seed

which has not started to sprout. Using seed which has just broken dormancy may well result in emergence delays.

Using OXE following earlier applications of imazalil, pencycuron or imazalil/pencycuron is likely to lead to a check in the speed of crop emergence. Effects are usually, but not always, outgrown.

### **Effects of Soil Type**

Do not use OXE on high organic matter soils as the product will not be effective.

### **Potatoes for Processing**

Where a crop of potatoes is destined for processing, consult processors before treating with OXE.

### **Resistance Management**

The risk of resistance developing to OXE in *Rhizoctonia solani* (Black scurf and Stem canker) and *Colletotrichum coccodes* (Black dot) is considered to be very low. OXE should only be used in potato crops, which adhere to good rotation practices.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to QoI compounds used to control potato late blight, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. If an application of OXE is made, no more than two further QoI treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against late blight before using an alternative product.

## **WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE**

### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. 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.

Oilseed rape can be treated from BBCH 60-69.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high.

Sclerotinia – OXE should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60 – GS65).

Alternaria – Apply OXE as a protective spray at early pod formation when the first ten pods are longer than 4 cm, before they become knobbly and not later than the time the first spots are seen on the pods.

Note: an application of OXE against Sclerotinia will significantly limit the development of Alternaria.

### **Rate of Use**

1 litre per hectare.

### **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of OXE to crops of oilseed rape. Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

## **BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE (WINTER GREENS), COLLARDS (SPRING GREENS), BROCCOLI AND CALABRESE**

### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.

Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Brassicas can be treated from BBCH 16-49.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to brassicas.

### **Rate of Use**

1 litre per hectare.

A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

### **Resistance Management**

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compound. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of OXE to any brassica crop.

## **OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED LETTUCE, ENDIVE (INCLUDING FRISEE AND ESCAROLE), CHICORY (RADICCHIO)**

### **Timing**

Before applying OXE, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. Always inspect crops to assess disease development immediately before spraying.

Best results will be achieved from applications made in the earliest stage of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.

Lettuce, Endive (including frisee and escarole), and chicory (radicchio) can be treated from BBCH 14 -49.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications for both protected and outdoor uses.

### **Rate of Use**

1.0 litre per hectare.

A maximum total dose of 500g azoxystrobin must not be exceeded within a 12 month period on the same field.

### **Resistance Management**

Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control including, where appropriate, other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not apply more than a total of two applications, when used as part of a programme.

## OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED STRAWBERRY

### Timing

For optimum results apply OXE as a protectant spray at the beginning of flowering. Two further applications can be made if disease pressure remains high. Application should be made in sequence with other products as part of a fungicide programme during flowering at a minimum interval of 7 days.

Strawberries can be treated from BBCH 51-89.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications to all strawberry crops.

### Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

### Processing

Where a crop is destined for processing, consult your processor before treating with OXE.

### Resistance Management

Use OXE as part of an Integrated Crop Management (ICM) strategy incorporating other methods of control, including where appropriate other fungicides with a different mode of action.

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of OXE should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds as illustrated below in the following table:

Total number of fungicide spray applications per crop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maximum recommended solo Qol fungicide sprays	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Maximum recommended Qol fungicide sprays in mixture	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

No more than 3 applications of OXE are permitted per crop.

## QUALIFIED USE RECOMMENDATION

### Strawberries and Lupins

The following uses are supported by a limited amount of effectiveness data which indicate that the use of OXE at 1.0 l/ha may provide some useful activity against Rust (*Uromyces* spp.) on Lupins and Antrhacnose (*Collectotrichum acutatum*) on strawberries.

## MIXING AND SPRAYING

Ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the required volume.

Half-fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the container and add the required amount of OXE to the sprayer using a filling device (e.g. induction bowl or closed transfer unit) or by direct addition to the sprayer tank.

Wash out containers thoroughly, preferably using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or manually rinse three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling. Complete filling to the required volume and continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation.

Do not leave the spray liquid in the sprayer for long periods (such as during meal breaks or overnight).

# VOLUME OF WATER AND SPRAYING

## OUTDOOR CROPS

Apply using a medium quality spray (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar. Apply through conventional crop spraying equipment calibrated to give an even application at the correct volume.

Strawberries - Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare.

Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale (winter greens), collards (spring greens), broccoli,

Calabrese - Apply in at least 250 litre of water per hectare.

Green beans, broad beans - Apply in at least 150 litres of water per hectare.

Lettuce and associated crops - Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare.

Cereals, combining peas, fresh peas, field beans, lupins, oilseed rape, carrots, leek, bulb onions, garlic and shallots - Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

In dense crops, increase the water volume to improve coverage.

Asparagus - For conventional tractor mounted crop spraying equipment, apply in at least 600 litres of water per hectare using a medium quality sprayer (BCPC) at a pressure of at least 2 bar.

For hand-held spraying equipment, apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

Potatoes

**In-furrow application use** - Apply between 50-150 litres of water per hectare. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment. Contact Agform Ltd for further details on suitable manufacturers of these sprayers.

**Foliar application** - Apply in at least 200 litres of water per hectare.

## INDOOR CROPS

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

Lettuce and associated crops - Apply in at least 300 litres of water per hectare.

Strawberry - Apply in at least 100 litres of water per hectare.

## AFTER SPRAYING

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.

## STORAGE

Keep dry and frost proof in a suitable pesticide store.

## TANK MIXES

OXE may be applied in the 2 or 3 way mixtures listed below. Only apply the mixtures at timings within the label recommendations of each mixture product.

No tests have been undertaken on crop safety or product performance so therefore use is at the user's risk. Agform will support the physical compatibility of OXE with any of the fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or PGR's listed. For further information on compatibilities contact your local Agform representative.

## Fungicides

Agate	Alto Elite	Amphore Plus	Apache
Apres	Bontima	Bravo 500	Caramba
Carial Flex	Cebara	Ceratave Plus	Cherokee
Compass	Concorde	Corbel	Daconil
Dithane 945	Elatus Era	Elatus Plus	Epic
Fandango	Filan	Flamenco	Foil
Folicur	Folio Gold	Fortress	Helix
Hubble	Ignite	Infinito	Invader
Justice	Kayak	Keystone <sup>4</sup>	Lieto
Menara	Micaraz <sup>4</sup>	Narita	Opus
Percos	Plover	Pointer	Priori Xtra
Proline	Propulse <sup>6</sup>	Prosaro	Reflect
Revus	Rovral Aqua Flo	Seguris	Shinkon
Shirlan	Signum	Sipcam C50	Skyway Xpro
SL567A	Sparticus Xpro	Sportak 45EW	Switch
Talius	Torch	Tracker	Valbon
Vareon	Velogy Plus	Zulu	

## Herbicides

Agritox 50	Ally Max SX <sup>1,3</sup>	Aramo	Axial + Adigor
Boxer	Broadway Star <sup>5</sup>	Duplosan KV	Eagle
Foundation	Fusilade Max	Galera	Harmony M SX
Jubilee SX	Laser	Optica	Oxytril CM
Sencorex	Starane 2 <sup>1</sup>	Starane XL	Thor
Topik + oil	Traxos + Adigor	Traxos Pro	

## Insecticides

Actara	Aphox	Contest	Decis
Hallmark with Zeon Technology <sup>2</sup>	Mavrik	Plenum	Steward

## Plant Growth Regulators

Adjust	Cerone	Cleancrop Alatrín Evo	Moddus
Stabilan 700	Terpal		

### Note:

Before using any tank mixture, consult and comply with the recommendations of the partner product. Each product should be added to the bulk of the water in the spray tank separately and thoroughly mixed before adding the next chemical. Always use constant agitation of the sprayer during mixing, transportation and application. Spray immediately.

<sup>1</sup> When mixing Ally Max SX + Starane 2 + OXE, use this mixing order.

<sup>2</sup> When mixing HALLMARK with ZEON TECHNOLOGY add to the spray tank last.

<sup>3</sup> Ally Max SX = can read across to all DuPont SUs.

<sup>4</sup> When mixing with Keystone, Micaraz or Seguris, the maximum supported dose rate of OXE is 0.5 l/ha.

<sup>5</sup> Supported mix by Dow Agrosiences.

<sup>6</sup> Continuous agitation at all times.

Always read the label and product information safely.  
Use plant protection products safely.

## **CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY**

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, 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.