



# CHEERS 720

GROUP	<b>Y</b>	FUNGICIDE
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<b>Active Ingredient:</b>	720g/L Chlorothalonil
<b>Poison Schedule:</b>	S6
<b>Withholding Period:</b>	See Below.
<b>Resistant Grouping:</b>	Group Y
<b>Dangerous Goods Class:</b>	Not classified as a dangerous good under the Australian Code For Transport and Storage of Dangerous Goods in Australia.
<b>Registered For Use In:</b>	All States
<b>Pack Size:</b>	10 litres (2 x 10L per carton) 5 litres (4 x 5L per carton)



## ***DIRECTIONS FOR USE***

**Restrains:** Do Not mix spraying oils or wetting agents with Cheers.

**For all stone fruit except cherries, the following additional restraints apply:** Do Not use oils after budswell and during the season if Cheers is to be used after shuck-fall.

Do Not tank mix Cheers with EC formulations when spraying after shuck-fall.

Do Not exceed 3.2L of Cheers per hectare of crop.

### **TREE AND VINE CROPS**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Disease</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>WHP (days)</b>	<b>Critical Comments</b>	
Almonds (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only)	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ) Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )	160mL/ 100L. Apply 2000L/ha	--	Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuck-fall, capfall. Apply every 10 to 14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest.	
	Apricots (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only)			Brown Rot-Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fruticola</i> ) Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> ) Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ) Freckle ( <i>Venturia carpophila</i> )	7
Cherries	Brown Rot-Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fruticola</i> ) Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )			Apply at budswell, budburst, pink, bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.	
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmia carpophila</i> ) Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )			Apply at budswell, budburst, pink, bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest.	
	Transit Rot ( <i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> )			Apply 1 week pre-harvest	



Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Grapes	Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> ) Bunch Rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	210mL/ 100L	Desse rt 7 Wine 14	<p>Note russetting of some table grape varieties may occur . Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Apply at 7 to 14 days intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. <b>Bunch Rot:</b> apply at early full bloom, 2 weeks later at veraisson and 2 weeks prior to harvest. <b>Table Grapes:</b> russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to capfall in these varieties.</p>
	Black Spot ( <i>Anthraco</i> nose) ( <i>Elsinoe ampelina</i> )			<p>If Black Spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last 3 years, apply at budburst and 14 days later when shoots are 10 to 15cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist, spray again when shoots are 20 to 30cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at budburst and in the first 14 days after budburst. In vineyards with no history of Black Spot, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease on the foliage and then at 7 to 14days intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to capfall will not cause russetting in table grape and dried fruit varieties.</p>



Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments	
Nectarines (NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, only)	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )	160mL/ 100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply at budswell, pink bud, shuck-fall and then repeat every 14 days if weather conditions favour disease.	Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit.
	Brown Rot- Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )			Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	
Peaches	Brown Rot-Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )			Apply at budswell, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom.	Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable
	Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> ) Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> )			Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 days intervals.	fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit
	Leaf Curl ( <i>Taphrina deformans</i> )			Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 days intervals. <b>Qld:</b> spray only at budswell.	
Plums	Brown Rot-Fruit ( <i>Monilinia fructicola</i> ) Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia laxa</i> )		1	Apply at budswell, budburst, early blossom, pink bud and full bloom.	
	Stone Fruit Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Shot-hole ( <i>Stigmina carpophila</i> )			Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuck-fall and capfall.	



**NON-TREE AND VINE CROPS**

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Artichokes – Globe	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 days intervals as required. Use the higher rate if diseases pressure is high.
Bananas (Qld, NSW,WA,NT only)	Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	1.8L/ha	1	Do Not apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil based spray or crop damage will occur <b>North Qld:</b> Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28 to 35 days in the drier months of the year.
Bananas (WA only)	Leaf Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i> )	1.5L/ha		<b>South Qld:</b> Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. <b>WA:</b> Spray every 10 to 14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14 to 21 days from May to November. <b>NSW:</b> Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May.
Bananas (Qld,NSW, WA,NT only)	Leaf Speckle ( <i>Mycosphaerella musae</i> )	3L/ha		Spray schedule same as for control of Leaf Spot. CHEERS will not eradicate infection already present but will prevent the spread of disease.
Beans – Broad (Faba)	Chocolate Spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> ) Rust ( <i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> )	1.4 to 2.3L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 days intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts Cabbages Cauliflowers	Ring Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i> )	1.8 to 3.5L/ha	7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 days intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Capsicums Peppers	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 days intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.



Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Carrots	Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> )	1.8L/ha	7	Commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and then apply every 7 to 14 days.
Celery (NSW, WA, only)	Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> )		1	Apply every 7 to 14 days. Apply also to seedbeds.
	Cercospora Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> )	1.2L/ha		Apply every 10 to 14days.
Cucurbits Including Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Squash, Rockmelon, Watermelon, Zucchini	Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> ) Gummy Stem Blight ( <i>Didymella bryoniae</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletorichum orbiculare</i> ) Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria cucumerina</i> ) Target Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora citrullina</i> )	1.6 to 2.5L/ha		Apply on a 7 to 14 days schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range and at 7 days intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray program early, at first true leaf and before vining or flowering. When used at these rates. CHEERS will suppress Powdery Mildew.
	Belly Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )			If applying CHEERS for above foliar disease, useful suppression of Belly Rot will be obtained where fruit form on a soil covered by earlier recent CHEERS spraying.
Endive	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha		Apply at 7 to 10 days intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Leeks Shallots	Purple Blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> )			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 days intervals, particularly during wet weather.
Okra (Qld, WA only)	Leaf Disease/Spot			Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 days intervals.



Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Onions excluding Spring Onions	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> )	2.3L/ha	14	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 14 days intervals.
Ornamentals Chrysanthemums Geraniums Iris other ornamentals	Botrytis Grey Mould Rust diseases Septoria Alternaria Leaf Spot diseases	100mL/ 100L	--	Apply at 7 to 14 days intervals. Use every 7 days under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia.
Peanuts (Qld, NSW, WA, NT only)	Early Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i> ) Late Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> ) Peppery Leaf Spot ( <i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i> ) Peanut Rust ( <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> ) Net Blotch ( <i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i> )	1.1 to 1.8L/ha	-	Use higher rate for Peanut Rust. <b>South Burnett, NSW,WA:</b> commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and repeat as necessary to maintain control. <b>Atherton Tableland:</b> commence application 6 weeks after planting and repeat every 2 weeks.
			7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 days intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Peas (Qld, Tas, WA only)	Downy Mildew ( <i>Peronospora viciae</i> )		7	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 days intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Potato	Early Blight or Target spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Late Blight or Irish Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	1.1 to 1.8L/ha	-	Commence applications at flowering time or earlier if weather conditions are favourable for disease infection. Spray every 7 to 14 days until within 14 days of desiccation or harvest.
Radish	Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha	1	Apply at 7 to 10 days intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high.
Rhubarb	Ascochyta Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta rhei</i> )	140mL/ 100L Apply 2000L/ha	7	Apply every 10 to 14 days.



Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Sweet Corn	Turcicum Leaf Blight ( <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha	1	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 days intervals.
Tobacco (Qld, WA, only)	Tobacco Leaf Spot ( <i>Ascochyta arida</i> )	220mL/100L	--	Apply every 7 days in seed bed application only.
Tomato	Early Blight or Target Spot ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> ) Leaf Mould ( <i>Fulvia fulva</i> ) Grey Leaf Spot ( <i>Stemphylium solani</i> ) Botrytis Rot or Grey Mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	1.8 to 2.3L/ha	1	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Spray at 7 to 14 days intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against Leaf Mould and Botrytis Rot.
Water Cress (Qld, WA only)	Cercospora Leaf Spot			Apply at 7 to 10 days intervals as required. Use the higher rate if diseases pressure is high.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

**Withholding periods (harvest):**

Artichoke, bananas, capsicum, celery, cucurbits, endive, leek, okra, peppers, plums, radish, shallot, sweet corn, tomatoes, watercress:  
Do not harvest for 1 day after application

Apricots, beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers, cherries, nectarines, peaches, peas, rhubarb, table grapes:  
Do not harvest for 7 days after application

Onions, wine grapes:  
Do not harvest for 14 days after application

Almond, potatoes, peanuts (h), tobacco :  
Not required when used as directed.

**Withholding period (grazing):**

Beans, peanuts, peas:  
Do not graze livestock on treated crops



## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Cheers is a protectant fungicide only. Cheers must be applied before occur/become established to be highly effective. Use disease warning services or past history to determine timing of first spray. If diseases are already present, then an eradicant product should be used first and mixed with Cheers.

### **Mixing**

Invert container several times to ensure uniform mixture. Mix the required quantity of product with water in the spray tank with the agitator operating.

### **Application**

#### **Dilute spraying**

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

#### **Concentrate spraying**

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way.

### **EXAMPLE ONLY**

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1500L/ha.
  2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha.
  3. The concentration factor in this example is : 3 X (i.e.  $1500L / 500L = 3$ )
  4. If the dilute label rate is 40mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 40, that is 120mL/100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
  - For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practice.



### **Suggested spray volumes per hectare**

High volume: 500 litres or more. Mister: 75 to 255 litres.

Low volume: 200 litres or more. Aerial application: 20 litres or more.

### **Compatibility**

Cheers is compatible with wettable powder formulations of the most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. DO NOT combine with oil-based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides, unless prior experience has shown the combination to be physically compatible and non-injurious to your crop. This product should not be mixed with spraying oils or sprayed onto crops that have been sprayed with oil for at least 10 days after the oil spray. Oils should not be sprayed on crops treated with this product for at least 10 days after the last spray. Wetting agents have not improved performance. Under some conditions, certain surfactants may cause plant injury.

### **Protection Of Livestock**

DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.

### **Protection Of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans And Environment**

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

### **Storage and Disposal**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. empty containers and product should not be burnt.

### **Safety Directions**

Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers, should use protective clothing. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable mist mask

If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and goggles and contaminated clothing.



**First Aid**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

Additional information can be obtained from the Material Safety Sheet (MSDS 78).

**APVMA Approval No: 56005**