



GOLDAZIM 500SC

GROUP A FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredient:	500g/L Carbendazim
Poison Schedule:	S6
Withholding Period:	Stone fruit (spray), Grapes: do not harvest for 1 day after application. Strawberries: do not harvest for 2 days after application. Apples & Pears (spray): do not harvest for 7 days after application. Clover Pasture: do not graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application.
Resistant Grouping:	Group A
Dangerous Goods Class:	9
Registered for use In:	See Below.
Available In:	10L Cube 5L (4 x 5L per carton) 1L (10 x 1L per carton)



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT use if tolerant strains of the fungus are present. Refer to the RESISTANCE WARNING statement in the GENERAL INSTRUCTION section of this label.

1. Fruit

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Apples	Black Spot (Scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 to 50mL/100L water	7 days	Spray at 7 to 10 day interval until petal fall. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>)	All States			
Pears	Black Spot (Scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	25 to 50mL/100L water		
Apples, Pears	Blue Mould (<i>Penicillium expansum</i>)	All States	50mL/100L water	-	<p>Post Harvest Dipping: Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. Dipping should occur no later than 24 hours after harvest. Top up dip at the recommended application rate of 50mL/100L.</p> <p>Tas only: Always apply this treatment whenever the apples are to be dipped in diphenylamine prior to storage.</p> <p>This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: See Post-harvest Dipping Strategy under General Instructions.</p>
Bananas	Crown Rot (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	40mL/100L water		<p>Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds.</p> <p>This use is subject to an</p>
Citrus	Blue and Green moulds (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	100mL/100L water		<p>Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: See Post-harvest Dipping Strategy under General Instructions.</p>
Grapes	Grey Mould (Bunch rot) (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100mL/100L water OR 1.1L/ha	1 day	<p>Applications should be made in sufficient water to obtain through coverage of the crop. For application close to harvest this would require a minimum of 1100L/ha. Spray pressure should be high enough to ensure penetration of the leaf canopy and coverage of the bunches.</p> <p>This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply at early flowering, 80-100% cap-fall and pre-bunch closure. Further applications may be necessary at veraison and pre-harvest, if wet weather favours infection. 2. Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of a Group A or Group B fungicide in this programme. Alternate or tank mix with a registered protectant fungicide. 3. Do not apply more than four Group A or four Group B sprays in a season.



Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Mango	As post-harvest dip for anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp) and stem-end rot (<i>Dothiorella</i> spp)	Qld, NSW, WA, Tas only	100mL/ 100L water	-	Submerge fruit for approximately 5 minutes at 52°C. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: See Post-harvest Dipping Strategy under General Instructions.
Stone Fruit	Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	25 to 50mL/10 0L water	1 day	Apply at pink or white bud stage. 10% of blossom and petal fall. Apply the higher rate when disease pressure is high. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: 1. Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of fungicide from the same group before changing to another group. 2. A post-harvest dip should also be counted as an application. 3. The last blossom blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive sprays.
	Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)		40mL/10 0L water		Apply 3 weeks and 1 week prior to harvest following earlier application of Blossom Blight sprays. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: 1. Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of fungicide from the same group before changing to another group. 2. A post-harvest dip should also be counted as an application. 3. The last blossom blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive sprays.
	As post harvest dip for Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> , <i>Sclerothinia</i> spp).		50 to 100mL/ 100L water	-	Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. Use the higher rate where disease pressure is severe or where longer term storage is required. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy: See Post-harvest Dipping Strategy under General Instructions.



Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Strawberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 to 50mL/100L water	2 days	<p>Begin application at start of flowering and repeat at 7-14 day intervals. Use higher rate and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high.</p> <p>This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply a programme of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period, tank mix the protectant with a Group A fungicide. 2. Applications of Group A fungicides on their own should be confined to the harvest period only. 3. Avoid applying more than two successive sprays of a fungicide of the same chemical group during flowering and fruit ripening. 4. Alternate or tank mix different fungicide groups during fruit ripening. 5. Reduce background levels of disease by removing plant debris and rotted fruit.



2. Vegetable, Spices:

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Spherotheca fuliginea</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 to 50mL/100L water OR 400 to 500mL/ha	-	<p>Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high and plants are growing rapidly. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide resistance strategy:</p> <p>Start disease control early. Do not wait for powdery mildew to appear before spraying, but start as soon as practicable after crop emergence. Use protectant sprays in early crop growth. Apply protectant sprays up to the fruit set stage of the crop if the disease normally occurs during this period. If this schedule is interrupted (e.g. by rain) use a tank mix of protectant plus systemic before recommencing the protectant programme. After fruit set, use systemic fungicides in one or more of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) tank mix Goldazim with a protectant fungicide AND use fungicides from at least 2 different systemic activity groups per crop; b) alternate Goldazim with a protectant fungicide AND use fungicides from at least 2 different systemic activity groups per crop; c) alternate systemic fungicides (such as Goldazim) with fungicides from at least 3 different activity groups per crop.
Ginger Seed Pieces	Rhizome (set) Rot (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	Qld only	200mL/100L water		Cut seed pieces to desired length from Rhizomes free of rot. Submerge for 5 minutes and allow to dry before planting.



3. Clover Pasture, Ornamentals, Turf and Sugar Cane:

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Turf	Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	All States	60mL / 100L water	–	Apply sufficient water to give good coverage. Commence application at beginning of damp weather and repeat at 4 weekly intervals.
Red Clover, Subterranean Clover	Clover Scorch (<i>Kabatiella caulivora</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	300 to 550mL/100L water PLUS 1.5L white oil in 150L water/ha	14 days	Apply at 'closing up' of pasture in a minimum spray volume of 150L/ha. Repeat 30 days later if build up to disease is well established at closing up. Repeat with higher rate 30 days later if disease continues to develop.
	Cercospora (<i>Cercospora zebrina</i>)	WA only			
Roses	Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidium</i> or <i>Spaerotheca</i> <i>spp.</i>)	All States	25mL/100L water PLUS 1.0L oil (98- 99% summer oil)		Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season. Shorten intervals during humid weather.
	Black Spot (<i>Diplocarpon</i> <i>rosae</i>)		50mL/100L water		
Sugarcane setts	Pineapple Disease (<i>Ceraatocystis</i> <i>paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW only	125mL per 200L water		Apply to cut setts as a dip or spray so as to obtain thorough wetting. After dipping allow to drain. When replenishing dip, top up with 125mL Goldazim in 200L water.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Stone Fruit (Spray), Grapes:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Strawberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Apples & Pears (Spray): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Clover Pasture: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.



General Instructions:

Resistance Strategy:

1. General

To minimise the risk of development of fungicide resistant strains, it may be necessary to tank mix or alternate Goldazim with a registered fungicide from a different chemical group. Consult a Campbell representative or your local distributor for further information and refer to critical comments for specific instructions.

2. Postharvest

The use of Goldazim as a post-harvest dip is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy;

- a) Handle fruit carefully to minimise potential infection sites caused by injury.
- b) Ensure diseased fruit is promptly removed from the field and packing house and is destroyed.
- c) Dip fruit promptly after harvest.
- d) Do not store fruit in the packing house – move it through the packing house quickly.
- e) For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest dip.
- f) Resistant strains of fungi can develop within the packing house. Where alternatives are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible.
- g) Remove mouldy fruit from storage – isolate from other fruit.
- h) Do not move fruit between packing houses – especially mouldy fruit.

Mixing

Mix the required quantity of product with a small amount of water to form a slurry. Pour this slurry into the partly filled spray tank and agitate or stir. Complete filling while stirring or agitating. Ensure that the spray mixture is properly suspended before re-starting after stoppage.

When using this product as a dip, dip ingredients **MUST NOT** be mixed together in concentrated form. Add separately to the full volume of water in the dip tank. To restore the original volume in the dip tank, add the required volume of water and then the appropriate amounts of product/s. Dip should be replaced when dirt begins to accumulate.

Addition of Wetting Agent

Add 20mL non-ionic wetting agent per 100 litres spray mixture to improve the distribution of the spray on hard to wet plants.

Compatibility

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.



Turf Nutrition

Turf with a low nutritional status may react adversely to application of Goldazim. Where possible it is recommended that a fertiliser programme be applied to turf with a low nutritional status prior to treatment with Goldazim.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish Crustaceans and Environment

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal

Store in the closes, original container in a dry, well-ventilated area, as cool as possible. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Break, crush, puncture, or bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

Safety Directions

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, and elbow length PVC gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. *Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 03 4747000*

For further information, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS 71).

APVMA Approval No: 53587