

# **Globaztar** SC

Globaztar SC is a broad spectrum fungicide for wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas and vining peas, broad beans and field beans, 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 and endives.



**FUNGICIDE**

A suspension concentrate containing 250 g/L of azoxystrobin (22.9 % w/w).

## WARNING



### RISK AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Harmful if inhaled.

**Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
Collect spillage.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site except for empty triple rinsed containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.  
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

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.**

PCS no. 05529

CONTENTS: 1 litre

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**Globachem**  
 Your Crop Counts

# **Globaztar** SC

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**FUNGICIDE** 

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

| CROPS/SITUATIONS  | MAXIMUM SINGLE DOSE | MAXIMUM NO. OF APPLICATIONS | MAXIMUM TOTAL DOSE | LATEST TIME OF APPLICATION             |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Winter wheat, spring wheat, rye and triticale   | 1.0 L/ha            | 2 per crop                  | 2.0 L/ha           | Before grain watery ripe stage (GS 71) |
| Winter barley, spring barley, oats  | 1.0 L/ha            | 2 per crop                  | 2.0 L/ha           | Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)  |
| Oilseed rape (winter & spring)  | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | 21 days before harvest                 |
| Combining peas, field beans   | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | 35 days before harvest                 |
| Broad bean, vining peas   | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | 14 days before harvest                 |
| Bulb onion, garlic, shallot, carrots  | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 3.0 L/ha           | 14 days before harvest                 |
| Leeks   | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 3.0 L/ha           | 21 days before harvest                 |
| Asparagus   | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | Before senescence                      |
| Outdoor crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | 14 days before harvest                 |
| Strawberries (outdoor & protected)  | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 3.0 L/ha           | 3 days before harvest                  |
| Lettuce, endives (outdoor & protected)  | 1.0 L/ha            | -                           | 2.0 L/ha           | 14 days before harvest                 |
| Potato (in furrow application)  | 3.0 L/ha            | -                           | 3.0 L/ha           | At planting                            |

### Other specific restrictions:

- To reduce the risk of resistance developing in target diseases the total number of applications of product containing QoI fungicides made to any cereal crop must not exceed two.
- For uses on crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce, endive and kale, 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.

BATCH NUMBER: SEE BOTTLE | PROTECT FROM FROST | SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

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## FUNGICIDE

- ▶ A broad spectrum fungicide for wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas and vining peas, broad beans and field beans, 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 and endives.
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- ▶ PCS no. 05529

## 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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Avoid drift to non-target plants.

To protect aquatic life, for uses on crops broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce, endive and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500 g Azoxystrobin within a 12 month period on the same field.

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 of 5m to surface water bodies.

### 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.

## 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

GLOBAZTAR SC 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.

GLOBAZTAR SC shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant yield benefits.

GLOBAZTAR SC 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.

GLOBAZTAR SC is approved for application to wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, combining peas and vining peas, broad beans and field beans, 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 and endives.

### RESTRICTIONS

Certain apple varieties are highly sensitive to GLOBAZTAR SC. As a precaution GLOBAZTAR SC should not be applied when there is a risk of spray drift onto neighbouring apple crops. Spray equipment used to apply GLOBAZTAR SC to other crops should not be used to treat apples. Apply GLOBAZTAR SC under good growing conditions with adequate soil moisture. Avoid poor growing conditions which may give less reliable results.

### DISEASES CONTROLLED

#### Wheat

Glume Blotch, Yellow Rust, Brown Rust, Ear Diseases (*Clad. sporium*, *Alternaria*) can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

#### Barley

Net Blotch - moderate control, Brown Rust, Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) - reduction  
Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

#### Oats

Crown Rust

#### Rye and Triticale

Brown Rust, Leaf Blotch (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) - reduction  
Can reduce the severity of Take-all (*Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *Tritici*)

#### Peas

Downy mildew (*Peronospora viciae*) - reduction, Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) - useful reduction

#### Field Beans and Broad Beans

Rust (*Uromyces fabae*)

#### Leeks

Leaf rust (*Puccinia porri*) - Moderate control of purple blotch (*Alternaria porri*) and white tip (*Phytophthora porri*)

#### Bulb Onions, Shallots and Garlic

Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*) - moderate control

#### Carrots

*Alternaria* leaf blight (*Alternaria dauci*), Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

#### Asparagus

Stemphylium (*Stemphylium botryosum*) - moderate control, 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 control

#### Lettuce, Endive

Downy mildew (*Bremia* spp.)

#### Potatoes

Stem canker and Black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) - reduction

Black dot (*Colletotrichum coccodes*) - reduction

#### 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 (*Cladospodium* and *Alternaria*) apply GLOBAZTAR SC at ear emergence.

When used to control the listed foliar diseases, GLOBAZTAR SC 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, GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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, GLOBAZTAR SC 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- guidelines for QoI compounds.

### PEAS (COMBINING AND VINING), BROAD BEANS

#### Timing

GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC. (One year's results indicate that no taints were detected on quick frozen, canned, vining or canned combining peas)

#### Crop Safety

GLOBAZTAR SC shows good crop safety on combining peas and vining 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for Qol compounds. Do not make more than two applications of GLOBAZTAR SC.

#### FIELD BEANS

##### Timing

Before applying GLOBAZTAR SC, 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for Qol compounds. Do not make more than two applications of GLOBAZTAR SC to crops of field beans. Use GLOBAZTAR SC 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, GARLIC, SHALLOTS, LEEKS AND CARROTS

##### Timing

Before applying GLOBAZTAR SC, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC

#### Resistance Management

Use GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds as illustrated below in the following table (see: Table 1).

Table 1

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

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

#### ASPARAGUS (ON TIDOC)

##### 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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.

GLOBAZTAR SC 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

GLOBAZTAR SC contains azoxystrobin a member of the Qol cross resistance group. GLOBAZTAR SC should be used preventatively and should not be relied on for its curative potential. Dis-

ease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop. To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for Qol compounds as illustrated below in the following table (Table 2).

Table 2

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

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

#### POTATOES

##### IN-FURROW APPLICATION

##### Timing

GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC.

##### Resistance Management

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

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to Qol compounds used to control potato late blight, application of GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for Qol compounds. If an application of GLOBAZTAR SC 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.

#### WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE

##### Timing

Before applying GLOBAZTAR SC, 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** – GLOBAZTAR SC should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60 – GS65)

**Alternaria** – Apply GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of GLOBAZTAR SC to crops of oilseed rape. Use GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC, 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 brassicacae.

##### 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for QoI compound. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of GLOBAZTAR SC to any brassica crop.

#### OUTDOOR AND PROTECTED LETTUCE AND ENDIVES

##### Timing

Before applying GLOBAZTAR SC, 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 and Endives 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- 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 GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC.

##### Resistance Management

Use GLOBAZTAR SC 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 GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAG- guidelines for QoI compounds as illustrated below in the following table (Table 3).

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

No more than 3 applications of GLOBAZTAR SC are permitted per crop.

#### 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 GLOBAZTAR SC to the sprayer using a filling device (e.g. induction bowl or closed transfer unit) or by direct addition to the sprayer tank.

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

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.

#### 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

**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, vining peas, field beans, 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.

##### 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.

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

GLOBAZTAR SC contains azoxystrobin a member of the QoI cross resistance group. GLOBAZTAR SC 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. Use GLOBAZTAR SC 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, an application of GLOBAZTAR SC should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds.

Failure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control.

#### 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. 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.