USE DIRECTIONS

August 2021

Syngenta Uniform Fungicide

These Use Directions supplement, but do not replace the Manufacturer's Product label. They should be read and used in conjunction with the Syngenta Uniform Fungicide Label. A copy of the Label can be sourced from the Syngenta website: www.syngenta.com.au

Syngenta Uniform Fungicide may be added to planting fertilisers for in-furrow application (sown in the same furrow as the seed, not broadcast), for the control of certain diseases in wheat and barley.

The rates at which Syngenta Uniform Fungicide should be used are summarised in Table 1. The rate at which Syngenta Uniform Fungicide needs to be added to fertiliser to achieve the desired application rate per hectare will depend on what rate the planting fertiliser is being applied at. The higher the fertiliser rate, the lower the fungicide addition rate will be.

Two things to keep in mind are:

- At low addition rates, i.e. less than 3 L/t (three litres per tonne), coverage of the fertiliser granules with fungicide is less uniform;
- Addition rates over 4 L/t may adversely affect the flow rate and handling characteristics of dusty or poorly granulated fertilisers, and those high in nitrogen.

The lowest fungicide application rate that can be applied through the equipment operated by Incitec Pivot fertilisers is 1 L/t. The rate can be adjusted upwards by the following increments per tonne, 0.3, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.0 L/t.

Syngenta Uniform Fungicide addition rates per tonne of fertiliser, to apply the required rate of fungicide, are detailed in Table 2.

Table 1: Syngenta Uniform Fungicide application rates per hectare for disease control

CROP	DISEASE	RATE (mL/ha)	COMMENTS
Wheat	Stripe Rust *(Puccinia striiformis)*	200	To suppress Stripe Rust for up to 100 days.
		300 - 400	To control Stripe Rust for up to 100 days.
		400	Use this rate where heavy Stripe Rust pressure is expected.
	Yellow Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*)	300 - 400	Suppresses Yellow Spot for up to 60 days. Use the higher rate, where heavy pressure is expected or planting into infected stubble from the previous year.
Wheat & Barley	Rhizoctonia Root Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and Bare Patch	300 - 400	Use the higher rate where paddock history or soil testing indicates a risk of Rhizoctonia root rot and where minimum tillage is used. Management of Rhizoctonia bare patch requires a fully integrated disease management strategy. A combined split application of 150 – 200 mL/ha in-furrow with the planting fertiliser, and 150 – 200 mL/ha as a surface band spray above the seed row, will provide improved control to that provided by an equivalent rate in –furrow.
	Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium* spp)	200 - 400	
Barley	Leaf Rust (*Puccinia hordei*)	200	To suppress Leaf Rust for up to 120 days.
		300 - 400	To control Leaf Rust for up to 120 days.
		400	Use this rate where heavy Leaf Rust pressure is expected, and VS varieties are to be planted.
	Net Blotch - Spot Form (*Pyrenophora teres f maculata*) - Net Form (*Pyrenophora teres f teres*)	300 - 400	Disease suppression for up to 90 days. Use the higher rate, where heavy pressure is expected or planting into infected stubble from the previous year.
	Powdery Mildew (*Blumeria graminis*)		

Table 2: Syngenta Uniform Fungicide application rates per tonne to apply required rate of fungicide per hectare.

Fertiliser (kg/ha)	Syngenta Uniform Fungicide (L/t)			
	150	**200**	**300**	**400**
40	3.8	**5.0 ****	**7.5 ****	**10.0 ****
50	3.0	4.0	**6.0 ****	**8.0 ****
60	**2.5 ***	3.3	**5.0 ****	**6.8 ****
70	**2.3**	**2.8 ***	**4.3 ****	**5.8 ****
80	**2.0**	**2.5 ***	3.8	**5.0 ****
100	**1.5 ***	**2.0 ***	3.0	4.0
120	**1.3**	**1.8 ***	**2.5 ***	3.3

***** Coverage is less uniform at rates <3 L/t. ****** Product quality may be affected at rates >4 L/t.

Fertiliser Quality

The effect of Syngenta Uniform Fungicide on product quality varies with the product and local climatic conditions. The more humid the environment, the more likely it is that storage characteristics and flow rates will be affected.

The treatment of fertiliser with fungicide may affect flow rates. Application equipment should be calibrated to ensure that the correct rates of fertiliser and fungicide are applied.

Treated fertiliser should not be stored for extended periods of time.

SuPerfect

Uniform Fungicide should not be added to SuPerfect, due to the range in its particle size. It may be added to Air Seeder SuPerfect, which has been screened.

DAP

DAP is more likely to be adversely affected by the addition of fungicide than MAP, Granulock SS or Granulock Z. This is because of the higher nitrogen content and lower Critical Relative Humidity of DAP, making it more likely to absorb moisture.

Incitec Pivot has found that the quality of DAP is most likely to be affected by the addition of fungicide at rates above:

- 4 L/t ex Geelong;
- 6 L/t ex Distribution Centres in South Australia.

Higher rates of addition (up to 6 L/t) can generally be used with MAP.

Blends

Blends containing more than 35% Urea and/or Gran-am (granulated ammonium sulfate) may be adversely affected by the addition of fungicide. Incitec Pivot Range Blends that contain more than 35% Urea and/or Gran-am include:

- Crop Lift 15
- Granulock Z 15 S
- Granulock Z 20 S
- Granulock Z 25
- Granulock Z 29
- Mallee Mix 2 Zn 1.5%
- N-Rich 26
- N-Rich 32:10

It is recommended that the concentration of Urea and/or Gran-am not exceed 50% in any blend to which fungicide is added.

- NPKS 32-9-0-1 contains more than 50% Urea.

NOTE: High rates of nitrogen in direct contact with the seed may adversely affect germination and emergence. The rate at which nitrogen can be safely applied in contact with the seed depends on many factors including the soil type, its moisture status, the row spacing and amount of soil disturbance, e.g. minimum tillage versus a fully prepared seedbed. It can be as low as 15 kg/ha N in winter cereals where soil disturbance is minimal, e.g. at wider row spacings and with a disc opener.

Storage and Transport Equipment

Equipment that is used to store, handle and transport fertiliser must be thoroughly cleaned before being used for other purposes, e.g. for grain. Contamination with the dust from phosphorus and trace element enriched fertilisers may increase heavy metal concentrations, e.g. cadmium and lead, in farm produce; while the presence of agricultural chemicals, e.g. fungicides, may violate Food Standards and adversely affect the marketability of farm produce on domestic and international markets.

It is recommended that augers and silos that have been used to handle and store fertiliser treated with Fungicides not be used for grain. They should be dedicated for fertiliser use only.

Trucks that have been used to transport bulk fertiliser that has been treated with fungicides must be thoroughly cleaned if being used for any other purpose other than to carry fertiliser, e.g. for grain. This can be achieved by sweeping or using compressed air to remove most of the dust, followed by washing. The addition of a detergent to the water may assist with the removal of residues.

Sweeping out the vehicle post carriage of fertiliser with a broom will not adequately reduce the level of fungicide residue and will risk the contamination of grain when carried as the next cargo. The use of compressed air will give better results, and on its own, is the absolute minimum in cleaning. It may still result in contamination.

Therefore, it is recommended that sweeping or the use of compressed air be followed by washing. Neither sweeping with a broom nor the use of compressed air will remove fertiliser dust and chemical residues to the extent that a thorough wash-down with water achieves.

When washing out a bulk transport, use the following procedure:

- Raise the trailer hydraulics slightly to allow the rinse water to flow from the trailer without creating a risk of slips or falls;
- Clean the high sections first, including any sections of the roll-tarpaulin that are exposed to fertiliser dust;
- Wash the walls down from the top to the bottom;
- Finally, wash the floor from the forward end to the back end.
- Dispose of rinsate and dust in an approved manner. Do not allow rinsate to enter waterways. If on farm, the waste can be disposed of by spreading lightly and uniformly on agricultural land that will be planted to crops in which the fungicide is registered for use.

Safe Handling

Avoid eye or skin contact and dust inhalation. Do not handle fertiliser treated with fungicide with bare hands. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating.

Warning

Before using fertiliser seek appropriate agronomic advice. Fertiliser may burn and/or damage crops or pasture. Because climatic and soil conditions, application methods, irrigation and agricultural practices are beyond the control of Incitec Pivot Limited and cannot be foreseen, Incitec Pivot Limited accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any commercial damage, loss or other result following the use of this product whether used in accordance with directions or not, subject to any overriding statutory provision and provided that such liability under those provisions shall be limited to the replacement of the goods as supplied or the rendering again of the services that are provided. The buyer accepts and uses this product subject to these conditions.

Incitec Pivot Fertilisers (a business of Incitec Pivot Ltd ABN 42 004 080 264)
28 Freshwater Place
Southbank Vic 3006

Freecall 1800 009 832
www.incitecpivotfertilisers.com.au