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AGRI SCIENCES Tarım ve İlaç Ür. San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

# AMARANTH

**Fungicide**

**Powder Wettable in Water**

**Copperoxychlorure equivalent to 50% Metallic Copper**

Acute oral in rats LD<sub>50</sub>:700 mg/kg

## CAUTION

**READ THE LABEL FIRST. DO NOT USE AT HOME.**

**KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN AND FOOD.**

**DO NOT INHALE THE VAPOR AND DRIBLETS**

**WEAR MASK, PROTECTIVE UNIFORM, GLOVES, AND GLASSES**

**DO NOT EAT DURING THE APPLICATION**

**DO NOT SMOKE**

**AVOID SKIN AND EYE CONTACT**

**AREA APPLIED IS NON-ACCESSIBLE FOR HUMANS AND ANIMALS FOR 14 DAYS**

**THE USE ON THE PRODUCTS OTHER THAN RECOMMENDED STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

## TOXICATION SYMPTOMS:

Metallic flavour in mouth, bloody diarrhea, vomit in green-blue, rapid respiration, anxiety, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, blurred sight, strong metallic toxication of the stomach and intestines if taken more (5-8 g), water and electrolyte loss.

## FIRST AID PRECAUTIONS:

Wash well with water and soap the surfaces contacted. Give artificial respiration if the patient has difficulty in breathing. Make the patient vomit if he took it orally. See a doctor, let him see the product package and sticker.

**ANTIDOTE:** No special antidote.

**TREATMENT:** Gastronomic lavage with active carbon. Plasma and Novadrol applied in order to support the blood circulation.

NATIONAL TOXIC CONSULTANCY ASSOCIATION (NPCA) Tel:114

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Production date:

Expiry date:

Charge nr:

License date and nr:

### PLANTS and DISEASES TO APPLY ON

Plant	Disease	Dosage and Timing	Period between final spraying and harvest		
apple	venturia inaequalis	800 g/100 l water (if there is branch dieback)  400 g/100 l water (if there is no branch dieback).	21 days		
pear	venturia pirina	800 g/100 l water (if there is branch dieback)  400 g/100 l water (if there is no branch dieback)	21 days		
	Gymnosporangium fuscum	400 g/100 l water			
apricot	Clasterosporium carpophulum	400 g/100 l water (in regular term)  800 g/100 l water (in dominant term)	21 days		
peach	coryneum beijerinckn	800 g/100 l water (1. Spraying)  400 g/100 l water (2. spraying)	21 days		

	Taphrina deformans	800 g/100 l water			
plum	Taphrina pruni	800 g/100 l water	21 days		
pistacchio	septoria pistacina	500 g/100 l water	21 days		
rutaceae	deuterphoma tracheiphila	400 g/100 l water	21 days		
olive	cyclogonium aleatinum	400 g/100 l water	21 days		
orchard	plasmopara viticola*	300-500 g/100 l water	21 days		
	elsinoe ampelina**	300-500 g/100 l water	21 days		
tomato	phytophthora infestans***	300 g/100 l water	14 days		
	pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato)	300-400 g/100 l water	14 days		
	xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria	300-400 g/100 l water	14 days		
potato	phytophthora infestans	300 g/100 l water	14 days		
beans	colletotricum lindemuthianum	500 g/100 l water	14 days		

	x. campestris, p. syringae	300 g/100 l water	14 days		
cucumber	pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans	300 g/100 l water	14 days		
vegetable sprout	phytium spp. Rhizoctama spp. Alternaria spp. Fusarium spp. Sclerotoma spp.	300-500 g/100 l water (seedbed spraying)	14 days		
safflower	Alternaria carthami	300 g/100 l water	14 days		
hop	Pseudoperonospora lumuli	500 g/100 l water	14 days		
peanut	cercospora arachidis	400 g/100 l water	14 days		
tobacco	phytium spp. Rhizoctania spp. Alternaria spp. Fusarium spp. Sclerotinia spp.	400 g/100 l water	14 days		
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tomato, aubergine, potato	Alternaria solani	500 g/100 l water	14 days		

(\*)For orchard mildew, 1st spraying in 300 g. water dose, 2nd spraying in 500 g/100 l water dose.

(\*\*)For orchard antrachnosis, 1st spraying in 300 g. water dose, 2nd spraying in 500 g/100 l water dose.

(\*\*\*)May cause delay in the development in tomatoes, so the use of copper products in dry climate conditions must be avoided, but where there is lack of organic fungicides, max. 1-2 sprayings of copper products shall be done. (1) For mildew on apples and pears, if there is branch dieback, 1. spraying is at 800 g/100 l water dose. If there is not, 1. spraying is at 400 g/l water dose., 2. spraying is at 400 g/l water dose.

**Preparing for applying:** First, make a mixture with water in a separate tank. Fill in the half of the tool tank, and add the mixture into it, then add into the necessary amount of water while the mixer is on. The product must be well mixed before it is put into the spraying tool.

## HOW AND WHEN TO USE

**apple mildew:**1. spraying, when the flower spots pop (3-5 days before, if there is branch dieback) 2. spraying, at the pink badge bud step (when the flowers can be seen separately)

**pear mildew:** 1. spraying, when the flower spots pop (3-5 days before, if there is branch dieback) 2. spraying, at the white badge bud step.

**apricot, clasterosporium carpophulum:**1.spraying; right after the leaf fall in autumn, 2.spraying in spring, before the blossom, 3. spraying, while the fruits decoat.

**peach coryneum beijerinckn:**1. spraying right after the leaf fall in autumn, 2.spraying in spring, before the blossom.

**peach Taphrina deformans:**spraying while the buds pop.

**plum Taphrina pruni:**1. spraying when the buds start to pop, 2. spraying by the time 80% of the petals fall.

**pistacchio septoria pistacina:**1. spraying right after the flower fall, following the fertilization, when the fruits become as big as a wheat grain, the other sprayings within periods of 15 days, especially when there is the right temperature and rain fall according to the strength of the disease, 5-6 times.

**rutaceae deuterphoma tracheiphila:**The incidents such as frost, hail, or storm result in fracture, damage, and leaf fall, so after such incidents, a spraying at 400 g/l water dose is necessary.

**olive cyclogonium aleatinum:**In Marmara region:1. spraying in the first mid term of October, 2. spraying in the first mid-term of April. In the Mediterranean, 1. spraying in November or December, 2. spraying in the first mid-term of March, 3. spraying in the first mid-term of April. In the Aegean region, 1. spraying before the olives bud, in February, 2. spraying before the olives blossom in April.

**orchard plasmopara viticola:**1.spraying when the buds are 25-30 cm tall, 2. and the others with periods of 8-10 days according to the development of the disease and if the conditions confirming to infections depending on the meteorologic conditions are provided.

**orchard elsinoe ampelina:**1. spraying when the buds are 25-30 cm, 2. spraying before the flowering, 3. spraying right after the flowering, 4. spraying 10 days after the flowering, 5. spraying when the grains reach to their half size.

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**tomato phytophthora infestans:**The spraying starts by the time the white ash looking conidy layers are seen under the brown marks of 3-5 m width on the leaves of the tomatoes around.

**tomato pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato and xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria:**Applied as soon as the disease is noticed within the seedbed or the field, as green component spraying.

**potato phytophthora infestans:**Before the symptoms are recorded within the area where the disease is seen each year, by the time the app. temperature of the day is 16, and the lowest temperature of the day is 10°C. For the fields where the disease is not seen each year, the first disease symptom shall be waited for. In the regions where the weather is dry and hot, 2-3 sprayings with periods of 15 days, and in the cool and rainy regions, 4-6 sprayings with periods of a week shall be done.

**beans, colletotricum lindemuthianum:**Spraying starts by the time the first symptom within the area is noted. Sprayings with periods of a week between each are repeated provided that the climat conditions are conforming to the development of the disease.

**beans, x. campestris, p. syringae:**Sprayings of green component are made before the disease is seen, or mad efor protection when a few symptoms are noticed.

**tomato, aubergine, potato, Alternaria solani:**Spraying should start both in the seedbed and in the field as soon as the first marks are noticed.

**cucumber, pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans:**Spraying starts when the disease is noticed in the seedbed and 2-3 sprayings each week are done till the disease is beaten.

**vegetable sprouts, phytium spp. Rhizoctama spp. Alternaria spp. Fusarium spp. Sclerotoma spp: safflower Alternaria carthami:**Spraying starts by the time the first symptoms are observed on the plant.

**hop, Pseudoperonospora lumuli:**Spraying starts in the spring by the time the buds reach to 75-100 cm length, and repeated each week until the flower term, then repeated each ten days until the cocooning term.

**peanuts, cercospora arachidis:**Spraying starts 4-5 weeks after the planting., and repeated each 7-10 days until the harvest.

**tobacco phytium spp. Rhizoctania spp. Alternaria spp. Fusarium spp. Sclerotinia spp.:**Made after the complete rise of the sprouts, when the disease is noticed.

#### **MISCIBILITY:**

Can be mixed with products Cymonaxil, Methiram, and Fopet compound products. Cannot be mixed with Chlorpyrifos, Fenvalerate, Malathion, Parathion methyl, Phosmet, Diazinon, and Carbamat compound products, and with Dodine and Dinocap.

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**Net Amount:**

**Gross Weight**

**Retail Sales Price**

**Date and Nr of the Letter of Ministry of Agriculture**

#### **USAGE and STORAGE FACTS:**

- Toxic for fish. Do not mix into waters.
- Consider the periods that should be between the last spraying and harvest.
- Keep the product in its package, closed.
- Do not use the empty packages for any other purposes, exterminate accordingly.

#### **STORING:**

If stored under normal conditions (cool and dry), in original package, and closed keeps its physical, chemical, and biologic properties of for min. 2 years within tolerance limits.

**COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT:**

The company guarantees quality provided that the product is sold in original package.  
The company denies all the responsibility for the damages that may result of storing the product under wrong conditions or not following the recommendations while applying.

**MANUFACTURER AND LICENSED COMPANY:**

AGRI SCIENCES Tarım ve İlaç Ür. San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

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