ROUBAIX®

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Fungicide

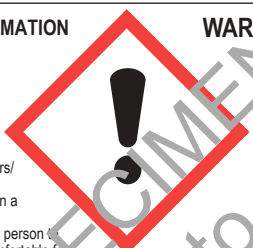
A broad-spectrum fungicide with translaminar, systemic and protectant activity for use in wheat, barley, oat, rye and triticale, asparagus, combining pea, vining peas (including garden peas, mange tout peas and sugar snap peas), broad bean, dwarf french bean, lupins, potato, field bean, winter and spring oilseed rape, bulb onion, garlic, shallot, lettuce, endive, leek, carrot, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, collards, calabrese and broccoli.

A suspension concentrate containing 250 g/L (23.1% w/w) azoxystrobin.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE / For professional use only

SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING



Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Harmful if inhaled.

Avoid breathing dust/ fumes/gas/mist/vapours/ spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
Collect spillage
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Contains 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one. May produce an allergic reaction.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

UFI: MK80-X0Q6-G00K-6M8X **PCS No 06720**

For 24-hour emergency information contact the National Poisons Centre.
Telephone 00353 1 837 9964 or 00353 1 809 2166

Authorisation holder :
Rotam Agrochemical Europe Ltd
Hamilton House
Mabledon Place
London WC1H 9BB – UK

PROTECT FROM FROST
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

Batch Number and production date: see packing

ROTAM

Content: 5 L

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of application (per crop)	Max. total dose	Latest time of application:
Winter wheat, spring wheat, rye and triticale	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	Before grain watery ripe stage (GS 71)
Winter barley, spring barley, oats	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	Before beginning of flowering (GS 61)
Oilseed rape (winter & spring)	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	21 days before harvest
Combining peas, field beans, lupins	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	35 days before harvest
Broad bean, Vining peas (including garden peas, mange tout peas and sugar snap peas)	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	14 days before harvest
Dwarf French bean	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	7 days before harvest
Bulb onion, garlic, shallot, carrots	1.0 l/ha	3	3.0 l/ha	14 days before harvest
Leeks	1.0 l/ha	3	3.0 l/ha	21 days before harvest
Asparagus	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	Before senescence
Outdoor crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	14 days before harvest
Strawberries (outdoor & protected)	1.0 l/ha	3	3.0 l/ha	3 days before harvest
Lettuce, endive (outdoor & protected)	1.0 l/ha	2	2.0 l/ha	14 days before harvest
Potato (foliar spray)	0.5 l/ha	3	1.5 l/ha	7 days before harvest
Potato (in furrow application)	3.0 l/ha	1	3.0 l/ha	At planting

Other Specific Restrictions:
1. 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.
2. To protect aquatic life, for uses on crops of broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500g azoxystrobin per hectare per year.
When used in a protected situation other than "permanent protection with full enclosure", a 5m aquatic buffer zone must be observed.

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.

This leaflet/booklet is part of the authorised Product Label

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator Protection:

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY.
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.
For use by tractor mounted/trailed sprayer or handheld knapsack sprayer.

Environmental Protection
Avoid drift on to non-target plants.
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 a 5m unsprayed buffer zone to surface water.
To protect aquatic life, when growing; broccoli, calabrese, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, lettuce and kale, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500 g azoxystrobin per hectare per year.

Storage and Disposal
KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.
Dispose of contents/container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste. 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 the container 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.

ROUBAIX contains azoxystrobin, a broad-spectrum fungicide from the strobilurin group. It has systemic, translaminar and protectant properties. Azoxystrobin inhibits fungal respiration. To reduce the risk of the development of resistance ROUBAIX should always be used in tank mixture or as part of a programme with other fungicides which have a different mode of action. ROUBAIX shows good crop safety, disease control and maintenance of green leaf area which result in significant yield benefits.
Apply as a preventative treatment when predictive tools indicate the likelihood of disease development or at the first sign of disease in the crop.

ROUBAIX 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.

RESTRICTIONS

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

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Winter and spring wheat, winter and spring barley

ROUBAIX can be used for control of the following diseases in wheat and barley crops:

Wheat
Glume blotch *(Parastagonospora nodorum)*
Yellow Rust *(Puccinia striiformis)*
Brown Rust *(Puccinia recondita)*
Ear Diseases *(Cladosporium, Alternaria)*
Can reduce the severity of **Take-all** (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. Tritici)*

Barley
Net Blotch *(Pyrenophora teres)* - Moderate Control
Brown Rust *(Puccinia hordei)*
Leaf Blotch *(Rhynchosporium secalis)* – reduction
Can reduce the severity of **Take-all** *(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. Tritici)*

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.
For protection against ear disease (*Cladosporium* and *Alternaria*) apply ROUBAIX at ear emergence.
When used to control the listed foliar diseases, ROUBAIX applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.
Application to wheat should be between BBCH 30-69 and application to barley should be between BBCH 30-59.

Rate of use
1.0 litre per hectare.
The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop, with a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
Use ROUBAIX 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.
There is significant risk of widespread QoI resistance occurring in *Septoria tritici* populations. Failure to follow resistance management action may result in reduced levels of disease control.
Strains of barley powdery mildew resistant to QoI's are common.
Disease control may be reduced if strains of other pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.
On cereal crops, ROUBAIX 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-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

Rye, triticale, winter and spring oats

ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in oat, rye and triticale crops:

Rye and Triticale
Brown Rust (*Puccinia recondita*)
Leaf Blotch *(Rhynchosporium secalis)* – reduction
Can reduce the severity of **Take-all** (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. Tritici*)

Oats
Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

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.
When used to control the listed foliar diseases, ROUBAIX applied at the first or second node stage of the crop can reduce the severity of Take-all infection.
Apply between BBCH 30-69 for rye and triticale and BBCH 30-59 for oats.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
The maximum number of applications to any cereal crop is two per crop, with a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least
2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha.
Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.
Resistance Management
Use ROUBAIX 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, ROUBAIX 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-UK guidelines for QoI compounds.

PEAS – COMBINING AND VINING and DWARF FRENCH BEANS
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in pea crops:

Downy mildew *(Perenospora viciae)* – reduction
Leaf and Pod Spot (*Ascochyta pisi*) – useful control
When ROUBAIX is used to control **Leaf and Pod Spot**.

Timing
ROUBAIX should always be used at the first sign of disease infection or when a predictive assessment shows conditions favourable for disease development. For optimum disease control apply ROUBAIX 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 stages of disease development or as a protectant treatment following a disease risk assessment or the use of appropriate decision support systems.
Apply between BBCH 17-72.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high – especially in combining peas. Ensure a minimum interval of 14 days between applications.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least
2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha.
Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
To avoid likelihood of resistance developing, application of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of ROUBAIX to crops of combining and vining peas.

BULB ONION, GARLIC, SHALLOT, LEEKS AND CARROTS
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in bulb onion, leeks and carrots crops:

Bulb onion, garlic, shallot
Downy Mildew (*Peronspora destructor*)
Leek
Leaf Rust (*Puccinia porri*)
Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri*) – moderate control

Carrots
Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria dauci*)
Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

Before applying ROUBAIX, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environment or agronomic effects. For optimum disease control ROUBAIX 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 stages 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.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha.
Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Timing

Crop	Timing	Minimum interval between applications
Bulb onions, garlic, shallot	BBCH 14-48	7 days
Leek	BBCH 16-48	12 days
Carrot	BBCH 16-49	7 days

Bulb Onion, Garlic, Shallot
For optimum downy mildew control in bulb onions a 7 to 10 days 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 processor before treating with ROUBAIX.

Resistance Management
ROUBAIX contains azoxystrobin, a member of the QoI cross resistance group. ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as detailed below:

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

No more than 3 applications of ROUBAIX are permitted per crop. For resistance management, you can refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations.

OUTDOOR ASPARAGUS
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in asparagus:
Stemphylium *(Stemphylium botryosum)* – moderate control
Rust *(Puccinia asparagi)* – moderate control

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.
Application should be between BBCH 41-89.
Earliest time of application: After commercial cutting.
ROUBAIX may only be applied after the harvest season (i.e. commercial cutting). Where a new 'bed' is established, do not treat within 3-weeks of transplanting out the crowns.
The application interval between subsequent treatments should be a minimum of 10-days.
Latest time of application: Until the end of September or before crop senescence, whichever is sooner.

ROUBAIX 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.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least
2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 600 L/ha with a conventional tractor mounted crops spraying equipment, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha with a hand-held spraying equipment.

Resistance Management
ROUBAIX contains azoxystrobin, a member of the QoI cross resistance group. ROUBAIX 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.
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, applications of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as detailed below:

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

Use ROUBAIX in mixture with a fungicide from a different cross-resistance group, as part of a programme. No more than 2 applications of ROUBAIX are permitted per crop. Refer to the FRAC website for updates on recommendations for resistance management.

FIELD BEANS, BROAD BEANS and LUPINS
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following disease in Field Beans:
Rust (*Uromyces vicae-fabae*)

Timing
Before applying ROUBAIX, 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 stages of disease development 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. Ensure a minimum 21 day interval between applications.
Apply between BBCH 60-69.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least
2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha.
Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of ROUBAIX to crops of field beans. Use ROUBAIX 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.

POTATOES – IN FURROW APPLICATION
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in Potato:
For the reduction of soil-borne infections caused by:
- **Stem Canker** and **Black Scurf** (*Rhizoctonia solani*)
- **Black Dot** (*Colletotrichum coccodes*)

ROUBAIX must only be applied as an in-furrow application made at the time of planting. During application it is important to direct the spray into the planting furrow and not onto the seed tuber. Application should be made using two nozzles per row – one at the front of the planting share and directed down into the furrow and the second at the rear of the share and directed so as to spray the soil as it closes around the planted tuber.

Rate of Use
In-furrow application made at planting: 3.0 litres per hectare.
A maximum of one application per crop should be made.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a water volume between 50-150 L/ha. Apply using specialist in-furrow application equipment.

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 ROUBAIX following earlier applications of imazalil 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 ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX.

Resistance Management
The risk of resistance developing to ROUBAIX in Rhizoctonia solani (Black scurf and Stem canker) is considered to be very low. The resistance risk is higher for Colletotrichum coccodes (Black dot) and to minimise this potential risk, tubers from crops treated with ROUBAIX should not be used for seed. ROUBAIX should only be used in potato crops which adhere to good rotation practices.
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing to QoI compounds used to control potato late blight, application of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. If an application of ROUBAIX is made, no more than two further QoI treatments should be applied sequentially as the first sprays against blight before using an alternative product.

WINTER AND SPRING OILSEED RAPE
ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in Winter and Spring Oilseed Rape:
Dark Leaf and **Pod Spot** (*Alternaria spp.)*
Sclerotinia Stem Rot (*S. sclerotiorum*) – moderate control

Timing
Before applying ROUBAIX, 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.
A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. Ensure a minimum 21 day interval between applications.
Apply between BBCH 60-69
Sclerotinia – ROUBAIX should be applied as a protectant spray during flowering. The optimum timing is early flowering to mid flowering (GS60–GS65).
Alternaria – Apply ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX against Sclerotinia will significantly limit the development of Alternaria.

Rate of Use
1.0 litre per hectare.
Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC, at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 200 L/ha. Where crops are dense the water volume should be increased to 250-300 L/ha to improve coverage.

Resistance Management
To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compounds. Do not make more than two applications of ROUBAIX to crops of oilseed rape. Use ROUBAIX 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.

BRASSICAS

Broccoli/calabrese (outdoor), Brussels Sprout (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), cauliflower (outdoor), collard (outdoor), kale (outdoor)

ROUBAIX can be used for the control of the following diseases in Brassicas:

White Blister (*Albugo candida*) - moderate control

Alternaria (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria brassicicola*) - moderate control

Ring spot (*Mycosphaerella brassicicola*) - moderate control

Timing

Before applying ROUBAIX, 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.

A second treatment may be required if disease pressure remains high. A minimum interval of 12 days must be observed between applications to brassica crops.

Apply between BBCH 16-49.

Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

Application should be made using a MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC at a pressure of at least 2 bar, and a minimum water volume of 250 L/ha.

Resistance Management

To avoid the likelihood of resistance developing, application of ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAG-UK guidelines for QoI compound. Do not apply more than a total of two applications of ROUBAIX to any brassica crop.

To protect aquatic life, the maximum total dose applied must not exceed 500g azoxystrobin per hectare per year.

LETTUCE and ENDIVES (outdoor and protected)

ROUBAIX can be used for the control of:

Downy mildew *(Bremia spp.)* – control

Timing

Before applying ROUBAIX, ensure the crop is free from any stress caused by environmental or agronomic effects.

A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications to lettuce and endive.

Apply between BBCH 14-49.

Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

Resistance Management

Use ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds.

Do not apply more than a total of 2 applications, when used as part of a programme.

STRAWBERRY (outdoor and protected)

ROUBAIX can be used for the control of:

Powdery mildew *(Podosphaera macularis)* – moderate control

Timing

For optimum results apply 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. A minimum interval of 7 days must be observed between applications to all strawberry crops.

Apply between BBCH 51-89

Rate of Use

1.0 litre per hectare.

Resistance Management

Use ROUBAIX 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 ROUBAIX should be made with due regard to current FRAC guidelines for QoI compounds as detailed below:

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

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume. Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Begin agitation. Shake the container and add the required quantity of ROUBAIX directly to the tank. Add the remainder of the water and agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying. Wash out containers with an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing three times and add the washings to the spray tank at the time of filling.

Continue to agitate throughout the spraying operation. Do not leave the diluted spray in the tank for extended periods such as during meal breaks or overnight.

CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

To avoid damage to other crops, the application equipment must be thoroughly decontaminated after application. Immediately after application, drain the tank completely and wash down with clean water. Rinse out the tank and flush through the booms and hoses. Half-fill the tank with clean water and add the recommended dose of detergent cleaner. Agitate and then flush the boom and hoses with the cleaning solution. Top up the tank so that it is completely full and leave to stand for 15 minutes with the agitation running. Flush the booms and hoses again and drain completely.

Remove the nozzles and filters and clean separately in a solution of detergent cleaner in 10 parts of water. Rinse the tank again with clean water, using at least 10% of the tank volume and dispose of the washings safely. In Ireland you should comply with local and national regulations.

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION

This section is not part of the Product Label under the Plant Protection Products Regulation (EC) 1107/2009. It provides additional advice on product use at the discretion of the approval holder.

TRACE ELEMENTS

ROUBAIX is compatible with a number of trace element products which should be added to the spray tank last with agitation running and should be sprayed immediately. For details of compatible mixtures, contact your supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

All goods supplied by us are of a high grade and we believe them to be suitable for any purpose for which we expressly supply them, but as we cannot exercise control over their mixing or use, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us for any damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use.