



**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT**

**FOR THE CONTROL OF SPECIFIED DISEASES IN  
CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS AND LENTILS**

**PERMIT NUMBER -PER11381**

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows any person to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

**THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 7 APRIL 2009 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2009.**

**Permit Holder:**

PULSE AUSTRALIA  
Lot 8, Sugar Creek Road  
BUNGWAHL NSW 2423

**Persons who can use the product under this permit:**

Persons generally.

**CONDITIONS OF USE**

**Products to be used:**

CROP CARE BARRACK 720 FUNGICIDE

BARRACK BETTERSTICK FUNGICIDE

NUFARM UNITE 720 FUNGICIDE

NUFARM UNITE UNTRASTICK FUNGICIDE

Plus other registered products containing 720 g/L CHLOROTHALONIL as their only active constituent.

## Directions for Use:

USE ONLY coarse spray droplet size classification according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Beans - Broad (Faba)	Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )	ACT, NSW, Qld,	1.4 - 2.3L/ha	14 days Harvest	Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Repeat at 7 - 14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high.
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta rabeie</i> )	SA, TAS and WA	1.0 - 2.0L/ha	14 days Harvest	Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100L/ha for ground application and 30 L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible.</li> <li>In low disease pressure situations, where there is no history of Ascochyta infection in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and/or seasonal conditions are dry.</li> <li>Where a strict 2 week spray interval is practiced in higher disease pressure situations.</li> </ol> Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In high disease pressure situations, where there is an existing infection or infected stubble is present in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and regular rainfall events are occurring.</li> <li>On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond 2 weeks.</li> </ol> Commence application at 3 to 5 weeks after emergence in chickpeas and 8 to 10 weeks after emergence in lentils and make following applications at 2 to 4 week intervals depending on disease presence or prior to rainfall events. Use the shorter spray interval when : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) <u>or</u></li> <li>Highly susceptible varieties are being grown.</li> </ol> The longer spray interval may be used when : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No rain has occurred since the last application <u>or</u></li> <li>Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application <u>and</u> where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or Grey Mould infection.</li> </ol> If applying prior to rainfall events : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application.</li> <li>Apply Chlorothalonil at 1L/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or Grey Mould <u>or</u> there is no infection in the crop.</li> <li>Apply Chlorothalonil at 2 L/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application <u>and</u> a highly susceptible variety is being grown <u>or</u> infection is present in the crop.</li> </ol> If Grey Mould is the predominant disease in lentils and infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate Chlorothalonil with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill.
Lentils	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta lentis</i> ) Grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )				

### Withholding Periods:

**Harvest:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**Grazing:** DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED TREATED CROPS OR CROP RESIDUES TO LIVESTOCK.

**Jurisdiction:**

ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS and WA only.

(Note: Vic is not included in this permit as that State's control of use legislation does not require a permit to be issued to cover this use.)

**Spray drift buffers:**

DO NOT apply when there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock downwind from the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone shown in the table below.

<b>For Aerial Application</b>	
Wind Speed Range at Time of Application	Downwind No-Spray Zone
3 to 8 kilometres per hour	250 metres
9 to 14 kilometres per hour	400 metres
15 to 20 kilometres per hour	600 metres
<b>For Ground Application</b>	
Wind Speed Range at Time of Application	Downwind No-Spray Zone
3 to 20 kilometres per hour	60 metres

**Additional Conditions:**

This permit provides for the use of a product in a manner other than specified on the approved label of the product. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the use of the product must be in accordance with instructions on its label.

Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use the products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the permit particularly the information included in details of permit and conditions of permit.

**Export of produce:**

Exported produce or animals must have appropriate residue tolerance limits established in the importing countries and any residues must not exceed the tolerance limits.

Issued by

Delegated Officer