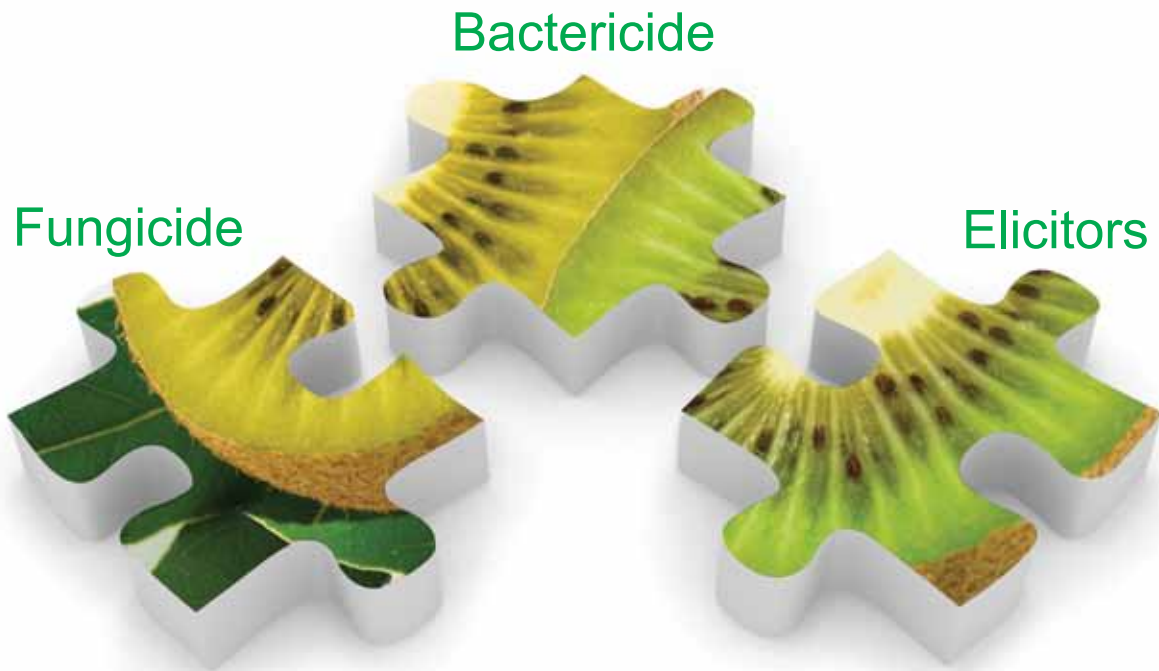




For control of Psa (limited claim)* and *Sclerotinia* in kiwifruit



Only Spotless completes the puzzle with unique three way protection.

- Spotless has fungicidal and bactericidal activity against disease.
- Spotless also contains unique plant elicitors that turn on the plants defence system which support the action of the product to provide superior disease control.
- Used every 10 – 14 days Spotless is ideal for managing the high bacterial infection period from green tip to the end of flowering (see product label for details).
- Highly infected areas should apply Spotless every 10 days, with lesser infected areas every 14 days. Growers should consider their location and weather patterns when deciding on application intervals.
- Spotless is bee safe, however, as with all spray applications to kiwifruit vines, apply at times when bees are not 'working'.
- Available in 10 and 20 litre containers. For application rates see over the page.

*The efficacy of this product for control of *Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae* (Psa) is currently supported by limited laboratory and greenhouse data and is therefore not fully proven at this stage.

Leaders in innovative elicitor
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*the science of growing

Sclerotinia in summary

Sclerotinia is an important fungal pathogen that attacks a wide range of crops around the world. In kiwifruit, it remains the main cause of diseased fruitlets, fruit scarring and field rots.

It can also cause bud drop and flower blight. Losses from these infections can be severe in some orchards.

The fungus over winters in soil as black *sclerotia*.

- In spring during warm (>17°C), moist conditions, the *sclerotia* germinate and release ascospores, which infect flowers and developing fruit.
- Infected fruit drops and the fungus forms *sclerotia* on the fruit to over winter the disease and provide inoculum for the following season.
- Superficial fruit infections may develop, and commonly don't heal, causing fruit scarring.



Typical *Sclerotinia* infection of expanding kiwifruit due to poor control at flowering



Black *sclerotia* forming on decaying fruit on the ground

Crop	Disease	Rate	Remarks
	<i>Sclerotinia</i> fruit rot	350 ml / 100 litres of water (minimum of 3.5 litres in 1000 litres of water / ha)	Apply during flowering only. Do not apply after fruitset.
Kiwifruit	Limited claim for the control of bacterial canker <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> (Psa)	400 ml / 100 litres of water (minimum of 4 litres in 1000 litres of water / ha)	Apply at 10-14 day intervals from greentip to the end of flowering. Do not apply after fruitset. The efficacy of this product for control of Psa is currently supported by limited laboratory and greenhouse data and is therefore not fully proven at this stage. Warning: While crop-safety issues are not expected field data has not been provided to support the earlier timing between greentip and flowering.

"I see you've tried Spotless."



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Spotless is registered pursuant to the ACVM Act 1997, No. P7937.