

WE'RE UNLEASHING ANOTHER MONSTER FUNGICIDE

Anthracnose
(*Colletotrichum
graminicola*),

Brown Patch
(*Rhizoctonia solani*),

Dollar Spot
(*Sclerotinia
homoeocarpe*),

Fusarium
(*Fusarium nivale*,
Microdochium nivale),

Helminthosporium
Disease (*Bipolaris
spp*, *Drechslera spp*,
Exserohilum spp),

Take-All Patch
(*Gaeumannomyces
graminis var. avenae*)



Ectotrophic Root
Infecting Fungi (ERI)
[Autumn strategy]

Spring Dead Spot
(*Ophiosphaerella
narmari*),

Take-all Patch
(*Gaeumannomyces
graminis var. avenae*)

Ectotrophic Root
Infecting Fungi (ERI)
[Spring and
Summer strategy]

Couchgrass Decline
(*Gaeumannomyces
graminis var.
graminis*),

Take-all Patch
(*Gaeumannomyces
graminis var. avenae*)

Tribeca Fungicide



Protective & Curative.

Contact and Systemic fungicide.

Killing Disease & Giving protection inside and outside the plant.

Broad spectrum control of 8 major turf diseases.

**Tribeca applies more than double the Fludioxonil per ha in Turf
than any other product in Australia**

APVMA Product No.: 89902

TURF
culture





Tribeca Fungicide

For Broad Spectrum Control of Fungal Diseases in Turf

Technical Brief

Active Ingredients:	127 g/L fludioxonil 194 g/L triticonazole
Chemical Family:	PP - fungicides / Phenylpyrroles (fludioxonil) Triazole (triticonazole)
FRAC Code:	12 - Phenylpyrroles (Fludioxonil) 3 - DMI (Triticonazole)
Formulation:	Suspension Concentrate (SC)
Mode of Action:	Fludioxonil is a member of the PP - Phenylpyrroles fungicide group. Non-systemic with long residual activity. Inhibits transport-associated phosphorylation of glucose, reducing mycelial growth. Osmotic signal transduction. Fludioxonil works when it makes contact with spores, it disrupts the regulation of osmosis, which leads to the disease pathogen cells quickly absorbing water to the point where they physically explode. Triticonazole is a member of the DMI group, and the triazole chemical family. Triticonazole disrupts cell membrane function in the sterol biosynthesis pathway which results in abnormal fungal growth and eventually death.
Behaviour in Plants:	Fludioxonil is a contact fungicide which is non-systemic, highly rain-fast, with long residual activity. Fludioxonil contact activity covers the leaf and gives defence against infection establishment, hence stopping disease establishing and spreading. Fludioxonil contact activity can also extend to the thatch / soil, giving the same defence against infection establishment and spreading. Triticonazole is absorbed by the leaf, crown and roots. Acropetal penetrant; provides both contact and upward systemic activity (Xylem systemic - moves upwards in the xylem). Provides both protective and curative as well as having contact and xylem systemic properties.

Benefits

- Triggers fungal spores to quickly absorb water until they explode.
- Protective & Curative contact and systemic fungicide (dual active constituents) – giving inside and outside plant protection.
- Is highly rain-fast for leaf diseases and quickly gets to work.
- Fungal activity ceases quickly when applied as a curative application.
- Covering the outside like a glove (Fludioxonil). Systemic movement inside (Triticonazole). Controls germinating fungal spores - leaf & thatch / soil (Fludioxonil). Controls fungal diseases developing & already established – leaf & thatch / soil (Triticonazole).
- The only dual active constituent fungicide that contains the highly regarded active constituents Fludioxonil & Triticonazole.
- Broad spectrum control of over 8 major turf diseases.
- Allows for excellent flexibility for diseases attacking leaves, crowns and roots.
- Low poison schedule (Schedule 5 – CAUTION).
- Fludioxonil is an extremely effective contact fungicide, providing an aggressive defence to protect the leaf and stop the disease spreading.
- Triticonazole gives significant new growth protection through systemic movement (xylem systemic) when absorbed in leaves, crowns and through roots which can be redistributed through dispersion to all tissues.

Compatibility

To avoid hydrolysis Tribeca Fungicide needs the spray tank water to be within a pH range of 5 to 8. DO NOT mix with products or fertiliser with high salt content, i.e. ferrous sulphate or ammonium sulphate.

How to get the most out of your application

- Begin applications before symptoms occur when conditions first favour disease and continue applications while conditions remain favourable for disease development.
- Apply in 350 - 1000L of water per ha (volume is dependent on target disease, see **Application** section of label).
- Preventative use dictates that applications begin when conditions are favourable for disease infection and at the very beginning of disease infection.

Disease Management

Situation	Disease	Rate	Critical Comments
Turf / Lawns	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>), Brown Patch [leaf & crown] (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i> , <i>Clariireedia homoeocarpa</i>), Fusarium (<i>Fusarium nivale</i> , <i>Microdochium nivale</i>), Helminthosporium Disease (<i>Bipolaris spp</i> , <i>Drechslera spp</i> , <i>Exserohilum spp</i>),	6 L/ha Or 60 mL /100 m ²	<u>Preventative applications:</u> Spray when conditions are favourable for disease development. Make a second application 14 to 28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development. <u>Curative applications:</u> Spray as soon as possible after first symptoms are detected. Make a second application 14 to 28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development. Use the shorter spray interval when climatic conditions remain favourable for disease development over prolonged periods. DO NOT mow or water treated area until turf or lawn is thoroughly dry. Refer to Application section for detailed information regarding water volumes and nozzle selection. Apply Tribeca Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from different Mode of Action Groups. Apply no more than 2 consecutive Tribeca Fungicide applications for Anthracnose and / or Dollar Spot. Then alternate to an effective non-DMI (non-FRAC Code 3) fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 applications.
	Brown Patch [root] (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae</i>),		<u>Preventative applications:</u> Spray when conditions are favourable for disease development. Make a second application 14 to 28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development. <u>Curative applications:</u> Spray as soon as possible after first symptoms are detected. Make a second application 14 to 28 days later if conditions continue to favour disease development. Use the shorter spray interval when climatic conditions remain favourable for disease development over prolonged periods. Refer to Application section for detailed information regarding water volumes and nozzle selection. Apply Tribeca Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from different Mode of Action Groups.
	Ectotrophic Root Infecting Fungi (ERI) Spring Dead Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella narmari</i>), Take-all Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae</i>)		Autumn strategy <u>Preventative applications:</u> Spray in January to April, after renovation and recovery of active growth. Make a second application 1 month later. DO NOT renovate treated greens until active growth has recommenced in Spring. Refer to Application sections for detailed information.
	Ectotrophic Root Infecting Fungi (ERI) Couchgrass Decline (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis</i>), Take-all Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae</i>)		Spring and Summer strategy <u>Preventative applications:</u> Spray in September to November, after renovation and recovery of active growth. Make a second application 1 month later. <u>Early curative applications:</u> Spray as soon as possible after first symptoms are detected. Make a second application 1 month later. Refer to Application section for detailed information.

Note: The above table represents only a modified extract from the full registered label. Always read the full product label before use.

Application

Ensure even application in order to achieve even disease control. Avoid overlapping sprays.

Leaf and Crown Diseases: Application volume for leaf and crown infecting diseases (Anthracnose, Brown Patch, Dollar Spot, Helminthosporium diseases and Fusarium) should be adequate to ensure thorough and even coverage of the turf leaves and penetration to the crowns. Ideal application volume should be 350 to 500 L/ha. Example: For best results use medium [e.g. XR Teejet* (11004 or 11005)] to coarse [e.g. Turbo Teejet* or AIXR Teejet* (11004 or 11005)] nozzles, at 5 km/h and 3 bar pressure. If a dew is present on low cut turf (i.e. greens), de-dew prior to application if possible. In higher cut turf (≥15 mm) a significant spray shielding effect can occur, impacting negatively on spray penetration and even coverage at low application volumes.

Root Diseases: Application volumes for root infecting diseases (Brown Patch, Couchgrass Decline, Spring Dead Spot and Take-all Patch) should be as high as possible (approximately 1000 L/ha) to ensure placement close to the soil surface. When lower application volumes are used, washing in should commence as soon as possible after application. Example: For best results use extremely coarse droplets [e.g. Turbo Floodjet (TF5) or TurfJet (TTJ10)] and total application volume of approximately 1000 L/ha. The addition of a soil penetrant is recommended to ensure an even matrix flow through the soil profile. Preferably spray onto wet or dewy grass. Irrigate with 6 to 10 mm of water commencing within 1 hour of application (Note: the sooner Tribeca Fungicide is washed off the leaf and crown and incorporated into the rootzone the better the result).