



# SULPHUR FLOWABLE®

MAFF 07526



Aqueous suspension concentrate formulation containing 800 g/litre (58.8% w/w) elemental sulphur for use in sugar beet, swedes, wheat and barley, strawberries, hops and powdery mildew and scab in apples and pears.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

## COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF USE AND ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS MARKED \* IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT

### FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

**Crops/situations:** For use in Sugar Beet, Swedes, Wheat and Barley, Strawberries, Hops and Powdery Mildew and Scab in Apples and Pears.

#### Maximum individual dose:

Maximum number of treatments:

Maximum total dose:

Latest time of application:

} Full details are given in Statutory Area on attached leaflet

**READ ALL OTHER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS & DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USE.**

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Precautions marked \* are a legal requirement.

### Operator protection

- **WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN** before meals and after work.

### Environmental protection

- **DO NOT CONTAMINATE SURFACE WATERS OR DITCHES** with chemical or used container.

### Storage and disposal

- **KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER** tightly closed, in a safe place.
- **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 safely.

## PROTECT FROM FROST

Aqueous suspension concentrate formulation containing 800 g/litre (58.8% w/w) elemental sulphur.

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

**ALWAYS READ THE LABEL. USE PESTICIDES SAFELY.**



Net Contents

# 10 Litres

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**IN CASE OF TOXIC OR TRANSPORT EMERGENCY RING 01270-766666 AT ANY TIME**



# DIRECTIONS FOR USE

## RESTRICTIONS/WARNINGS

- Do not apply Sulphur Flowable when the temperature is above 25°C (80°C) or in strong sunlight.
- Certain varieties of fruit trees and bushes may be damaged by sulphur sprays.
- To avoid possible taint, do not use on fruit for processing.
- Good cover of foliage is essential for maximum disease control.
- If the disease is already established, the crop should be treated with an eradicant fungicide, after which sulphur can be used. Active, established mildew may not be adequately controlled by Sulphur.
- The effect of Sulphur Flowable on parasites and predators has not been established and safety cannot be assumed.

## CONTROL

Sulphur Flowable is a suspension of finely milled sulphur having particles of an average size of three microns. As a preventative spray it is particularly effective against Powdery Mildews on a wide range of crops. It is also effective against scab on Apples and Pears.

Sulphur Flowable overcomes the problems experienced with powders, is pleasant to handle, is easy to pour, disperses readily and suspends well in water.

Sulphur Flowable is generally non-phytotoxic, but some varieties of Apples and Pears are 'sulphur shy' and care should be exercised if spraying these varieties (see appropriate section). To avoid possible taint, do not use on fruit for processing.

## MODE OF ACTION

Sulphur Flowable is a preventative fungicide. Best results are achieved by applying a protective cover before infection is established. Maintain this by regular applications throughout the period during which the crop may be susceptible to infection. Good cover of foliage is essential for maximum disease control. If the disease is already established, the crop should be treated with an eradicant fungicide, after which sulphur can be used.

## Crops

### SUGAR BEET

Powdery Mildew of Sugar Beet is a commonly occurring disease that causes appreciable yield loss; all varieties of Sugar Beet are susceptible. Mildew is most active in warm settled weather and may occur from late July onwards. Early control is most important and gives the greatest yield response. Control measures after early September are not usually economic. It is endemic in parts of East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and South Lincolnshire and routine spraying is advisable in these areas.

### Timing

In areas where the disease is endemic start spraying at the end of July and no later than the first week of August. Elsewhere start spraying when the disease is first seen in the crop, or a factory warning card is received. One further application after a three week interval is usually sufficient, however if the weather continues warm and settled throughout August, reduce the interval to two weeks and make a third application.

### Rates of Use

Apply 5.0 - 10.0 litres per hectare in 200 - 400 litres of water. The higher rate should be used when infection pressure is severe.

## CEREALS

Sulphur can give partial control of mildew on wheat and barley. However, results may be variable and systemic products can be more reliable, especially in showery weather. Active, established mildew may not be adequately controlled by Sulphur.

All types of cereals are susceptible to Powdery Mildew. The disease will infect green plant tissue at any stage of crop growth when weather conditions are suitable, i.e. warm and settled.

## Winter Barley

Autumn sown crops, particularly those sown in September and October may become severely infected during the autumn and would be susceptible to plant kill during severe weather. Infection may recur in the spring and continue throughout the growing life of the crop.

## Spring Wheat and Spring Barley

Early infection can cause loss of vigour and poor root development resulting in substantial yield loss, particularly if drought conditions prevail. Infection will continue throughout the growing life of the crop.

## Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat

Infection of the ear may result in substantial yield loss due to a reduction in the size, or shrivelling of grain. Early infections have less effect on yield, but early control reduces the inoculum for late infection. Spring Wheats are generally less susceptible than Winter Wheats.

## Timing

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Winter Barley and Winter Wheat: | Spray in the autumn as soon as infection is seen. |
| Frequency of application:       | 10 - 14 days according to disease prevalence.     |
| Spring Barley and Spring Wheat: | Commence spraying as soon as infection is seen.   |
| Frequency of application:       | 10 - 14 days according to disease prevalence.     |

## Rate of Use

On all cereal crops use 10 litres per hectare in a minimum of 200 litres of water.

## HOPS

Powdery Mildew of hops occurs in most seasons from May onwards. It causes lesions on the leaves, young shoots and eventually the burs and cones. A serious infection can cause the crop to be rejected.

## Rates of Use

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Low Volume:  | Apply 8.0 - 11.0 litres in 350 - 500 litres of water per hectare. The higher rates should be used where the disease is severe or the foliage is dense.  |
| High Volume: | Dilution rate 250 - 600 ml per 100 litres water. Apply 1,000 - 2,250 litres per hectare. The higher rate of Sulphur should be used where the disease is severe. The volume of dilute spray mixture should be increased, within the above recommendations as the density and quantity of foliage progresses with the growing period. |

## Timing

Begin applying in mid-May before the disease appears. Repeat the application every 10 to 14 days. If the yard has a severe mildew history use the shorter interval. Application should cease before the burr stage is reached.

## SWEDE POWDERY MILDEW

The product can give moderate control of powdery mildew on swedes. It should be applied only if further root growth is required.

## Rate of Use

5.0 - 10.0 litres in 400 litres of water per hectare.

The higher rate should be used where disease risk is high.

Apply when the disease first appears, and repeat the application two or three weeks later. A third application may be required if settled weather persists.

## **APPLES AND PEARS - POWDERY MILDEW AND SCAB**

### **Rate of Use**

High Volume: Dilution rate 560 ml product per 100 litres. Apply 1,000 - 2,250 litres per hectare.

Low Volume: Apply 11.0 litres products in 350 - 500 litres per hectare.

### **Timing**

For Powdery Mildew control, the spraying should be at 10 day intervals throughout the period from pink bud until the end of extension growth, particularly at the pre-petal-fall period. It is essential to achieve a good fungicide cover over all parts of the tree, especially the growing points. For the control of scab, spray at 10 day intervals, from bud burst until late June.

### **WARNING**

Certain varieties of fruit trees and bushes may be damaged by sulphur sprays. The form of the spray, district, soil and weather conditions and type of stock, all affect the degree of sulphur shyness. The following list, although not necessarily complete, includes some varieties likely to be damaged by Sulphur.

|                     |                     |                   |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Beauty of Bath      | Lord Derby          | Belle de Boskoop  |
| Newton Wonder       | Cox's Orange Pippin | Rival             |
| Lanes Prince Albert | Stirling Castle     | Doyenne du Comice |

If in doubt as to crop safety, treat a small area or number of plants first.

The effect of Sulphur Flowable on parasites and predators has not been established and safety cannot be assumed.

## **STRAWBERRY - POWDERY MILDEW**

### **Rate of Use**

High Volume Dilution rate: 200 - 600 ml per 100 litres of water.  
Apply 700 - 2,250 litres per hectare.

### **Timing**

Apply from just before flowering, and repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals. Post harvest application may be necessary if the disease is severe. If the fruit is to be used for processing, the processors should be consulted before the spray is used.

### **Mixing**

SHAKE THE CONTAINER WELL BEFORE USE.

Place half of the water in the spray tank. Add the required amount of Sulphur Flowable whilst agitating. Then add the remaining water to the correct level. Maintain agitation whilst travelling to work and throughout the spraying operation. After spraying empty all filters, spray lines etc., of dilute spray, wash out the sprayer tank with dilute washing soda solution. Flush tank with clean water and pump through booms to clean all parts of the sprayer.

## **CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY**

All goods supplied by UNITED PHOSPHORUS LTD are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, 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 or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. Our staff or agents cannot vary these conditions whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

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