



Reg. No. L5689 (Act No. 36 of 1947)

A fully systemic fungicide formulated as a water dispersible granule, for the control of the following *Phytophthora* diseases:

- Root and collar rot in citrus
- Root and base rot in pineapples
- Root rot in grapevines, avocados and proteas

Reg. Nr. L5689 (Wet Nr. 36 van 1947)

'n Volledige sistemiese swamdoder geformuleer as 'n water disperseerbare korrel, vir die beheer van die volgende *Phytophthora* siektes:

- Wortel- en kraagvrot van sitrus
- Wortel- en stamvrot van pynappels
- Wortelvrot in wingerd, avokado's en proteas

**FUNGICIDE GROUP CODE 33 SWAMDODER GROEPKODE**

**Active ingredient:**

Fosetyl-Al (alkyl phosphonate).....800 g/kg

**Aktiewe bestanddeel:**

Fosetiel-Al (alkielfosfonaat).....800 g/kg

**REGISTERED BY / GEREJISTREER DEUR:**

Bayer (Pty) Ltd / (Edms) Bpk

Reg. 1968/011192/07

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IN CASE OF POISONING PLEASE PHONE / IN GEVAL VAN VERGIFTIGING SKAKEL: 0861 555 777

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BATCH NUMBER:

LOTNOMMER: See on pack

DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

DATUM VERVAARDIG: Sien op houer

Bayer

RSA/0620/Aliette 6kg/Label & Booklet Code: 81783543E



## Fungicide

A fully systemic fungicide formulated as a water dispersible granule, for the control of the diseases mentioned on the crops listed.

Packaging / Verpakking:  
**6 kg**



CAUTION  
VERSIGTIG



# Fungicide

**WARNINGS:**  
**GRAPEVINES: APPLY LAST APPLICATION BEFORE BERRIES REACH PEA BERRY SIZE**  
**ALLOW 14 DAYS BETWEEN LAST APPLICATION AND HARVEST OF AVOCADOES; 25 DAYS ON CITRUS**  
**AND 20 DAYS ON PINEAPPLES**

Harmful when swallowed. May cause mild eye irritation. Store in a cool, dry place, away from food and feed. Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals. Re-entry - Do not enter treated area until spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.

Although **Aliette WG** is regarded as crop-safe on most important cultivars, this does not mean that a more sensitive cultivar might not be commercialized in the future. Where a new cultivar is encountered, large areas should not be sprayed without prior testing of **Aliette WG** on that cultivar.

**ALTHOUGH THIS REMEDY HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY TESTED UNDER A LARGE VARIETY OF CONDITIONS THE REGISTRATION HOLDER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT IT WILL BE EFFICACIOUS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS BECAUSE THE ACTION AND EFFECT THEREOF MAY BE AFFECTED BY FACTORS SUCH AS ABNORMAL SOIL, CLIMATIC AND STORAGE CONDITIONS, QUALITY OF DILUTION WATER, COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES NOT INDICATED ON THE LABEL AND THE OCCURRENCE OF RESISTANCE OF THE DISEASES TO THE REMEDY CONCERNED AS WELL AS BY THE METHOD, TIME AND ACCURACY OF APPLICATION. THE REGISTRATION HOLDER FURTHERMORE DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE DONE TO CROPS, VEGETATION, THE ENVIRONMENT OR HARM TO MAN OR ANIMAL OR FOR LACK OF PERFORMANCE OF THE REMEDY CONCERNED DUE TO FAILURE OF THE USER TO FOLLOW THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS OR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CONDITIONS WHICH COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN IN TERMS OF THE REGISTRATION. CONSULT THE SUPPLIER IN THE EVENT OF ANY UNCERTAINTY.**

**PRECAUTIONS:**  
Do not inhale spray mist. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash with soap and water after use or skin contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying or before washing hands and face and changing clothes. Prevent contamination of food, eating utensils, feed and drinking water. Prevent spray drift onto other edible crops, grazing, rivers, dams or other areas not under treatment. Clean all equipment thoroughly after use and do not pollute the environment with wash water. When empty, shake out the container thoroughly, then burn it and do not breathe the smoke. Do not use the container for any other purpose.

**RESISTANCE WARNING:**  
For resistance management, **Aliette WG** is a Group Code 33 fungicide. Use of this group over more than 20 years has not revealed resistance problems. The product is therefore suitable for use in an anti-resistance programme.

Since the presence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to fungicide application, it is of the utmost importance that treated areas be inspected at regular intervals to identify the occurrence of fungicide-resistant fungi timeously. Bayer (Pty) Ltd will not accept liability for performance failures in the event of a build-up of resistant fungi resulting from inadequate resistance management practices as indicated on the label.

For specific information on resistance management contact your local Bayer CropScience representative.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

**COMPATIBILITY:**  
1. **Aliette WG** is not compatible with **Scala** (Reg. No. L4972).



- 2. **Aliette WG** is compatible with most pesticides and fungicides used in the crops where it is registered. **However, it must not be mixed with copper-containing fungicides, nitrogen-containing foliar feeds or pesticide formulations containing dicofol or endosulfan. Application of Aliette WG should not be made within one week following the application of copper-containing fungicides or nitrogen-containing foliar feeds.**
- 3. **Aliette WG** can be used in tank mixtures with mancozeb **only** if constant agitation is maintained in the spray tank.
- 4. Do not mix **Aliette WG** with any other pesticides when applying as a trunk paint to citrus.

**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS:**  
Add the required quantity of **Aliette WG** slowly to the bulk of the water in the spray tank. The character of the formulation allows adequate dispersion in the water and therefore the granules need not be premixed with water before being added to water in the spray tank. Ensure that adequate agitation occurs in the spray tank during filling, mixing and spraying. Further ensure that clean water is used at all times. When **Aliette WG** is to be applied as a trunk paint do not prepare more than 2 ℓ of mixture at a time. Also ensure that the mixture is stirred before painting each trunk. When **Aliette WG** is to be applied as a tank mixture with an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) the required quantity of **Aliette WG** must be added and thoroughly mixed in the bulk of the water prior to adding the emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

**APPLICATION TABLE:**

CROP AND DISEASE	DOSAGE RATE	REMARKS
AVOCADOS (NURSERIES) (Phytophthora) Root rot	375 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a preventive foliar and/or soil treatment in addition to the precautions normally recommended for avocado nurseries. <u>Foliar application:</u> Apply as a foliar spray ensuring thorough coverage of all leaves of the young plants. Repeat every 6 weeks. <u>Root treatment:</u> Apply sufficient <b>Aliette WG</b> mixture to ensure that the total root - containing soil volume is drenched. Repeat every 6 weeks. See also Par. 2 under "Important Notes".

# Fungicide



CROP AND DISEASE	DOSAGE RATE	REMARKS
<b>AVOCADOS (ESTABLISHED TREES)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	375 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a light cover foliar spray. Trees to be treated must show a flush of new growth in order to ensure sufficient absorption of the chemical. <u>Corrective treatment:</u> To be used when trees show clear symptoms of root rot (leaves wilting, yellowing). Start application when the Spring flush is fully developed (usually September) and repeat every 4 weeks through the summer, with the final spray in April. Trees which have begun to lose leaves as a result of root rot should rather not be treated with <b>Aliette WG</b> as they will not be able to absorb sufficient of the chemical. <u>Maintenance and preventive treatments:</u> To be used when the soil is known to be infested but before disease symptoms appear on the trees, OR when disease control is to be maintained on trees that have recovered following corrective treatment. Start application when the Spring flush is fully developed (usually September) and repeat every 6 weeks through the summer, with the final spray in April.
<b>(CITRUS (NURSERIES))</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	250 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a preventive foliar and/or soil treatment in addition to the precautions normally recommended for citrus nurseries. <u>Foliar application:</u> Apply as a foliar spray ensuring thorough coverage of all leaves of the young plants. Repeat every 6 weeks. <u>Root treatment:</u> Apply sufficient <b>Aliette WG</b> mixture to ensure that the total root - containing soil volume is drenched. Repeat every 6 weeks. See also Par. 2 under "Important Notes". It is also recommended that the roots of young trees be dipped in the <b>Aliette WG</b> mixture prior to transplanting and that the preventive programme be followed on young trees planted in soil known to be infested.
<b>(ESTABLISHED TREES)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	250 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a light cover spray to the leaves (5 to 15 ℓ spray mix per tree depending on tree size). Trees to be treated must show a flush of new growth in order to ensure sufficient absorption of the chemical. <u>Corrective treatment:</u> To be used when trees show clear symptoms of root rot (leaves yellowing, wilting). Start application when the Spring flush is fully developed (usually September) and repeat every 6 weeks through the summer, with the final spray in April. Trees which have begun to lose leaves as a result of root rot should rather not be treated with <b>Aliette WG</b> as they will not be able to absorb sufficient of the chemical. <u>Maintenance and preventive treatments:</u> To be used when the soil is known to be infested but before disease symptoms appear on the trees, OR when disease control is to be maintained on trees that have recovered following corrective treatment. Start application when the Spring flush is fully developed (usually September) and repeat with every flush (normally three flushes per season).

CROP AND DISEASE	DOSAGE RATE	REMARKS
<b>CITRUS (ESTABLISHED TREES)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root and Collar rot	300 - 500 g/ℓ water	Mix the recommended quantity of <b>Aliette WG</b> into 1 ℓ of water by stirring with a paddle. Stir regularly to keep the product in suspension. Paint tree trunks from soil level up to a height of 30 cm. (See Note 4). In the case of collar rot, paint the trunk from 20 cm above the infection to 20 cm below it or down to soil level for infections situated low down. <u>Corrective treatment:</u> Trees showing clear symptoms of both root and collar rot or collar rot alone should be treated using the higher rate of <b>Aliette WG</b> . Commence application in September and repeat at 8 - 10 week intervals until April (maximum 4 applications). <u>Maintenance and preventive treatment:</u> Trees that are exposed to infection or trees that have recovered following corrective treatment should be treated using the lower rate of <b>Aliette WG</b> . Commence application in September and repeat at 8 - 10 week intervals until April (maximum 4 applications).
<b>GRAPEVINES (NURSERIES)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	400 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a full cover foliar spray to the point of run-off. Repeat every 2 - 3 weeks throughout the growing season. (This treatment will also afford preventive control of downy mildew, but control of this disease on older leaves late in the season may not be adequate).
<b>(ESTABLISHED VINES)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	400 g/ 100 ℓ water (Do not exceed 4 kg / ha)	Apply as a full cover spray to the point of run-off and repeat 2 to 3 times at 3 week intervals. Apply <b>before</b> the berries reach the pea size stage <b>or</b> alternatively apply <b>directly</b> after harvest.  A full leaf canopy must be present when the product is applied to ensure adequate absorption of the chemical. If applied as a spot treatment ensure that the treatment is extended to at least 5 vines adjacent to the infected site.
<b>PROTEAS (NURSERIES AND COMMERCIAL PLANTINGS)</b> ( <i>Phytophthora</i> ) Root rot	375 g/ 100 ℓ water	Apply as a full cover foliar spray to the point of run-off. Repeat every 4 weeks throughout the period of active growth of the plants.  In cases where seedbeds or potted seedlings show mild signs of infection, <b>Aliette WG</b> can also be applied as a soil drench. Do not try to treat plants showing severe symptoms of root rot as these are unlikely to recover.

# Fungicide

CROP AND DISEASE	DOSAGE RATE	REMARKS
<b>PINEAPPLES</b> Root and base rot (Treatment at planting) Queen suckers & Cayenne tops*  Queen stumps & Cayenne tops* *See Par. 3 under "Important Notes"	250 g/ 100 ℓ water OR 250 g/ 100 ℓ water (5kg / ha)	Dip planting material for 10 minutes in <b>Aliette WG</b> mixture, allow to drain and plant out. See follow-up programme for subsequent treatments.  After planting out, drench the planting material using a coarse, directed spray into the funnels. Apply a total of 2 000 ℓ of spray mixture per hectare. See follow-up programme for subsequent treatments.
(Follow-up programme)	250 g/ 100 ℓ water (5kg / ha)	Apply as a coarse directed spray onto the plants, commencing when active growth begins (3 to 6 months after planting out). Use 2 000 ℓ of spray mixture per hectare. Repeat at intervals of 3 months until flower induction is carried out.

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- Aliette WG** is a fully systemic fungicide that is transported both upwards and downwards in plants. It is for this reason that effective control of *Phytophthora* root rot can be obtained by application of **Aliette WG** to the foliage of plants. However, it should be noted that **Aliette WG** is best absorbed through young leaves and application to plants lacking a new leaf flush may therefore be less effective.
- In avocado, citrus and protea nurseries, the drench and foliar treatments can be combined in order to enhance the effect of the chemical. The **Aliette WG** foliar spray (but not the drench) can also be used in conjunction with drench treatments of products other than **Aliette WG**.
- If old, dry pineapple tops are used as planting material the pre-plant dip treatment will give better results than the post-plant drench treatment. The latter method can be used with good effect on fresh planting material.
- To ensure that sufficient active ingredient reaches the roots it is required that stem painting coincides with root flushes. This normally commences directly after a leaf flush. **Aliette WG** stem paint must also only be applied to actively growing trees (normally between September and April) to ensure sufficient sap flow to distribute the active ingredient within the tree.

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