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# Zampro®

## Fungicide

Zampro contains 300 g/L ametoctradin and 225 g/L dimethomorph (MOA Group 45/40)

### The Product

Zampro<sup>®</sup> is a unique fungicide for the control of downy mildew in grapes, bulb onions, spring onion, leafy vegetables, cucurbits and poppies. Zampro contains the active ingredients dimethomorph and ametoctradin.

Dimethomorph is a systemic morpholine fungicide, with the mode of action being inhibition of sterol synthesis which is vital for cell membrane structure and function (Group 40).

Ametoctradin is a non-systemic fungicide that inhibits energy production (respiration) in the cell mitochondria (Group 45). Ametoctradin is the sole member of Group 45.

### **Background**

Zampro was first registered in Australia in April 2013 for the control of downy mildew in grapevines.

In 2021, the label claims were expanded, with registration granted for Zampro to be used on poppies and a range of vegetable crops for downy mildew control.

A different species of downy mildew infects each of the different crops but all are from the oomycete class, sometimes referred to as water moulds. They are no longer classed as true fungi, but are referred to as fungal-like organisms.



Downy mildew of grapevines showing sporulation on the underside of the leaf.



### **Downy mildews**

Causal organism and crop:

| Situation        | Disease      | Causal Organism                                      |
|------------------|--------------|--|
| Grapevines       | Downy mildew | Plasmopara viticola                                  |
| Onions           | Downy mildew | Peronospora destructor                               |
| Leafy vegetables | Downy mildew | Hyaloperonospora parasitica,<br>Peronospora farinosa |
| Head lettuce     | Downy mildew | Bremia lactucae                                      |
| Cucurbits        | Downy mildew | Pseudoperonospora cubensis                           |
| Poppies          | Downy mildew | Peronospora meconopsidis                             |

### **Application Rate**

Zampro is registered at 80 mL/100 L for dilute use in grapevines; and at 800 mL/ha in all other registered crops.

| Situation        | Dose        | Withholding period             |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Grapevines       | 80 mL/100 L | 4 weeks (domestic wine grapes) |
| Onions           | 800 mL/ha   | 7 days                         |
| Leafy vegetables | 800 mL/ha   | 7 days                         |
| Lettuce          | 800 mL/ha   | 7 days                         |
| Cucurbits        | 800 mL/ha   | 1 day                          |
| Poppies          | 800 mL/ha   | 6 weeks                        |

### Disease spectrum

Zampro activity is confined to the downy mildews. Disease caused by true fungal pathogens may need to be addressed by tank mixing with another product, e.g. mancozeb. This strategy would be useful for onions if purple blotch was likely to present a problem.

Both ametoctradin and dimethomorph have activity that is confined solely to the oomycete pathogens.

Both compounds need to be applied as protectants, i.e. before symptoms of disease appear in the crop.

#### Rainfastness

Zampro has a rainfast period of 1 hour for most crops.

Zampro has an excellent toxicological and environmental profile when used as directed.



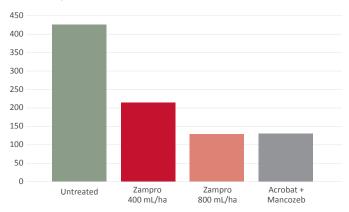
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### **Fungicide**

### **Downy mildew control in Onions**

Mannum, South Australia 2017 (6DAAC. 0-500 score)



### **Conclusion**

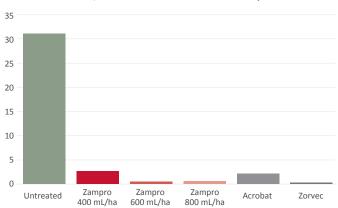
- 1. At 800 mL/ha Zampro provided very good control of downy mildew and was equivalent to Acrobat plus mancozeb.
- 2. Zampro was safe to apply to onions cv. Gladalan.





### **Downy mildew control in Lettuce**

Werribee South, Victoria 2017 (7DAAD. % severity)



### **Conclusion**

1. Zampro at 800 mL/ha provided excellent control of downy mildew on head lettuce cv. Marksman.



| Features                      | Advantages                      | Benefits                           |  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| New mode of action (Group 45) | QxI site of action is unique    | No resistance to Qol or Qil groups |  |
| Locally systemic activity     | Translaminar movement           | Protects the underside of the leaf |  |
| Two distinct modes of action  | Two ways to work                | Disease resistance management      |  |
| Rapid absorption onto plants  | Excellent rainfastness          | Spray is not easily washed off     |  |
| Widely compatible             | Mixes readily with other sprays | Increased application efficiency   |  |





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### **Fungicide**



### **Directions for Use Table**

The following is an extract of the product label and does not constitute the complete directions for use. The product label should be read thoroughly before opening the packaging.

| Situation   | Disease  | Rate  | WHP     | Critical Comments  |
|---|--|---|---------|--|
| Grapevines  | Downy mildew<br>(Plasmopara viticola)  | Dilute Spraying:<br>80 mL/100 L  Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the application | 4 weeks | DO NOT use in crops intended for drying.  Also see CAUTION section re export commodities.  Apply at 7 to 14 day intervals when humid or wet conditions favour infection but before disease is evident. Use the shorter interval when conditions favouring infection are creating a high risk. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays before changing to an alternative mode of action for at least one application.  Products containing metalaxyl or metalaxyl-M are recommended if downy mildew infection may have already occurred.  Apply using dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product |
|   |  | section   |         | by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.  DO NOT use in equipment that requires greater than 400 mL/ 100 L (5X).  DO NOT apply more than 2 sprays of ZAMPRO per season, as a precaution against the development of disease resistance.   |
| Bulb vegetables   | Downy mildew<br>(Peronospora<br>destructor)  | 800 mL/ha   | 7 days  | Maintain a regular protectant spray program. Apply when conditions favour disease development but before disease is evident. Apply at 7–14 day intervals. Apply as a protectant program with a maximum of 2 applications per crop as a precaution against development of resistance. Apply in 250 to 500 L of water per hectare. Add a registered non ionic adjuvant at label rates.   |
| Leafy vegetables<br>including head<br>lettuce and brassica<br>leafy vegetables<br>(field and protected<br>cropping) | Downy mildew<br>(Hyaloperonospora<br>parasitica,<br>Peronospora<br>farinosa, Bremia<br>lactucae) |   | 3 days  | Maintain a regular protectant spray program. Apply when conditions favour disease development but before disease is evident. Apply at 7—day intervals. Use the shorter interval when conditions favouring infect are creating a high risk. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per crop as precaution against development of resistance.  Apply in 250 to 500 L of water per hectare.  |
| Beetroot  | Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)  |   | 14 days |  |
| Cucurbits (field and protected cropping)  | Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora cubensis)  |   | 1 day   | Maintain a regular protectant spray program. Apply when conditions favour disease development but before disease is evident. Apply two consecutive sprays 7 to 10 days apart, then change to a fungicide from another chemical group. Use the shorter interval when conditions favouring infection are creating a high risk. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per crop as a precaution against development of resistance.   |
| Poppies   | Downy mildew<br>(Peronospora<br>meconopsidis)  |   | 6 weeks | Commence spraying early (i.e. before the main disease infection period). Apply in 250 to 500 L of water per hectare.  Apply as a protectant program with a maximum of 2 applications per crop. Commence when conditions favour disease development – humid or wet conditions. Apply before first sign of infection according to mildew infection periods or local warnings and repeat at 7–14 day intervals. Apply from ground cover crop stage until the start of flowering.  |

The information provided herein may include extracts from the product label and does not constitute the complete directions for use. READ THE PRODUCT LABEL THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING ZAMPRO

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