



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 27, 2022

Danielle Larochelle  
Regulatory Manager  
Nufarm Americas Inc.  
4020 Aerial Center Parkway, Suite 101  
Morrisville, NC 27560

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Azoxystrobin  
Product Name: NUP-12103 Fungicide  
EPA Registration Number: 228-722  
Application Date: 7/5/2019  
Decision Number: 552857

Dear Ms. Larochelle:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Azoxystrobin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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Decision No. 552857

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jaclyn Pyne by phone at 202-566-2326, or via email at [pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov](mailto:pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

**ACCEPTED**

Sep 27, 2022

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 228-722

PROPICONAZOLE	GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
AZOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE

# NUP-12103 Fungicide

[ Alternate Brand Name: AZURE™ MAX Agricultural Fungicide ]

**Broad spectrum fungicide for the control of plant diseases**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS**

Azoxystrobin\* ..... 13.7%  
Propiconazole\* ..... 12.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 74.3%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

\*Contains 1.2 lb Azoxystrobin and 1.0 lb Propiconazole per Gallon

Contains petroleum distillates

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## WARNING / AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**SEE LABEL BOOKLET FOR [FIRST AID AND] PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840**

EPA Reg. No. 228-722

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

MANUFACTURED FOR  
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.  
11901 S. AUSTIN AVENUE  
ALSIP, IL 60803



NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_ Gal. ( \_\_\_\_ Liters)

[Designation as “NONREFILLABLE” or “REFILLABLE” for containers > 5 GAL]

[Grow a Better Tomorrow]

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.	
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (877) 325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
WARNING / AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin or clothing.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**All handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, or viton.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

**In addition, mixers/loaders/applicators using mechanically pressurized handwands must wear:**

- A minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Human flagging is prohibited.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Respirator fit testing, medical qualification, and training**

Using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler who uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

## Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Azoxystrobin and propiconazole are toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and azoxystrobin is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

#### GROUND WATER ADVISORY:

Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

#### SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Notify state and/or federal authorities and Nufarm immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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This product is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties for the control of many important plant diseases. This product may also improve the yield and/or quality of crops. These additional benefits are due to positive effects on plant physiology. The effects may vary according to factors such as the specific crop, crop hybrid, or environment. This product may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other crop protection products. Make all applications in accordance to the use directions on this label.

### RESTRICTIONS

Do not use in nurseries, greenhouses or landscape plantings.

#### Rotational Crop Restrictions

Any crop **listed for use on this label has a 0-days plantback interval.** The crops listed in the table below may be planted at the specified interval following application of this product.

CROP	PLANTBACK INTERVAL
Beans, Dry and Succulent Brassica, Leavy Greens Subgroup 5B Bulb Vegetables, <b>Crop Group 3-07</b> Carrots Celery (and other leaf petiole crops - subgroup 4B) Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale, wheat) Corn (field, popcorn, sweet, and seed) Dill Grasses grown for seed Mint Peanuts Quinoa Radish Rice and Wild Rice Sorghum Soybeans Strawberries and Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G Sugar beets Sugarcane Watercress	0 Days
Alfalfa (if propiconazole rate does not exceed 0.22 lb ai/A per season)	75 Days
Buckwheat Millet	12 Months
All other crops intended for food and feed	105 Days

### PHYTOTOXICITY

This product is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple and crabapple trees (and fruit).

Do not spray this product where spray drift may reach apple and crabapple trees.

Do not spray apple and crabapple trees with spray equipment previously used to apply this product or a product that contains azoxystrobin. Even trace amounts of product may cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

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## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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For resistance management, please note that this product contains both a Group 3 (propiconazole) and Group 11 (azoxystrobin) fungicide. Therefore, this product has two modes of action: 1) Group 3 -

Demethylation inhibitor (DMI) of sterol biosynthesis which disrupts membrane synthesis; 2) Group 11 - Inhibitor of the QoI (quinone outside) site within the electron transport system which disrupts fungal respiration.. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

The following steps may delay the development of fungicide resistance:

- ◆ Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3 and 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- ◆ Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- ◆ Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- ◆ Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- ◆ Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- ◆ Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- ◆ For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Nufarm Americas Inc. at (855) 280-6609. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Follow crop specific directions that limit the total number of sprays on a crop and require rotations with fungicides from other resistance management groups. In situations requiring multiple sprays, develop season long spray programs for Group 11 QoI (quinone outside inhibiting) fungicides. For programs including the use of a Group 11 fungicide as a solo product, avoid making more than 1/3 (33%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season with the Group 11 product. For programs including tank mixtures or premixes of a Group 11 fungicide with mixing partners of a different mode of action, avoid making more than 1/2 (50%) of the total number of fungicide applications per season with the Group 11 product.

Do not alternate or tank mix this product with any fungicide to which resistance has already developed.

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## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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### SPRAY DRIFT

#### Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzles that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.1.
- Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Airblast Applications

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.



## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.  
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

#### BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

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## USE INSTRUCTIONS

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**Application:** Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Make no more spray solution than is needed for application. Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.

**Adjuvants:** For some uses on this label, a spreading/penetrating type adjuvant such as a non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or blend may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rates. Adjuvants that contain some form of silicone can contribute to phytotoxicity. When an adjuvant is used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program is recommended.

**Crop Tolerance/Phytotoxicity:** Some phytotoxicity may be observed when applying tank mixtures of this product with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations. These effects may be enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some forms of silicone may also contribute to phytotoxicity. Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixes of this product with herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury in barley, triticale and wheat.



**Efficacy:** Under conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications once the maximum allowable amount of this product has been used. If resistant isolates to Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides are present, product performance may be reduced. When heavy infection pressure exists, when treating varieties highly susceptible to disease, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development, best results are obtained when using the higher rates and/or the shorter spray intervals allowed in the Crop Specific Directions for Use on this label.

**Integrated Pest Management:** Incorporate this product into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce the potential for disease development. The CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label identifies specific IPM strategies for each crop. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for additional IPM strategies established for your area. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

## **MIXING AND APPLICATION**

### **Spray Equipment**

All types of spray equipment commonly used for ground and aerial applications may be used with this product. Ensure proper adjustment and calibration of spray equipment to obtain good canopy penetration and coverage which is essential for good disease control.

### **Nozzles**

- Equip sprayer with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Use nozzles that are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Use screens 16-mesh or coarser on the suction side of the pump.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.
- Follow nozzle manufacturer use guidelines.

### **Pump**

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  - a) Maintain 35 to 40 psi at nozzles.
  - b) Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension (use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation).

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for advice.

### **Spray Solution Preparation**

- Prepare only the amount of spray solution required for immediate use. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods.
- Proper mixing of this product with water requires use of a spray tank equipped with agitation.
- Thoroughly clean spray equipment before preparing the spray solution.
- Maintain constant agitation before and throughout the spraying operation.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

### **Stand-alone product solution:**

- Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the required amount of water to a spray or mixing tank and begin agitation.
- With the agitator running, add the specified amount of this product to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and allow time for good dispersion.
- Begin application of the spray solution after the product has completely dispersed in the mix water and maintain agitation during spraying.

### **Tank mixture with other products:**

A. **Compatibility:** This product is compatible with many pesticides and additives commonly used in tank mixtures. Do not tank mix with other pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers unless the mixture has been determined to be compatible and non-injurious to the crop under your conditions of use. To determine

the physical compatibility of this product with tank mix partners prior to full scale use, conduct a jar test as follows: Using a quart jar, add proportionate amounts of the tank mixture components to 1 quart of water in the following order: 1) wettable powders and water dispersible granule (WDG) formulations, 2) liquid flowables, 3) emulsifiable concentrates, 4) additives and adjuvants. Mix thoroughly and let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been confirmed, use the same procedure for adding the tank mix partners to the spray tank.

**NOTE:** Some phytotoxicity may be observed when applying tank mixtures of this product with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations. These effects may be enhanced if applications are made under cool, cloudy conditions that remain for several days following application. In addition, adjuvants that contain some forms of silicone may also contribute to phytotoxicity.

## **B. Mixing instructions**

- Add ½ to ¾ of the required amount of water to a spray or mixing tank and begin agitation.
- While agitator running, add tank mix partners to the tank in the following order: 1) wettable powder and water dispersible granule (WDG) formulations, 2) liquid flowables, 3) emulsifiable concentrates, and 4) additives and adjuvants.
- Allow the material to completely dissolve / disperse into the mix water.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and this product to the tank mix and allow time for good dispersion.
- Begin application of the spray mixture while maintaining agitation.

## **Application Instructions**

Observe the most restrictive of the tank mix components label limitations and precautions.

### **Ground Application**

- For field crops (non-trees), apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
- Ensure thorough coverage for good disease control.

### **Aerial Application**

- Use only on crops where aerial application is indicated.
- For field crops (non-trees), use a minimum spray volume of 2 gallons per acre unless specified otherwise in the CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
- For ULV applications (corn), use a minimum spray volume of 1 gallon per acre. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results. Refer to the crop specific application instructions for details regarding best practices to achieve good coverage.
- For tree crops, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise in the CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
- Ensure thorough coverage for good disease control.
- This product is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.
- AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be taken to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).
- Do not spray this product where spray drift may reach apple trees.

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION)**

- Use only on crops for which chemigation is specified on this label.
- Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, moving wheel, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Non-uniform distribution of treated water may result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop.
- Apply in 0.1-0.25 inches of water per acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- Contact your State Extension Service Specialist, equipment manufacturer, or other experts for questions regarding calibration.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**Spray Preparation:** Thoroughly clean chemical tank and injector system. Flush system with clean water.

**Operating Instructions:**

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
8. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
9. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the target area.

**Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment**

**Notes:** (1) Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when applying this product through center pivot systems as it may result in non-uniform application.

- Determine the size of the area to be treated.
- Determine the time required to apply 0.125 to 0.25 inch of water per acre over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. When applying this product through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80-95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.
- Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
- Determine the amount of product required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of product and sufficient water to the solution tank to meet the injection time requirements.
- Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the spray solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
- Maintain constant agitation of the spray solution during the injection period.
- Continue to operate the system until the spray solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

**Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment**

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying this product through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of product required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of product into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the spray solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

### **Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems**

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

# CROP SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR USE

## ALMONDS

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ail/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>) Leaf Blight (<i>Seirmatosporium lichenicola</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>) Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p>	<p>17.5 – 26 (0.14 – 0.20 lb propiconazole) (0.16 - 0.24 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Apply beginning at bud break and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals. Make no more than 2 consecutive applications before switching to a non-Group 11 fungicide.</p>
<p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)</p>	<p>14 – 26 (0.11 – 0.20 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.24 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Apply at early bloom stage. If disease pressure is low, make a second application of 14 fl oz/A as needed through petal fall. Under conditions of high disease pressure and/or very susceptible varieties, treat at 50-75% bloom and petal fall if needed. Use this product for no more than 2 blossom blight applications.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Make no more than 2 consecutive applications of a Group 11 fungicide prior to alternating with another product with a different mode of action. Almond diseases are more effectively controlled by ground application using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Aerial application may be used, if necessary, but disease control may be reduced. Apply by air only at growth stages prior to and including 5 weeks after petal fall. Use a minimum application volume of 15 gallons/A.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 112 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year at the maximum rate (26 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 60 Days</li> </ul>		

## BANANAS, PLANTAINS

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Black Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella fijiensis)</i> Yellow Sigatoka <i>(Mycosphaerella musicola)</i>	10.5 (0.08 lb propiconazole) (0.10 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply in 10-20 gallons of water/A before disease symptoms appear at the onset of the rainy season. Apply by ground (minimum of 15 gal/A) or air (minimum of 5 gal/A). Make no more than two (2) consecutive applications at 21- to 25- day intervals before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action for at least 2 sprays. Do not exceed 8 applications per year. To help prevent resistance development, avoid the application of triazole pesticides for at least 2 consecutive months during periods of lower disease pressure.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply within 100 yards of non-bagged bananas.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply on bananas unless they are protected by polyethylene bags.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply on plantains if the fruit present are not protected with polyethylene bags.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 8 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 84 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.67 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.08 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 8 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not feed whole bananas or plantains to animals.</li> </ul>		

**BEANS, DRY AND SUCCULENT**

**Cicer arietinum** (chickpea, garbanzo bean); **Lupinus spp.** (including sweet lupine, white lupine, and grain lupine);  
**Phaseolus spp.** (including kidney bean, lima bean, mung bean, navy bean, pinto bean, snap bean, and waxbean); **Vicia faba** (broad bean, fava bean);  
**Vigna spp.** (including asparagus bean, blackeyed pea and cowpea)

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Alternaria blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Alternaria leaf spot ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> ) Ascochyta blight ( <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> ) Ascochyta leaf and pod spot ( <i>Ascochyta</i> spp.) Ascochyta leaf spot ( <i>Ascochyta phaseolorum</i> ) Bean rust ( <i>Uromyces appendiculatus</i> ) Rust ( <i>Phakopsora</i> spp.) Southern blight ( <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> ) Web blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	10.5 - 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications when conditions are conducive to disease development. Make up to 3 applications at 7- to 14-day intervals Apply by ground or by air. <u>NOTE:</u> Application of this product on certain bean varieties may cause crinkled and/or greener leaves. Yield reductions have not been observed in treated beans displaying these characteristics.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Not for use on cowpea cultivars intended for livestock feeding only.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 42 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.34 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry Bean - 14-Days</li> <li>• Succulent Beans - 7 Days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		



**BERRIES - BUSHBERRY Subgroup 13-07B**

Aronia berry; Blueberry (highbush and lowbush); Buffalo Currant; Chilean Guava; Cranberry (highbush); Currant (black and red); Elderberry; European Barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle (edible); Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); Lingonberry; Native Currant; Salal; Sea Buckthorn; and all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Botryosphaeria canker (<i>Botryosphaeria</i> spp.) Leaf Spot and Stem Canker (<i>Septoria albopunctata</i>) Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Mummyberry (<i>Monilinia vaccinii-cotymbosii</i>) Phomopsis Twig Blight, Fruit Rot, and Stem Canker (<i>P. vacciniae</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>) Rust (<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>)</p>	<p>14 - 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>For mummyberry, make the first application at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply at pink bud and repeat applications at 7- to 10- day intervals through petal fall. For other diseases: begin applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 14-day intervals. Apply by ground or by air (minimum of 15 gal/A). Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide. Do not make more than three (3) applications per year of this product or other Group 11 fungicides.</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 82 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.84 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.75 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 Days</li> </ul>		

**BERRIES - CANEBERRY Subgroup 13-07A**

**Blackberry; Bingleberry; Boysenberry; Dewberry; Loganberry; Lowberry; Marionberry; Olallieberry; Raspberry (red and black); Raspberry (wild); Youngberry; all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ail/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Anthraxnose (<i>Spaeloma necator</i>), (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botryosphaeria canker (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Leaf and Cane Spot (<i>Septoria rubi</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.) Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>) Rosette or double blossom of blackberries (<i>Cercospora rubi</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>)</p>	<p>14 - 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Begin applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at 14-day intervals. Apply by ground or by air (minimum of 15 gal/A). Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide. Do not make more than three (3) applications per year of this product or other Group 11 fungicides.</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 105 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.84 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 Days</li> </ul>		

**BERRIES – STRAWBERRIES and LOW GROWING BERRY Subgroup 13-07G (Except Cranberry)**

**Bearberry; Bilberry; Cloudberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; Strawberry; all Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Leaf Rust ( <i>Phragmidium potentillae</i> ) Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora fragariae</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> )	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications prior to disease development and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Apply by ground (20 gal/A minimum) or air (15 gal/A minimum). Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide. Do not make more than four (4) applications per year of this product or any other Group 11 fungicides.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.0 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 Days</li> </ul>		

## BULB VEGETABLES, Crop Group 3-07

**Garlic; Leek; Bulb Onion** [Chinese onion (bulb); daylily (bulb); fritillaria (bulb); garlic (bulb); great-headed garlic (bulb); lily (bulb); onion (bulb); pearl onion; potato onion (bulb); serpent garlic (bulb); shallot (bulb)]; **Green Onion** [Beltsville bunching onion; Chinese chive (fresh leaves), chive (fresh leaves); elegans hosta; fresh onion; fritillaria (leaves); green onion; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; macrostem onion; shallot (fresh leaves); tree onion (tops); Welsh onion (tops); wild leek]; **all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cladosporium leaf blotch ( <i>Cladosporium allii</i> ) Purple blotch ( <i>Alternaria porri</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia allii</i> )	14 – 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. Apply by ground (15 gal/A, minimum) or air (minimum of 5 gal/A). Make only 1 application before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide.
Botrytis leaf blight ( <i>Botrytis squamosa</i> ) Downy mildew ( <i>Peronospora destructor</i> ) White Rot ( <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> )	17.5 – 26 (0.14 – 0.20 lb propiconazole) (0.16 - 0.24 lb azoxystrobin)	<b>Note:</b> Tank mixing this product with emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations may result in phytotoxicity.
<b>Use Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (26 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Onions = 0 Days</li> <li>• Dry Bulb Onions = 14 Days</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

## CARROT

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Alternaria Leaf Blight ( <i>Alternaria dauci</i> ) Early blight ( <i>Cercospora carotae</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> )	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and continue throughout the season at 7- to 10-day intervals. Use the shorter interval when disease conditions are severe. Apply by ground (minimum of 15 gal/A), air (minimum of 5 gal/A), or chemigation. Do not make more than one application of this product before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide.
<b>Use Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 2.0 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 Days</li> </ul>		

**CELERY**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A	Application Instructions
Early blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> ) Late blight ( <i>Septoria apicola</i> )	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply at 7- to 10-day intervals alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Apply by ground, air (minimum of 5 gal/A) or chemigation. Do not make more than one application of this product before alternating with a non-Group 11 fungicide.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 Days</li> </ul>		

**CEREALS\***

**Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale**

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereal (wheat), Corn (Field, Pop), Corn (sweet), Rice (including wild rice), Sorghum

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Barley Scald ( <i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i> ) Barley Stripe ( <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i> ) Glume Blotch ( <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> ) Helminthosporium Leaf Blight ( <i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i> ) Kernel Blight ( <i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Leaf Blight ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> ) Net blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Spot Blotch ( <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> ) Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )	10.5 – 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yields. Highest yields are normally obtained when applications are made when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged.  Make applications no more frequently than every 14 days.
Foot Rot/Eyespot ( <i>Tapesia</i> spp.)	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply the full rate specified for this product plus half the rate specified on the label for another EPA-registered fungicide containing thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.
<b>Early Season Suppression</b> Glume Blotch ( <i>Stagonospora nodorum</i> ) Leaf Blight ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )	7 – 14 (0.05 - 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.07 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply this product in the spring for suppression of early season diseases. Follow with a second application for full season control (see above).  Flecking and burning may be observed if mixing with fertilizers and herbicides at this timing.
<b>Notes:</b> Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. This product is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Ensure thorough coverage for best results. Use a higher water volume for aerial application (greater than 2 GPA) if equipment and/or conditions do not favor good coverage. An adjuvant may be added at specified rates to improve canopy coverage and penetration while reducing evaporation and drift.		

**Use Restrictions:**

- ◆ Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- ◆ Do not exceed 28 fl oz product/A per year.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.22 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.40 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.
- ◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (7 fl oz/A).
- ◆ Pre-harvest interval (PHI) = 7 Days for Forage and Hay
- ◆ Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixtures of this product with herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury.

**CEREALS \***  
**Wheat**

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale), Corn (field, pop), Corn (sweet), Rice (including wild rice), Sorghum

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<b>Early Season Suppression</b> Glume Blotch <i>(Stagonospora nodorum)</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Septoria tritici)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Blumeria spp.)</i> , <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Tan Spot <i>(Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)</i>	7 – 14 (0.05 - 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.07 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply this product in the spring for suppression of early season diseases. Follow with a second application for full season control (see below).  Flecking and burning may be observed if mixing with fertilizers and herbicides at this timing.
<b>Control of Leaf Diseases</b> Glume Blotch <i>(Stagonospora nodorum)</i> <i>Helminthosporium</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Drechslera tritici-repentis)</i> Leaf Blight <i>(Septoria tritici)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Blumeria spp.)</i> , <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp.)</i> Spot Blotch <i>(Bipolaris sorokiniana)</i> Tan Spot <i>(Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)</i>	10.5 – 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yields. Highest yields are normally obtained when applications are made when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged.  The minimum application interval is 14 days. Applications may continue through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply after this stage to avoid possible illegal residues.
Foot Rot/Eyespot <i>(Tapesia spp.)</i>	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply the full rate specified for this product plus half the rate specified on the label for another EPA-registered fungicide containing thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.



**Notes:**

Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.

This product is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Ensure thorough coverage for best results. Use a higher water volume for aerial application (greater than 2 GPA) if equipment and/or conditions do not favor good coverage.

**Use Restrictions:**

- ◆ Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.
- ◆ Do not exceed 28 fl oz product/A per year.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.22 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.40 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.
- ◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (7 fl oz/A).
- ◆ Pre-harvest interval (PHI) = 7 Days for Forage and Hay
- ◆ Under certain environmental conditions, tank mixes of this product with herbicides and/or fertilizers may cause crop injury.

**CORN \*****Field, Pop (Including Seed Production)**

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale), Cereal (wheat), Corn (sweet), Rice (including wild rice), Sorghum

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose leaf blight ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Eye spot ( <i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> ) Gray leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i> ) Northern corn leaf blight ( <i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> ) Northern corn leaf spot ( <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> ) Physoderma brown spot ( <i>Physoderma maydis</i> )	10.5 (0.08 lb propiconazole) (0.10 lb azoxystrobin)	<b>Early Application (V4 – V8)</b> Make an early application (V4-V8) for early season disease control and plant performance benefits.
Rusts ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Southern corn leaf blight ( <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> ) also known as: Helminthosporium leaf blights ( <i>H. maydis</i> , <i>H. turcicum</i> , <i>H. carbonum</i> )  <b>Suppression of:</b> Diplodia ear rot ( <i>D. maydis</i> )	10.5 - 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	<b>Later Season Application</b> For <u>gray leaf spot, rusts, anthracnose, and eye spot</u> , begin applications when disease first appears. If conditions favorable for disease persist, repeat applications at 14-day intervals. For <u>leaf blights</u> : apply when disease first appears. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Use the lower rate when disease pressure is low. Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or if conditions are favorable for disease development. Do not use adjuvants or other additives after the V8 growth stage and prior to the VT growth stage as use during these development stages may impose stress on the plant that could inhibit proper kernel development. VT is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible but silks have not yet emerged from the ear shoot. Do not make more than two (2) applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides per year. Use of an adjuvant such as a crop oil concentrate (COC) may improve disease control.

**Notes:**

Ensure thorough coverage for best results. For ULV aerial applications, do not use less than 1.0 GPA. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions do not favor good coverage.  
Apply by ground, air (ULV), or chemigation.

**Use Restrictions:**

- ◆ Do not exceed 56 fl oz product/A per year.
- ◆ Do not exceed 28 fl oz product/A/year (0.224 lb propiconazole/A/year) for field corn harvested for forage.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.
- ◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 2.0 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.
- ◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 3 applications per year at the lowest rate (10.5 fl oz/A).
- ◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 Days for Forage, Grain, and Stover.

**CORN \*****Sweet Corn (Including Seed Production)**

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale), Cereal (wheat), Corn (field, pop), Rice (including wild rice), Sorghum

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (afl/A)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose leaf blight ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Eye spot ( <i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> ) Gray leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> ) Northern corn leaf blight ( <i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> ) Northern corn leaf spot ( <i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i> ) Rusts ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Southern corn leaf blight ( <i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> )	10.5 – 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications when disease first appears. If conditions favorable for disease development persist, repeat applications at 14-day intervals. <u>For leaf blights:</u> Apply when disease first appears. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Use the lower rate when disease pressure is low. Use the higher rate under heavy disease pressure or if conditions are favorable for disease development. Alternate applications of this product with another fungicide that has a different mode of action.
<b>Notes:</b> Ensure thorough coverage for best results. Apply by ground, air (ULV), or chemigation. For aerial applications, use of a crop oil concentrate may reduce evaporation and enhance canopy penetration and coverage. Consult your aerial applicator for effective concentrations of crop oil concentrate. Do not use less than 1.0 GPA for ULV applications. Use higher water volumes for aerial applications if equipment and/or conditions do not favor good coverage. <b>Use Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 2.0 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest rate (10.5 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 Days for ears and forage.</li> </ul>		

## CRANBERRY

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Cottonball (<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>) Fruit rots (<i>Physalospora vaccinii</i>) (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) (<i>Coleophoma empetri</i>) Lophodermium twig blight (<i>Lophodermium</i> spp.)</p>	<p>14 – 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat 14 days later. Make additional applications at early bloom. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive sprays before alternating to a non-Group 11 fungicide. For resistance management, make no more than 3 sprays per year using any Group 11 fungicide. Under severe disease pressure, use the higher specified rate. Apply by ground (minimum of 10 gal/A) or air (minimum of 20 gal/A).</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 84 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.67 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 45 Days</li> <li>◆ Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water to non-target aquatic habitat for at least 14 days after the last application.</li> <li>◆ Do not treat cranberry fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply to flooded crop.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Use care when making applications near non-target aquatic habitats.</li> <li>◆ Use is limited to Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin only.</li> </ul>		

## FILBERT

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Eastern filbert blight (<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>)</p>	<p>14 – 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and repeat application at 14- to 21-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. <b>NOTE:</b> Applications of this product on certain varieties of filbert, may cause smaller and/or greener leaves. Yields of filbert displaying these characteristics have not been reduced due to treatment. Apply by ground or air (minimum of 15 gal/A).</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 112 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.2 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the maximum rate (21 fl oz/A) or 8 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) =60 Days</li> </ul>		

## GRASSES (Grown for Seed)

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Ergot Stem Diseases Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Selenophoma Stem Eyespot ( <i>Selenophoma</i> spp.)	14 – 26 (0.11 - 0.20 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.24 lb azoxystrobin)	Apply when powdery mildew infections, <i>Selenophoma</i> infections, and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer. To maximize control of severe rust pressure, apply 26 fl oz/A (for bluegrass apply 14 fl oz/A) at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. For bluegrass, it is important to begin application early in the growing season. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.
<p><b>Notes:</b>                      This product is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before rainfall. Ensure thorough coverage for best results. Apply by ground in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre or by air in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.                      Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 86 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.8 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate (26 fl oz/A) or 6 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 20 Days for seed.</li> <li>◆ Do not feed hay cut within 20 days of the last application.</li> <li>◆ Do not graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application.</li> <li>◆ Use is limited to Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington only.</li> </ul>		

## MINT Peppermint, Spearmint

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.) Rust ( <i>Puccinia menthae</i> )	10.5 – 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications when the plants are 2 to 4 inches high or when conditions become favorable for disease development. Make a second application 14 days after the first application. Apply by ground (minimum of 20 gal/A) or chemigation.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 28 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.22 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.75 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (10.5 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 Days</li> </ul>		

**PEANUT**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p><b>Foliar diseases</b> Early leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p>	<p>10.5 – 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Apply beginning 35 to 40 days after planting or at the first appearance of disease. Repeat applications at 14-day intervals. Use the higher specified application rate under heavy disease pressure. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory programs (disease forecasting) which advises on application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.</p>
<p><b>Soil-borne diseases – mid to late season</b> Rhizoctonia peg and pod rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem rot / White mold / Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) <b>Suppression only:</b> Cylindrocladium black rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium pod rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)</p>	<p>21 - 28 (0.16 -0.22 lb propiconazole) (0.20 - 0.26 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Apply this product as a foliar spray approximately 60 and 90 days after planting. Make both applications earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These foliar treatments will provide protection against soil-borne diseases as well as control of listed foliar diseases for a period of 10 to 14 days after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or abundant rainfall and/or irrigation, apply 28 fl oz/Acre of product. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), apply 21-28 fl oz/Acre of product.</p>
<p><b>Soil-borne diseases – mid to late season</b> Rhizoctonia peg and pod rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Stem rot / White mold / Southern blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) <b>Suppression only:</b> Cylindrocladium black rot (<i>Cylindrocladium crotalariae</i>) Pythium pod rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)</p>	<p>14 – 28 (0.11 -0.22 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.26 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p><b>Tank Mixture with Nufarm’s NUP-08099</b> Apply 14 fl oz of this product in a tank mix with Nufarm’s NUP-08099 or another fungicide for control of soil-borne diseases. A minimum of 0.15 lb azoxystrobin/A should be used in the tank mix (refer to the rate conversion table below). <u>Note:</u> Do not apply more than 0.4 lb of azoxystrobin/A per application. Apply the tank mixture as a foliar spray at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting. Make both applications earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These foliar treatments will provide protection against soil-borne diseases as well as control of listed foliar diseases for a period of 10 to 14 days after each spray. Under heavy disease pressure and/or abundant rainfall and/or irrigation, apply a total of 0.3 to 0.4 lb azoxystrobin per application. For light disease pressure and dry environmental conditions (non-irrigated, low rainfall), apply a total of 0.2 to 0.4 lb azoxystrobin per application.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Apply by ground, air, or chemigation. When applying this product by chemigation or as a directed ground application, additional application methods should be employed for leaf spot control</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.80 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (28 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest interval (PHI) = 14 Days when using a maximum application rate of 14 fl oz/A.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest interval (PHI) = 21 Days when using application rates greater than 14 fl oz/A.</li> <li>◆ Do not feed hay from treated fields to livestock if using application rates greater than 14 fl oz/A.</li> </ul>		



## PECANS

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose <i>(Glomerella cingulata)</i> Downy spot <i>(Mycosphaerella caryigena)</i> Liver spot <i>(Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae)</i> Pecan scab <i>(Cladosporium caryigenum)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Microsphaera penicillata)</i> Vein spot <i>(Gnomonia nerviseda)</i> Zonate leaf spot <i>(Cristulariella moricola)</i>	14 - 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)	<p>For Pecan Scab: Apply 14 to 21 fl oz product/A at 14-day intervals during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 20 to 21 fl oz product/A during nut formation and cover sprays. Use higher rates when disease pressure is heavier. Do not apply after shuck split.</p> <p><u>Other foliar diseases:</u> For control of mid to late season foliar diseases, apply 14 to 20.5 fl oz of this product/A in a tank mix with other fungicides registered for control of these diseases on pecans.</p> <p>Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.</p> <p>Use of an adjuvant such as a crop oil concentrate (COC) may improve disease control.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b>                      Apply by ground or air (minimum of 20 gal/A).                      For ground applications, use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 115 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.2 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the maximum rate (21 fl oz/A) or 7 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 45 Days or no later than shuck split, whichever is first.</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crops for feed.</li> </ul>		

## PISTACHIOS

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Alternaria late blight <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i> Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight <i>(Botryosphaeria dothidea)</i> Septoria leaf spot <i>(Septoria pistaciarum)</i>	17.5 - 21 (0.14 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.16 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)	<p>Begin applications when green leaf tissue becomes visible and repeat application at 14- to 21-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval.</p> <p>Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.</p> <p>Apply by ground or air (minimum of 15 gal/A).</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 112 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 5 applications per year at the maximum rate (21 fl oz/A) or 6 applications per year at the lowest rate (17.5 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 60 Days</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crops for feed.</li> </ul>		

## RICE (including WILD RICE) \*

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale), Cereal (wheat), Corn (field, pop), Corn (sweet), Sorghum

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Aggregate Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae</i>) Black Sheath Rot (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>) Brown leaf spot (<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>) Kernel smut (<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>) Leaf blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) Leaf smut (<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>) Narrow brown leaf spot (<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>) Panicle blast (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>) Sheath Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Sheath Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>) Stem Rot (<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>)</p> <p><b>Disease Suppression</b> False Smut (<i>Ustilagoideia virens</i>)</p>	<p>14 – 27 (0.11 – 0.21 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.25 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Application timing depends on disease severity, disease complex, rice variety, and growth stage. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for local economic thresholds established for various rice varieties and diseases.</p> <p><u>For Leaf Blast:</u> Apply 21 to 27 fl oz/A for preventive control.</p> <p><u>For Panicle Blast:</u> Apply at 10% head emergence followed with an application of Nufarm's NUP-08099 at 90% emergence. Refer to the label for NUP-08099 for rates and timing.</p> <p><u>All other leaf/stem diseases:</u> Apply 15.75 to 27 fl oz/A at initial sign of disease. Use higher rates when under heavy disease pressure or when environmental conditions are highly favorable for disease development. Make a second application 14 days later.</p> <p><u>Tank mix option:</u> Use 15.75 to 20.5 fl oz/A of this product in a tank mix with Nufarm's NUP-08099 or other fungicides for control of rice diseases. Use a minimum of 0.15 lb azoxystrobin ai/A in the tank mix (refer to the rate conversion table in this label). Do not exceed 0.3 lb azoxystrobin ai/A per application to rice or 0.25 lb azoxystrobin ai/A per application to wild rice.</p> <p>Use the lower application rate of 14 fl oz/A for hybrids only or varieties with at least moderate resistance to sheath blight. Apply from late boot to boot split for control of diseases (except leaf blast and false smut) of rice (including wild rice). When applying prior to late boot or after boot split growth stages, use the higher rates listed above.</p> <p>Do not make more than two (2) applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicide per acre per year.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> For aerial application, use volumes of 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at label specified rates to improve canopy coverage and penetration while reducing evaporation and drift.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice.</li> <li>◆ Do not treat rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced.</li> <li>◆ Do not drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish farming.</li> <li>◆ Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed 42 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.34 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.7 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 1 application per year at the maximum rate (27 fl oz/A) or 2 applications per year at the lowest rate (14 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Do not release floodwater within 14 days of application.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 35 Days</li> </ul>		



## SORGHUM \*

\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for other cereals: Cereals (barley, oats, rye, triticale), Cereal (wheat), Corn (field, pop), Corn (sweet), Rice (including wild rice)

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i> ) Ergot ( <i>Claviceps sorghi</i> ) Gray leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora sorghi</i> ) Ladder Leaf Spot ( <i>Cercospora fusimaculans</i> ) Leaf Blight ( <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i> ) Zonate Leaf Spot ( <i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i> )	10.5 - 14 (0.08 – 0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	<p><u>For ergot control:</u> Make the first application at or just prior to flowering. Repeat at 5- to 7-day intervals.</p> <p><u>For other diseases:</u> Apply at first sign of disease. Continue applications at 14-day intervals.</p> <p>Apply by ground or air.</p>
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 56 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.45 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not apply more than 28 fl oz product/A (0.22 lb propiconazole/A) on sorghum harvested for forage.</li> <li>◆ For sorghum grown for grain and/or stover, do not exceed the equivalent of 0.75 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ For sorghum grown for forage, do not exceed the equivalent of 0.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year at the maximum rate (14 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest rate ( 10.5 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock or cut for green chop or silage within 30 days of application.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI)                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PHI = 21 Days for grain or stover</li> <li>○ PHI = 30 Days for forage</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

## SOYBEAN

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Aerial web blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora blight and leaf spot (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Frogeye leaf spot (<i>Cercospora soja</i>) Pod and stem blight (<i>Diaporthe</i> spp.) Soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>)</p>	<p>10.5 – 21 (0.08 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.10 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p>Foliar diseases except rust: Apply 14-21 fl oz/A at growth stage R3 (early pod set) when pods are 1/8 - 1/4 inch long) and 14 to 21 days later at growth stage R5 (pod fill). Applications may be made earlier if conditions are conducive to disease development.</p> <p>For soybean rust: Apply 14-21 fl oz/A at first indication that disease is in the area. Use preventively for best control. Repeat applications at 14- to 21-day intervals. Use higher rate and shorter application interval when diseases are present in the field and incidence is less than 2% (2 plants in 100 are infected). If incidence is greater than 2% or if disease is in mid-canopy, control will not be acceptable. Scouting for the disease and/or being aware of the proximity of the disease via monitoring systems will aid in determining the proper application timing which will maximize the effectiveness of the fungicide.</p> <p>This product may cause crinkled, smaller, and/or greener leaves on certain varieties of soybean. A reduction in yield has not been observed in treated beans displaying these characteristics.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> This product is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before rainfall. Ensure thorough coverage for best results. Do not apply in less than 2.0 GPA. Use a higher water volume for aerial application if equipment and/or conditions are not favorable for good coverage. Apply this product by ground, air, or chemigation.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 42 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.34 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 2 applications per year at the maximum rate (21 fl oz/A) or 4 applications per year at the lowest rate (10.5 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Apply up to Stage R6.</li> </ul>		

## STONE FRUIT

Apricot; Cherry (sweet, tart); Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plumcot; Prune; all Cultivars, Varieties, and/or Hybrids of these

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
<p>Alternaria spot and fruit rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthraxnose (<i>Colletotrichum prunicola</i>, <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>)</p> <p>Brown rot blossom blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Brown rot on fruit (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cherry Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>, <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)</p> <p>Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p>	<p>14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)</p>	<p><u>For brown rot blossom blight:</u> Apply at early bloom. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed through petal fall. Under high disease pressure and/or for very susceptible varieties, treat at 50-75% bloom and petal fall if needed.</p> <p><u>For brown rot on fruit:</u> Make a maximum of 2 applications at a minimum interval of 10 days during the preharvest period up to the day of harvest.</p> <p><u>For powdery mildew, rust, and cherry leaf spot:</u> Follow the blossom blight schedule. Make up to 2 additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals from the end of petal fall to harvest.</p> <p><u>For scab:</u> Begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7- to 14-day intervals.</p> <p><u>For other diseases:</u> Treat at onset of disease and repeat applications at 10- to 14-day intervals.</p> <p>Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action.</p>
<p><b>Notes:</b> Stone fruit diseases are more effectively controlled by ground applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Aerial application (minimum of 15 gal/A) may be used if necessary but disease control may be reduced.</p> <p>Applications to Stanley plums during bloom may cause fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. If any effects on the shape and size of Stanley plums is of concern to you, do not apply this product to your Stanley plums earlier than 21 days prior to harvest.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 70 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.56 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.5 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 5 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 Days</li> </ul>		

## SUGAR BEET

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora beticola</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> )	14 (0.11 lb propiconazole) (0.13 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications preventively or on a forecast system. For powdery mildew, apply at first sign of disease. Make applications at 10- to 21-day intervals. Alternate applications of this product with a non-triazole fungicide (non-Group 3) that is registered for use on sugar beets for control of these diseases. If disease pressure is high, use the higher rate and shorter spray interval specified on the label.  For Rhizoctonia crown rot: Apply 14 fl oz of product in a 7-inch band over the row at the 4- to 8- leaf stage.
<p><b>Notes:</b> For best results, use sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Apply by ground (minimum of 15 gal/A), air (minimum of 5 gal/A), or chemigation (apply in 0.1 - 0.25 inch of water/Acre). Using excessive amounts of water for chemigation may reduce efficacy of the product.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 42 fl oz product/Acre per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.34 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 2.0 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 3 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 Days</li> </ul>		

## SUGARCANE

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Brown Rust ( <i>Puccinia melanocephala</i> ) Orange Rust ( <i>Puccinia kuehnii</i> )	16 – 22 (0.13 – 0.17 lb propiconazole) (0.15 - 0.21 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications prior to rust development and continue throughout the season at 14- to 28-day intervals. Scout fields and begin applications at the earliest sign of rust.  Apply by ground, air, or chemigation.
<p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 88 fl oz product/Acre per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.67 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.8 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year at the maximum rate (21 fl oz/A) or 5 applications per year at the lowest rate (16 fl oz/A).</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 Days</li> </ul>		

**TREE NUTS\*\***

**Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hickory, Macadamia, Walnut**

**\*\* See Crop Specific Directions for Use for Almond, Filbert, Pecan, and Pistachio**

Target Disease	Use Rate fl oz product/A (ai/A)	Application Instructions
Foliar Diseases	14 – 21 (0.11 – 0.16 lb propiconazole) (0.13 - 0.20 lb azoxystrobin)	Begin applications at first sign of disease and repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of this product before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than four (4) applications of this product or other Group 11 fungicides per year. Apply by ground or air (minimum of 15 gal/A).
<p><b>Notes:</b> Apply by ground for best control of tree nut diseases.</p> <p><b>Use Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Do not exceed 112 fl oz product/A per year.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 0.9 lb propiconazole/A per year from any propiconazole-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not exceed the equivalent of 1.2 lb azoxystrobin/A per year from any azoxystrobin-containing products.</li> <li>◆ Do not make more than 4 applications per year.</li> <li>◆ Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 60 Days except for pecans (refer to crop specific directions for pecans)</li> <li>◆ Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crops for feed.</li> </ul>		

**RATE CONVERSION CHART**

Fluid Ounces Product/Acre	Pounds of Azoxystrobin ai	Pounds of Propiconazole ai
7	0.056	0.06
10.5	0.10	0.08
14.0	0.13	0.11
15.75	0.15	0.125
17.5	0.16	0.14
21	0.19	0.17
26	0.24	0.21
27	0.25	0.22
28	0.26	0.22

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE:** Store in original container only in a cool, dry, and well ventilated area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**[Note to Reviewer:** The following statement will be included on all Final Printed Labels bearing multiple Container Handling statements] **“NOTE:** This product is available in multiple containers. Refer to the Net Contents section of this product’s labeling for the applicable “Nonrefillable” or “Refillable” designation. Follow the container handling instructions below that apply to your container type/size.”

#### **[Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less]**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

#### **[Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons]**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure-rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### **[Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons]**

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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