

62719-346

01/05/2012

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Cindy Loy
Regulatory Specialist
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054

JAN 05 2012

Product Name: Propiconazole EC
EPA Reg. No.: 62719-346
Subject: Your amendment dated July 21, 2011
EPA Decision Number: 451399

Dear Ms Loy:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following changes are made:

1. On pages 1, 17, 20, 22, 25, and 27: Please ensure the subject headings (shown at the bottom of page) are properly aligned with the corresponding paragraphs and/or charts.
2. On pages 2 and 9, place the language for the User Safety Requirements inside a text box.
3. On pages 17 and 22, incorporate the low growing berries (subgroup 13-07G)(Except Cranberry) along with the bushberry and caneberry sections as shown on page 18.
4. On page 19, bold the text, and revise the sentence so that it reads: For corn, popcorn, rice, sorghum, wheat, and wild rice, see specific use directions as designated on this label.
5. On page 38, revise the Warranty Disclaimer and the subsequent related sections in accordance with EPA's Label Review Manual
<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/chap-12.pdf>.
6. On the supplemental labels for onions, bushberries and lowgrowing berries (pages 43, 45 and 47) move the sentence "This supplemental label expires...." to immediately under the EPA Reg. No. on the first page of each supplemental label and change the sentence to read "This supplemental label expires June 30, 2013 and must not be used or distributed after this date."
7. On page 45, revise the title to read: Disease Control on Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B), and Canberries (Subgroup 13-07A) and Low Growing Berries Subgroup (13-07G)(Except Cranberry).
8. Lastly, the Agency has no record on file of the alternate brand name "PropiMax EC," please remove from the label since it is not Agency approved. In addition, only one name (either brand or alternate) is permitted on the label.

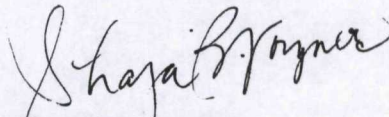
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Product Name
Page 2 of 2

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records. This label supersedes all labels previously accepted for this product. Please submit one copy of the final printed label that incorporates the required changes before the product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Westin by phone at (703) 305-5721 or via email at westin.robert@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosure

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 05 2012

(Base label):

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
02511-344

Propiconazole EC

[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax® EC]

Fungicide

For control of certain diseases in almond, berries, carrot, celery, cereal grains, cilantro (coriander) leaves, corn, cranberry, garden beet, leaf petioles, nonbearing citrus fruits, onions, parsley leaves (fresh and dried), peanut, pecan, peppermint, pineapple, rice, sorghum, spearmint, stone fruits, sugarcane, tree nuts, turfgrass grown for seed, turfgrass and ornamentals, wild rice, and nonbearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries and landscape settings.

Group	3	FUNGICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-
4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-
1H-1,2,4-triazole 41.8%

Other Ingredients 58.2%

Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.

Contains 3.6 lb active ingredient per gallon.

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.)

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category G on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.

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 160.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this

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label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: 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 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. **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 incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: 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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: 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 incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

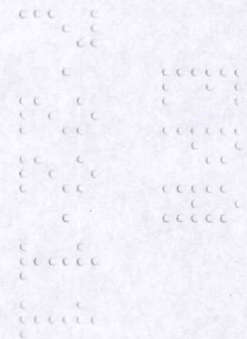
Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

EPA Est. _____

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Contents __



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(Cover, shipping container):

Propiconazole EC

[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax® EC]

Fungicide

For control of certain diseases in almond, berries, carrot, celery, cereal grains, cilantro (coriander) leaves, corn, cranberry, garden beet, leaf petioles, nonbearing citrus fruits, onions, parsley leaves (fresh and dried), peanut, pecan, peppermint, pineapple, rice, sorghum, spearmint, stone fruits, sugarcane, tree nuts, turfgrass grown for seed, turfgrass and ornamentals, wild rice, and nonbearing fruit and nut trees in nurseries and landscape settings.

Group	3	FUNGICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-
4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-
1H-1,2,4-triazole 41.8%

Other Ingredients 58.2%

Total 100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates.
Contains 3.6 lb active ingredient per gallon.

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

EPA Est. _____

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Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC

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9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

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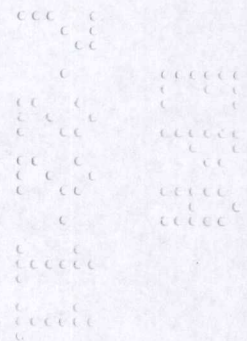
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(Page 1 through the end)

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**WARNING**

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled, Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category G on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.

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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 160.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

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) 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. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter into treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

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Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: 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 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. **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 incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: 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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: 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 incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Crops

Product Information

Propiconazole EC fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases in listed crops.

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Important: Do not use in greenhouses or as a tree injection.

Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in crop injury, poor disease control, or illegal residues.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrate this product into an overall disease and pest management (IPM) strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. Propiconazole EC may be used in state agricultural extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs, the specified application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.

Fungicide Resistance Management

Propiconazole EC belongs to the sterol demethylation inhibitor (DMI) class of fungicides and is classified as Group 3 Fungicide by EPA. Since certain fungi can develop resistance to this class of products, use Propiconazole EC as part of a resistance management strategy that includes alternation and/or tank mixing with another fungicide mode of action. After two consecutive applications of Propiconazole EC, another propiconazole product, or another DMI, rotate to a product that is effective on the target pathogen and has a mode of action different from Propiconazole EC. Apply the alternate products within the intervals specified on the label for Propiconazole EC. Do not apply Propiconazole EC at rates below those specified on the label. If tank mixing, use the full label rate of Propiconazole EC with the full label rates of other products effective on the target pest. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for resistance management strategies that are appropriate for your disease management program.

Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control.

To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area. Avoid spray overlap as crop injury may occur.

Air assisted or air blast sprayers move spray droplets into the canopy using a forced air stream. Set up the fan to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use.

Use a pump with sufficient capacity to maintain 35 to 40 psi at nozzles and provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension (this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute). Use a jet agitator or liquid sparger tube for agitation. Do not use air sparging.

Although Propiconazole EC is an emulsifiable concentrate, a best practice is to use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. 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. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station recommendations.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

15/49

Application Rate of Propiconazole EC (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Gallon of Propiconazole EC
2	0.056	64
4	0.1125	32
6	0.169	21.3
8	0.225	16
10	0.28	12.8
12	0.34	10.7
16	0.45	8
20	0.56	6.4
24	0.67	5.3
30	0.84	4.3
32	0.9	4

Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate application. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Agitate the spray solution before and during application. Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

Propiconazole EC - Alone: Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add Propiconazole EC to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the spray solution after Propiconazole EC has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

Propiconazole EC - Tank Mix: Propiconazole EC is usually compatible with all tank mix partners listed on this label. To determine the physical compatibility of Propiconazole EC with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 quart of water. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank. Add 1/2 to 2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add the tank mix partner into the tank. Allow the material to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water and Propiconazole EC to the spray tank. Allow Propiconazole EC to completely disperse. Spray the mixture with the agitator running.

Do not apply this product in a tank mix with a dodine fungicide or crop injury may occur.

If using Propiconazole EC in a tank mix, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations required by the label of the tank mix product. Do not exceed any label dosage rate and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. Do not tank mix this product with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixes or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Application Directions

Propiconazole EC is most effective when applied and allowed to dry before a rainfall. Avoid applying Propiconazole EC under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur. Do not apply in a manner that results in exposure to humans or animals.

Ground Application

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For tree crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre (gpa) unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 10 gpa unless otherwise specified.

Aerial Application

For tree crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 10 gpa unless otherwise specified. For all other crops, apply Propiconazole EC in a minimum of 2 gpa unless otherwise specified.

Chemigation Application

This product may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for disease control in the labeled crops. Refer to crop specific use directions for application rates, timing and frequency of application. Do not apply Propiconazole EC by chemigation to other labeled crops except as specified in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Use only with drive systems that provide uniform water distribution.

When applying this product by chemigation, do not exceed labeled rates or apply more frequently than specified for conventional application methods. Propiconazole EC, alone or in combination with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems, may be applied through irrigation systems. For chemigation application to labeled crops, apply in 0.1 to 0.25 inches of water unless otherwise specified. Chemigation with excessive water may lead to a decrease in efficacy.

Note: Do not inject Propiconazole EC at full strength or deterioration of valves and seals may occur. Use a dilution ratio of at least 10 parts water to 1 part Propiconazole EC. Propiconazole EC is corrosive to many seal materials. Leather seals are best. EPDM or silicone rubber seals can be used but should be replaced once a year. Do not use viton, Buna-N, neoprene, or PVC seals.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of this product needed to cover the desired area. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Center Pivot Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine size of area to be treated; 2) Determine the time required to apply 1/8 to 1/2 inch of water 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 Propiconazole EC through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution. Run the system at 80 to 95% of the manufacturer's rated capacity.; 3) Using only water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure; 4) Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 5) Add the required amount of Propiconazole EC and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration. Inject this product at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution with this product has cleared the last sprinkler head. Do not use end guns when applying Propiconazole EC through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Determine the acreage covered by the sprinkler; 2) Fill the injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to

use the contents over a 20- to 30-minute interval. When applying Propiconazole EC through irrigation equipment, use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.; 3) Determine the amount of Propiconazole EC required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system; 4) Add the required amount of Propiconazole EC into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period. Operate the system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during the calibration. Inject Propiconazole EC at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the solution of Propiconazole EC has cleared the last sprinkler head.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of Propiconazole EC. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injection system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 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.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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.
- To ensure uniform mixing of the fungicide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all backflow prevention devices on the water line.
- Ensure the tank holding the fungicide mixture is free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector point.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 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.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments and continuously monitor the injection.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer 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 flow 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.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Rotational Crops

To avoid possible illegal residues, do not plant any other crop intended for food, grazing, or any component of animal feed or bedding within 105 days of an application of Propiconazole EC to the preceding crop unless the second crop appears on this label. Alfalfa can be planted 75 days after the last application of Propiconazole EC if the total application of propiconazole has not exceeded 0.22 lb active ingredient per acre during the previous year.

Uses

Almond

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
brown rot blossom blight	<i>Monilinia laxa</i> , <i>M. fructicola</i>	4 – 8	Apply at 5 to 10% bloom and 50 to 100% bloom. Under severe disease conditions, use the highest rate. The minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.9 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval:

anthracnose	<i>Collectotrichum acutatum</i>	8	Apply beginning at bud break on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. • Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.
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Bulb Onion (Subgroup 3-07A)¹ and Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)²

¹Bulb onion (subgroup 3-07A) including bulb daylily, bulb fritillaria, bulb garlic, bulb lily, bulb onion, bulb shallot, Chinese bulb onion, great-headed bulb garlic, pearl onion, potato bulb onion, serpent bulb garlic, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

²Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltsville bunching onion, Chinese fresh leaf chive, elegans hosta, fresh leaf chive, fresh leaf shallot, fresh onion, green onion, leaf fritillaria, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, tree top onion, Welsh tops onion, wild leek, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
botrytis leaf blight (suppression only) purple blotch	<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>	4 - 8	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Bulb onion-Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. There is no preharvest interval for green onion types.
	<i>Alternaria pom</i>	2 - 4	Apply with another fungicide registered for control of target diseases. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-day interval or according to the tank mix partner label. Use the higher rate when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum disease control, a wetting agent or spreader-sticker may be used.	

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B)¹ and Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)²

¹Bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including aronia berry, black currant, buffalo currant, Chilean guava, edible honeysuckle, elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, highbush blueberry, highbush cranberry, huckleberry, jostaberry, juneberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, native currant, red currant, salal, sea buckthorn, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

²Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) including bingleberry, blackberry, black raspberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, lowberry, marionberry, olallieberry, red raspberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot, stem canker	<i>Septoria albopunctata</i>	6	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 4-week interval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 30 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.84 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
rust	<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>			
leaf spot	<i>Septoria</i> spp.		Make the first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, reapply just after harvest.	
leaf and cane spot	<i>Septoria rubi</i>		Apply as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Reapply in late spring, at bud break, and once flowering has begun.	
mummyberry disease	<i>Monilinia vaccinicorymbosi</i>		Make first application beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at pink bud and every 7 to 10 days through petal fall.	
powdery mildew	<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>		Apply at 5 to 10% bloom. Reapply at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions favor disease development.	

Carrot

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
<i>Alternaria dauci</i> (suppression only) leaf blight powdery mildew	<i>Cercospora carotae</i> <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	4	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval using the shorter interval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre

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Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			when disease conditions are severe. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.	per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
		2	Apply the product with 0.75 lb active ingredient of chlorothalonil per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval.	

Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15)¹

¹Cereal grains (crop group 15) including barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, wheat, wild rice and other commodities included in the cereal grains crop grouping. For corn, popcorn, rice, sorghum, wheat, and wild rice, see specific use directions elsewhere on the label.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
early season suppression of: glume blotch leaf blight powdery mildew tan spot	<i>Stagonospora nordorum</i> <i>Septoria tritici</i> <i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Pyrenophora triticirepentis</i>	2 – 4	Apply in the spring. Reapply through full head emergence for season long control. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.22 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply more than a total of 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.11 lb active ingredient) per acre per season if forage or hay will be harvested.
control of: barley scald barley stripe glume blotch helminthosporium leaf blight leaf blight net blotch powdery mildew rust spot blotch tan spot	<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i> <i>Pyrenophora graminea</i> <i>Stagonospora nordorum</i> <i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i> <i>Septoria tritici</i> <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> <i>Blumeria</i> spp., <i>Erysiphe</i> spp. <i>Puccinia</i> spp. <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>	4	Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. Highest yields are normally obtained when the product is applied when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Using an oil base adjuvant may improve the spray coverage and canopy penetration. In wheat, the product can be applied through full head emergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply after Feekes 10.5 in wheat. Preharvest Interval: All cereals-Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage or hay. Cereals other than wheat-Do not apply within 45 days of harvest for grain and straw.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			(Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply after this stage to avoid possible illegal residues.	
foot rot	<i>Pseudocercospora</i> spp.		Apply with half rates of fungicides such as thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.	
fusarium head blight suppression			Apply at approximately 50% flowering. Adding a penetrating type of adjuvant may increase fusarium head blight suppression.	

Corn (Field, Sweet, Pop, and Seed)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
helminthosporium leaf blights	<i>H. maydis</i> , <i>H. turcicum</i> , <i>H. carbonum</i>	2 – 4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 7- to 14-day schedule. Use the low rate when disease pressure is low and the high rate under heavy disease pressure or if conditions favor disease development.	Field corn, popcorn, seed corn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.22 lb active ingredient) per acre per season on field corn harvested for forage. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage, grain and stover.
northern corn leaf blight	<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i>			
northern corn leaf spot	<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>			
southern corn leaf blight	<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>			
eye spot	<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i>	4	Apply when disease first appears. If conditions favor disease development, reapply on a 7- to 14-day schedule. For best disease control, early applications at initial disease onset perform better.	Sweet corn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for ears or forage.
gray leaf spot	<i>Cercospora zeaemaydis</i>			
rusts	<i>Puccinia</i> spp.			

Cranberry

(For use only in Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
cottonball	<i>Monilinia oxycocci</i>	4 - 6	Make the first application at leaf bud break and repeat in 14 days. Make the third application at early bloom and repeat in 14 days. Under severe disease pressure, use the higher rate for control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 24 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.67 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

Garden Beet

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot powdery mildew	<i>Cercospora beticola</i> <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	3 - 4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Leaf Petioles (Subgroup 4B)¹

¹Leaf petioles (subgroup 4B) including cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, Florence fennel, rhubarb, Swiss chard

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
early blight late blight leaf spot	<i>Cercospora apii</i> <i>Septoria apicola</i> <i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Septoria</i> spp.	4	Apply on a 7-day schedule. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre

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Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
				per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Low Growing Berries (Subgroup 13-07G) (Except Cranberry)¹

¹Low growing berries (subgroup 13-07G) except cranberry) including bearberry, bilberry, lowbush blueberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
anthracnose	<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	4	Apply when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: There is no preharvest interval
leaf rust	<i>Phragmidium potentillae</i>			
leaf spot	<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>			
powdery mildew	<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>			

Nonbearing Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10)¹

¹Citrus fruits (crop group 10) including calamondin, citrus citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin, sour orange, sweet orange, pummelo, satsuma mandarin, tangerine, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these included in the citrus fruits crop grouping

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
greasy spot	<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>	6 – 8	Begin applications in June. Apply on a 30-day interval through August.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 24 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.67 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply to citrus that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

Parsley Leaves (Fresh and Dried) and Cilantro (Coriander) Leaves

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease	Rate		

Common Name	Scientific Name	(fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
leaf spot powdery mildew	<i>Alternaria</i> spp. <i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	3 - 4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Peanut

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
early leaf spot	<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>	2.5 - 4	Apply beginning 35 to 40 days after planting or at first appearance of disease and reapply on a 10- to 14-day schedule. Under heavy disease pressure, use the higher rate. This product may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which specify application timing based upon environmental factors favorable for disease development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest with the low use rate of 4 fl oz per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest with the high use rate of 8 fl oz per acre. Do not feed hay from treated fields to livestock if the high rate of 8 fl oz per acre was used.
late leaf spot rust web blotch	<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i> <i>Puccinia arachidis</i> <i>Phoma arachidicola</i>	4		
southern stem rot	<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>		Apply to the crown and pegging zones of the plant by chemigation or directed ground application using one of the following schedules: A. Apply 4 fl oz per acre. Begin	

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			<p>applications 45 days after planting or at first appearance of disease. Repeat on a 14-day interval.</p> <p>B. Apply 8 fl oz per acre. Make the first application at pegging (approximately 60 days after planting) or at first appearance of disease. Make the second application 3 to 4 weeks later.</p> <p>When applying in irrigation water, use a minimum of 0.25 to 0.5 inches of water per acre. Use enough water so the fungicide penetrates the peanut canopy and reaches the crown of the plant where the disease is most active.</p> <p>When applying via irrigation or as a directed ground application, additional methods should be employed for leaf spot control.</p>	

Pecan

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

The active ingredient in this product may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county has a bulletin consult www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
pecan scab	<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>	4 – 8	Apply on a 14-day schedule during bud break and pre-pollination sprays. Apply 6 to 8 fl oz per acre during nut formation and cover sprays. Use higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.9 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply after

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
downy spot	<i>Mycosphaerella caryigena</i>		rates when disease pressure is heavier.	shuck split. • Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.
liver spot	<i>Gnomonia caryae pv pecanae</i>		Apply 4 fl oz per acre with other products registered for pecans and labeled for these mid- to late-season foliar diseases. Observe all directions, precautions, and limitations for the other products.	
powdery mildew	<i>Microsphaera penicillata</i>			
vein spot	<i>Gnomonia nerviseda</i>			
zonate leaf spot	<i>Cristulariella moricola</i>			

Peppermint and Spearmint

Apply Propiconazole EC by ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
rust	<i>Puccinia menthae</i>	4	Begin applications when the plants are 2 to 4 inches high or when conditions favor disease development. Reapply within 14 days of the first application.	• Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.22 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Pineapple

(For use only in Hawaii)

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/100 gal water)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
butt rot	<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>	0.75 (1:17,000)	Treatments can be made in either a cold or hot water dip. Cold water dip: Immerse crowns to give thorough wetting, remove, and allow to drain. Hot water dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F (52°C). Soak crown for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain.	• Do not use treated crowns for food or feed. • Do not graze while plant is growing. • Do not graze tops until fruit is harvested. • Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Rice

Apply Propiconazole EC by aerial equipment only.

The active ingredient in this product may have effects on federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat in some counties. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the County Bulletin for the county in which you are applying the pesticide. To determine whether your county has a bulletin consult www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm. Bulletins may also be available from local pesticide dealers, extension offices, or state pesticide agencies.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
aggregate sheath spot	<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativa</i>	6 – 10	Timing of application depends upon disease severity, disease complex and rice variety/growth stage. Consult local extension experts for economic thresholds established for various rice varieties and diseases. Apply at first internode elongation (up to 2-inch panicle) using one of the following schedules: A. Apply 6 fl oz per acre and repeat at swollen boot. Make the second application 14 days later but before the boot splits and head emerges. Sheath blight is best controlled when the first application is applied at disease appearance in the field. Apply the first application when 5% or fewer of the tillers are infected. B. Apply 10 fl oz per acre. Use this rate if greater than 10% of the tillers are infected with sheath blight. If disease reappears, use another fungicide for the second application. Tank mix option: Apply 6 fl oz of the product in a tank mix with registered fungicides for control of rice diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 12 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.34 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 35 days of harvest. • Do not apply to stubble or ratoon crop rice. • Do not use in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced. • Do not drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial fish farming. • Do not use water drained from treated fields to irrigate other crops. • Do not release flood water within 7 days of application.
black sheath rot	<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>			
brown leaf spot	<i>Helminthosporium oryzae</i>			
false smut (suppression only)	<i>Ustilaginoidea virens</i>			
kernel smut	<i>Tilletia barclayana</i>			
leaf smut	<i>Entyloma oryzae</i>			
narrow brown leaf spot	<i>Cercospora oryzae</i>			
sheath blight	<i>Rhizoctoria solani</i>			
sheath spot	<i>Rhizoctonia oryzae</i>			
stem rot (suppression only)	<i>Sclerotium oryzae</i>			

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Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
Wild Rice (For use only in Minnesota)				
brown spot helminthosporium leaf blight	<i>Bipolaris</i> spp. <i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.	6 – 8	Apply 6 fl oz per acre at both booting and heading, or make a single application of 8 fl oz per acre at booting. The minimum re-treatment interval is 10 days.	

Sorghum

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
ergot	<i>Claviceps sorghi</i>	3 – 4	Make the first application at or just prior to flowering. Reapply on a 5- to 7-day interval. Make up to 4 applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.22 lb active ingredient) per acre per season on sorghum harvested for forage. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage and within 21 days of harvest for grain and stover. Do not graze livestock or cut for green chop or silage within 30 days of application.

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12)¹

¹Stone fruits (crop group 12) including apricot, chickasaw plum, damson plum, Japanese plum, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune, sweet cherry, tart cherry, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these included in the stone fruits crop grouping

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa. Diseases on stone fruits are most effectively controlled by ground applications.

Target Disease	Rate		
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Common Name	Scientific Name	(fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
brown rot blossom blight	<i>Monilinia</i> spp.	4	Apply at early bloom stage. If disease pressure is low, a second application may be made as needed through petal fall. Under conditions of high disease pressure and/or very susceptible varieties, make a second application from 75 to 100% bloom and a third application at petal fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 20 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.56 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: 0 days Applications of Propiconazole EC during bloom to stanley plums have occasionally caused fruit to be less oval in shape and smaller in size at harvest. To avoid this, do not apply to stanley plums earlier than 21 days before harvest.
fruit brown rot	<i>Monilinia</i> spp.		Apply a maximum of two sprays as needed during the preharvest period up to the day of harvest. If high inoculum and severe disease conditions persist, apply another fungicide after applying Propiconazole EC twice.	
cherry leaf spot powdery mildew rust	<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>		See brown rot blossom blight. Make up to two additional applications on a 10- to 14-day interval from the end of petal fall to harvest.	

Sugarcane

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/100 gal water)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
pineapple disease	<i>Ceratocystic paradoxa</i>	0.75 (1:17,000)	Apply to cut seed pieces using one of the following methods: Cold water dip: Immerse seed pieces to thoroughly wet, remove, and allow to drain. Hot water dip: Maintain water temperature at 125°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed. Dispose of used dip solution according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/100 gal water)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			(52°C). Soak seed pieces for 20 to 30 minutes, remove, and allow to drain. Conveyor belt treatment: Treat seed pieces with a solution of Propiconazole EC and water using in-line directed spray sufficient to wet cut ends.	

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14)¹

¹Tree nuts (crop group 14) including almond, beechnut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinaquapin, hickory, macadamia, pecan, walnut and other commodities included in the tree nuts crop grouping. For almond and pecan, see specific use directions elsewhere on the label.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa. Diseases on tree nuts are most effectively controlled by ground applications.

Target Disease	Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
foliar diseases	4 – 8	Apply at first sign of disease and reapply on a 7- to 14-day interval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.9 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated cover crop for feed.

Turfgrass Grown for Seed

(For use only in Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington)

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground or aerial equipment in a minimum of 10 gpa. Propiconazole EC may also be applied by chemigation.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
ergot stem disease powdery mildew rusts selenophoma stem eyespot	<i>Erysiphe graminis</i> <i>Puccinia</i> spp. <i>Selenophoma</i> spp.	4 – 8	Apply when powdery mildew infections, <i>Seleophoma</i> infections, and/or rust pustules are noticeable and increasing in number in late spring or early summer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.9 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not feed hay cut within 20 days of the

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			<p>Apply on a 14- to 21-day interval.</p> <p>To maximize control of severe rust pressure, apply 8 fl oz per acre and reapply at 14-day intervals until the seed is mature. Make the last application at least 20 days before seed matures.</p> <p>For bluegrass, it is important to begin applications early in the growing season.</p>	<p>last application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not graze treated areas within 140 days of the last application.

Wheat

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
<p>early season suppression of:</p> <p>glume blotch</p> <p>leaf blight</p> <p>powdery mildew</p> <p>tan spot</p>	<p><i>Stagonospora nordorum</i></p> <p><i>Septoria tritici</i></p> <p><i>Blumeria</i> spp.,</p> <p><i>Erysiphe</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i></p>	2 – 4	<p>Apply in the spring. Reapply up to Feekes growth stage 10.5 for season long control. The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.22 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. Do not apply more than a total of 4 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.11 lb active ingredient) per acre per season if forage or hay will be harvested.
<p>control of:</p> <p>glume blotch</p> <p>helminthosporium</p> <p>leaf blight</p> <p>leaf blight</p> <p>net blotch</p> <p>powdery mildew</p> <p>rust</p> <p>spot blotch</p> <p>tan spot</p>	<p><i>Stagonospora nordorum</i></p> <p><i>Drechslera tritici-repentis</i></p> <p><i>Septoria tritici</i></p> <p><i>Pyrenophora teres</i></p> <p><i>Blumeria</i> spp.,</p> <p><i>Erysiphe</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Puccinia</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i></p> <p><i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i></p>	4	<p>Protecting the flag leaf is important for maximizing yield. Highest yields are normally obtained when the product is applied when the flag leaf is 50% to fully emerged.</p> <p>The minimum re-treatment interval is 14 days. Using an oil base adjuvant may improve the spray coverage and canopy penetration.</p> <p>In wheat, the product can be applied through full head emergence (Feekes growth stage 10.5). Do not apply after this stage to avoid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply after Feekes 10.5 in wheat. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for forage or hay.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			possible illegal residues.	
foot rot	<i>Pseudocercospora</i> spp.		Apply with half rates of fungicides such as thiophanate-methyl. Apply at tillering but before elongation has occurred.	
fusarium head blight suppression			Apply at approximately 50% flowering. Adding a penetrating type of adjuvant may increase fusarium head blight suppression.	

Turfgrass and Ornamentals

Product Information

Propiconazole EC is a systemic fungicide for use on turfgrass for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homeocarpa*), brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*), anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*), red thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis*), pink patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis*), rust (*Puccinia graminis*), powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*), stripe smut (*Ustilago striiformis* and *Urocystis agropyri*), summer patch (*Magnaporthe poae*), necrotic ring spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*), spring dead spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*, *Leptosphaeria narmari*, *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*, *Gaeumannomyces graminis*), take-all patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), leaf spot (*Bipolaris* spp., *Drechslera* spp.), gray leaf spot (*Pyricularia grisea*), pink snowmold (*Microdochium nivale*), fusarium patch (*Fusarium nivale*), gray snowmold (*Typhula* spp.), yellow patch (*Rhizoctonia cerealis*), and zoysia patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*).

Propiconazole EC also controls numerous diseases on ornamentals and other landscape and nursery plantings, including powdery mildews, rusts, leaf spots, scabs, and blights. Refer to the appropriate section for specified diseases and plants.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in plant injury or poor disease control.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product as a tree injection treatment.

Do not use Propiconazole EC in greenhouses.

Do not apply more than 5.8 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft per calendar year.

Mixing Directions

Propiconazole EC – Alone: Fill the tank 1/2 to 3/4 full of water. Add the proper amount of Propiconazole EC and then add the rest of the water. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Propiconazole EC – Tank Mix: For broader spectrum disease control, Propiconazole EC may be mixed with other fungicides. Propiconazole EC is also compatible with numerous herbicides and insecticides.

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Always check the compatibility of the tank mix using a jar test with proportionate amounts of Propiconazole EC, other chemicals to be used, and the water before mixing in the spray tank. Once compatibility has been proven, fill the tank at least 1/2 full of clean water. Add wettable powders to the tank first, allowing them to completely suspend in the water before proceeding. This process can be hastened by premixing the product in water before adding to the tank. Add flowables or suspensions next and then add Propiconazole EC. Add other emulsifiable concentrates last. Provide sufficient jet or mechanical agitation during filling and application to keep the tank mix uniformly suspended. Do not leave tank mixtures in the spray tank for prolonged periods without agitation. Mix and apply them the same day.

Add Unite compatibility agent (3 pints per 100 gallons) to tank mixes that are incompatible. Observe all directions, precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in the tank mix. Tank mixes or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states where referenced products are registered.

Uses

Turfgrass and Dichondra

- Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program.
- Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.
- Apply after mowing or allow sprayed area to dry completely before mowing.
- For control of foliar diseases, allow sprayed area to dry completely before irrigation.
- For control of soilborne diseases, Propiconazole EC can be watered in immediately after application.
- Under conditions that are optimum for high disease pressure, use a higher rate in the rate range and a shorter application interval.
- For optimum turfgrass quality and disease control, use Propiconazole EC in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control.
- Evaluate spray additives prior to use. Label directions are based upon data obtained with no additives.
- Before using any fungicide, proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease is important. Using diagnostic kits or other means of identification of the disease organism is essential to determine the best control measures.
- Do not apply more than 5.8 fl oz per 1000 sq ft per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 1.79 lb active ingredient per acre per application.

Important: Bermudagrass can be sensitive to Propiconazole EC. Do not exceed 1.44 fl oz per 1000 sq ft every 30 days on any variety of bermudagrass. In Florida, do not apply Propiconazole EC to bermudagrass golf course greens when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Note: Do not graze animals on treated areas. Do not feed clippings from treated areas to livestock or poultry.

Specific Diseases, Rates and Application Timing

Disease	Propiconazole EC		Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
	(fl oz/1000 sq ft)	(fl oz/acre)		
Turfgrass				
anthracnose (<i>Colletotricum graminicola</i>)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. When disease pressure is high, use a higher rate in the rate range and a shorter application interval. For broad spectrum control, tank mix with a registered contact

Disease	Propiconazole EC		Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
	(fl oz/1000 sq ft)	(fl oz/acre)		
				fungicide at the label rate. If disease is present, mix 0.73 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft with the label rate of a contact fungicide.
brown patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)			14 - 21	Begin application in May or June before disease is present. Tank mix with the label rate of a contact fungicide registered for control of brown patch. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use a higher rate in the rate range and shorter application interval.
dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homeocarpa</i>)	0.18	8	7	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
			14	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil.
	0.37	16	21 - 28	Tank mix with low label rate of a contact fungicide containing chlorothalonil or Chipco 26019.
	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	If using the 0.37 - 0.73 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate without tank mixing, make no more than three consecutive applications for control of dollar spot before rotating to an alternate fungicide having a different mode of action.
fusarium patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	fall - early spring	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
gray leaf spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If using the 0.37 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
melting out, leaf spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp., <i>Drechslera</i> spp.)		16 - 63		Under light to moderate pressure, apply Propiconazole EC to reduce the severity of leaf spot and melting out. For broad spectrum disease control, tank mix the 0.37 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate. Tank mix the 0.37-0.73 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
necrotic ring spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	1.45	63	fall or spring	Apply in fall and/or the early spring depending upon local recommendations.

Disease	Propiconazole EC		Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
	(fl oz/1000 sq ft)	(fl oz/acre)		
pink patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>) red thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.37	32	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.
powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>) rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	14 - 28	Apply when conditions favor disease development. If disease is present, use 0.73 fl oz of Propiconazole EC per 1000 sq ft.
snow mold gray (<i>Typhula</i> spp.) pink (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	late fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. For optimum disease control, tank mix with either PCNB or chlorothalonil at label rates.
spring dead spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria narmari</i> , <i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i> , <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	1.45	63	30	Make one to three applications. If a single application is made, apply in September or October. For multiple applications, begin sprays in August.
stripe smut (<i>Ustilago striiformis</i> , <i>Urocystis agropyri</i>)	0.37 - 0.73	16 - 32	fall or spring	Apply once in the fall after turfgrass becomes dormant or in the early spring before turfgrass starts to grow.
summer patch poa patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.73 1.45	32 63	14 28	Apply Propiconazole EC beginning in April.
take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i>)	0.73 - 1.45	32 - 63	spring and fall	Apply Propiconazole EC to reduce the severity of take-all patch. Make fall applications in September and October or when night temperatures drop below 55°F, and spring applications in April and May, depending upon local recommendations.
yellow patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	1.1 - 1.45	48 - 63	late fall	Make one application in the late fall before snow cover. Do not apply on top of snow. If using the 1.1 fl oz/1000 sq ft rate, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide at the label rate.
zoysia patch, large patch of zoysia (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)			early fall	Make one application in the early fall (mid-September to mid-October) prior to development of disease symptoms. Consult local turfgrass extension experts to determine the optimum application timing for your area.

Disease	Propiconazole EC		Application Interval (Days)	Specific Use Instructions
	(fl oz/1000 sq ft)	(fl oz/acre)		
Dichondra				
dichondra rust (<i>Puccinia dichondrae</i>)	0.73	32	14 - 21	Apply when conditions favor disease development.

Establishment of Cool Season Turfgrass

Propiconazole EC controls many turfgrass diseases; its primary use is as a fungicide for use against the diseases listed on this label. As an additional benefit, Propiconazole EC improves the rate of establishment when it is applied to cool season turfgrass seedlings or sod.

New Seedlings: Apply 0.35 fl oz per 1000 sq ft at the 2 to 3 leaf stage of growth for faster root development and top growth.

Sod: Apply 0.35 fl oz per 1000 sq ft 2 to 6 weeks before cutting for increased sod knitting and faster establishment after laying.

Ornamentals and Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Trees in Nurseries (Field) and Landscape Plantings

- Use Propiconazole EC in a preventative disease control program. To determine the use directions for controlling a disease on an ornamental plant species, select the plant species in Table 1. The number(s) in parentheses following the listed plant species refers to the disease(s) controlled in Table 2. Find the disease in Table 2. The letter in brackets following the disease refers to the application regime in Table 3.
- Allow spray to dry before applying overhead irrigation.
- Optimum benefit of Propiconazole EC is obtained when used in conjunction with sound disease management practices.

Propiconazole EC may be used at rates of 0.75 to 8.7 fl oz per 100 gallons of water for disease control in ornamentals (see Tables 1, 2 and 3). For general disease control in landscape plantings, apply 2.2 to 3 fl oz per 100 gallons of water every 21 days. For best control, begin applications before disease development.

Note: For outdoor uses, up to 2 gpa of Propiconazole EC may be applied per crop per calendar year.

Plant tolerances to Propiconazole EC have been found acceptable for the specific genus and species of plants listed under the Directions for Use. Other plant species may be sensitive to Propiconazole EC and diseases other than those listed may not be controlled. Before using Propiconazole EC on plants or for diseases that are not listed in the Directions for Use, first test Propiconazole EC on a small scale basis. Do not apply Propiconazole EC to African violets, begonias, Boston fern, or geraniums. Apply the specified rates for a particular disease type, i.e., rust, powdery mildew, etc., and evaluate for phytotoxicity and disease control prior to widespread use.

Table 1. Ornamental Plant Species

Number in parentheses (-) refer to diseases controlled in Table 2.

Herbaceous Ornamentals	Woody Ornamentals	Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Trees (Nursery and Landscape Plantings)
calendula (4a) carnation (5f)	amelanchier (4d) ash (4c)	apple (3q, 4d, 5a) bartlett pear (3q, 4c, 5a)

Herbaceous Ornamentals	Woody Ornamentals	Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Trees (Nursery and Landscape Plantings)
chrysanthemum (2a) delphinium (4a) English ivy (3e) gomphrena (3a) impatiens (3a, 3b, 4a) iris (5d) marigold (3a) monarda (4c) phlox (4c) snapdragon (5d) sweet william (3k) (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>) zinnia (4c)	azalea (2c, 4b) bayberry (3n) camellia (3e) cotoneaster (3i) crabapple (3c, 3g, 4c, 5a) crape myrtle (4a) dogwood (3h, 4c) douglas fir (5b) elm (4c) euonymus (3e, 4c) hawthorn (5a) holly (3r) juniper (1a) lilac (4c) linden (3e, 3b, 4b) magnolia (3e, 4b) maple (3e, 4f) oaks (3p) pines (1b, 1c) poplars (5b) pyracantha (3o) red tip photinia (3i) raphiolepis (3e, 3i) rhododendron (2c, 3n) roses (3g, 4e, 5c) (outdoor use only) shasta fir (5e) sweetgum (3b, 3c, 3n) sycamore (3e) tulip tree (3e, 4a) wax myrtle (3n)	cherry (2b, 3d) citrus (3m) nectarine (2b) peach (2b) pecan (3b, 3c, 3f, 3l, 3n, 4e) plum (2b) walnut (3j)

Table 2. Plant Diseases

Letters in brackets [-] refer to application regimes in Table 3.

1. Conifer Blights
 - a. *Phomopsis juniperovora* (phomopsis blight) [B]
 - b. *Sirococcus strobolinus* (tip blight) [D]
 - c. *Sphaeropsis sapinea* (diplodia tip blight) [B]
2. Flower Blight
 - a. *Ascochyta chrysanthemi* (ray blight) [C]
 - b. *Monilinia* spp. [A]
 - c. *Ovulinia* spp. [B]
3. Leaf Blights/Spots
 - a. *Alternaria* spp. [B]
 - b. *Cercospora* spp. (brown leaf spot) [C]
 - c. *Cladosporium* spp. (scab) [C]
 - d. *Coccomyces hiemalis* [A]
 - e. *Collectrochum* spp. [B]

- f. *Cristulariella* spp. (zonate leaf spot) [C]
 - g. *Diplocarpon rosae* (blackspot) [B]
 - h. *Discula* spp. (anthracnose) [A]
 - i. *Fabraea maculata* (syn. *Entomosporium maculata*) [B]
 - j. *Gnomonia leptostyla* (anthracnose) [C]
 - k. *Heterosporium echinulatum* [B]
 - l. *Mycosphaerella caryigena* (downy spot) [C]
 - m. *Mycosphaerella fructicola* (greasy spot) [E]
 - n. *Septoria* spp. (leaf scorch) [C]
 - o. *Spilocaea pyracanthae* [B]
 - p. *Tubakia dryina* [D]
 - q. *Venturia inaequalis* (scab) [A]
 - r. *Rhizoctonia web blight* [B]
4. Powdery Mildew
- a. *Erysiphe* spp. [B]
 - b. *Microsphaera* spp. [C]
 - c. *Oidium* spp. [B]
 - d. *Podosphaera* spp. [B]
 - e. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* [B]
 - f. *Phyllactinia* spp. [B]
5. Rust
- a. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* [A]
 - b. *Melampsora occidentalis* [D]
 - c. *Phragmidium* spp. [B]
 - d. *Puccinia* spp. [B]
 - e. *Pucciniastrum goeppertianum* [D]
 - f. *Uromyces dianthi* [B]

Table 3. Application Regimes

- [A] Mix 0.73 to 1.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Reapply every 14 to 21 days during the period of primary infection. If disease is present, tank mix with a registered contact fungicide. For **flower blight**, apply Propiconazole EC when there is 5 to 10% bloom and again at 70 to 100% bloom. For **dogwoods**, apply the 0.73 to 1.5 fl oz rate every 14 days, or apply 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC every 28 days.
- [B] Mix 1.8 to 3 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply as needed, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For **blackspot**, apply in tank mix with a registered contact fungicide labeled for blackspot. For **calendula**, apply every 30 days. For **diplodia tip blight**, make a total of three applications every 14 days prior to the major period of infection. For **juniper phomopsis blight**, make an initial application as soon as junipers start to grow and reapply every 14 to 21 days during the period of active growth.
- [C] Mix 3 to 4.5 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 30 days, beginning when conditions favor disease development. For **pecans**, apply the 12 fl oz rate. Beginning at bud break, make a total of three applications 14 days apart. For **walnuts**, apply 3 fl oz every 14 to 21 days. For **ray blight**, apply 4.5 fl oz every 7 days or 7.5 fl oz every 14 days. For **impatiens**, **bayberry**, **linden**, **magnolia**, **sweetgum** and **wax myrtle**, the maximum use rate is 8 fl oz.
- [D] Mix 6 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply every 14 to 28 days beginning when conditions favor disease development. For

douglas fir needle rust, apply once in May. For **tip blight**, make an initial application in mid- to late winter, and three additional applications at 2-month intervals.

[E] Mix 7.5 to 8.7 fl oz of Propiconazole EC in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray to the point of drip. Apply within the June to August time period.

Note: To avoid possible illegal residues, do not apply to apple, bartlett pear, cherry, citrus, nectarine, peach, pecan, plum, or walnut trees that will bear harvestable fruit within 12 months.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law:

- a) The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:
 - i. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
 - ii. Replacement of amount of product used.
- b) Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.
- c) The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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[Editor's note: Supplemental labels.]

List of Supplemental Labels	
Supplemental Title	Previous EPA Accepted Date
Disease Control on Garden Beets added to main label	May 11, 2010
Disease Control on Leaf Petioles (Subgroup 4B) added to main label	May 11, 2010
Disease Control on Parsley Leaves (Fresh and Dried) and Cilantro (Coriander) Leaves added to main label	May 11, 2010
Disease Control on Bulb Onion (Subgroup 3-07A) and Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)	New
Disease Control on Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B) and Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)	New
Disease Control on Low Growing Berries (Subgroup 13-07G) (Except Cranberry)	New

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Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Propiconazole EC

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Disease Control on Garden Beets

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

Refer to product label for Integrated Pest Management, Fungicide Resistance Management, Spray Equipment, Mixing Instructions, and Application Instructions.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment. Refer to the Application Instructions section on the label affixed to the container for chemigation application.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot powdery mildew	<i>Cercospora beticola</i> <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i>	3-4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires on November 9, 2011 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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Supplemental Labeling



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Propiconazole EC

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Disease Control on Leaf Petioles (Subgroup 4B)¹

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

¹Leaf petioles (subgroup 4B) including cardoon, celery, Chinese celery, celtuce, Florence fennel, rhubarb, Swiss chard

Refer to product label for Integrated Pest Management, Fungicide Resistance Management, Spray Equipment, Mixing Instructions, and Application Instructions.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot	<i>Cercospora</i> spp. <i>Septoria</i> spp.	4	Apply on a 7-day schedule. If desired, a spreader-sticker may be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires on November 9, 2011 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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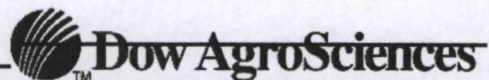
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Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Propiconazole EC

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Disease Control on Parsley Leaves (Fresh and Dried) and Cilantro (Coriander) Leaves

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

Refer to product label for Integrated Pest Management, Fungicide Resistance Management, Spray Equipment, Mixing Instructions, and Application Instructions.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground, aerial, or chemigation equipment. Refer to the Application Instructions section on the label affixed to the container for chemigation application.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot	<i>Alternaria</i> spp.	3-4	Apply when disease first appears and reapply on a 14-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action. Immediately switch to a fungicide that has a different mode of action if disease levels continue to increase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
powdery mildew	<i>Cercospora</i> spp.			
	<i>Erysiphe</i> spp.			

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires on November 9, 2011 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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Supplemental Labeling



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Propiconazole EC

[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax[®] EC]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Disease Control on Bulb Onion (Subgroup 3-07A)¹ and Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)²

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

¹Bulb onion (subgroup 3-07A) including bulb daylilly, bulb fritillaria, bulb garlic, bulb lily, bulb onion, bulb shallot, Chinese bulb onion, great-headed bulb garlic, pearl onion, potato bulb onion, serpent bulb garlic, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

²Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltsville bunching onion, Chinese fresh leaf chive, elegans hosta, fresh leaf chive, fresh leaf shallot, fresh onion, green onion, leaf fritillaria, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, tree top onion, Welsh tops onion, wild leek, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Refer to product label for Integrated Pest Management, Fungicide Resistance Management, Spray Equipment, Mixing Directions, and Application Directions.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
botrytis leaf blight (suppression only) purple blotch	<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>	4 - 8	Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7- to 10-day interval. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease conditions are severe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Bulb onion-Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. There is no preharvest interval for green onion types.
	<i>Alternaria pom</i>	2 - 4	Apply with another fungicide registered for control of target diseases. Begin applications when	

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			conditions favor disease development and reapply on a 7-day interval or according to the tank mix partner label. Use the higher rate when disease conditions are severe. To achieve optimum disease control, a wetting agent or spreader-sticker may be used.	

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires 18 months after the acceptance date of this label and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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Propiconazole EC

[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax[®] EC]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Disease Control on Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B)¹, and Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)²

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

¹Bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including aronia berry, black currant, buffalo currant, Chilean guava, edible honeysuckle, elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, highbush blueberry, highbush cranberry, huckleberry, jostaberry, juneberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, native currant, red currant, salal, sea buckthorn, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

²Caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) including bingleberry, blackberry, black raspberry, boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, lowberry, marionberry, olallieberry, red raspberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Refer to product label for Integrated Pest Management, Fungicide Resistance Management, Spray Equipment, Mixing Directions, and Application Directions.

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
leaf spot, stem canker	<i>Septoria albopunctata</i>	6	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Reapply on a 4-week interval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 30 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.84 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
rust	<i>Pucciniastrum vaccinii</i>		Make the first application any time prior to bloom and again after petal fall. If needed, reapply just after harvest.	
leaf spot	<i>Septoria</i> spp.			
leaf and cane spot	<i>Septoria rubi</i>		Apply as a delayed dormant spray after	

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
			training in the spring. Reapply in late spring, at bud break, and once flowering has begun.	
mummyberry disease	<i>Monilinia vaccinicorymbosi</i>		Make first application beginning at green tip and repeat in 7 to 10 days. If conditions are favorable for disease development, reapply at pink bud and every 7 to 10 days through petal fall.	
powdery mildew	<i>Microsphaera vaccinii</i>		Apply at 5 to 10% bloom. Reapply at full bloom and on a 14-day interval while conditions favor disease development.	

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires 18 months after the acceptance date of this label and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Propiconazole EC

[Alternate Brand Name: PropiMax[®] EC]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-346

Low Growing Berries (Subgroup 13-07G) (Except Cranberry)¹

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC fungicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Propiconazole EC according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Propiconazole EC.

Directions for Use

¹Low growing berries (subgroup 13-07G) except cranberry) including bearberry, bilberry, lowbush blueberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Apply Propiconazole EC by either ground equipment in a minimum of 20 gpa or aerial equipment in a minimum of 15 gpa.

Target Disease		Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Use Restrictions
Common Name	Scientific Name			
anthracnose	<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	4	Apply when disease levels are no more than 5%. Apply up to 4 times on a 7-day interval. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of this product before rotating to another fungicide with a different mode of action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 16 fl oz of Propiconazole EC (0.45 lb active ingredient) per acre per season. • Preharvest Interval: There is no preharvest interval.
leaf rust	<i>Phragmidium potentillae</i>			
leaf spot	<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>			
powdery mildew	<i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i>			

Note: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Refer to the Environmental Hazards section of the label attached to the product container for required protective measures.

This supplemental label expires 18 months after the acceptance date of this label and must not be used or distributed after this date.

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