R I G O

BENOMYL SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE

Wettable Powder

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Benomyl
[Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate]..... 50%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 50%

TOTAL 100%

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children (12 pt.)

CAUTION (18 pt.)

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 70-263 (File Symbol 70-EAG)
EPA Est. No. 70-KY-1

NET WEIGHT
____OUNCES

Manufactured for

RIGO COMPANY

BUCKNER, KENTUCKY 40010

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. May irritate eyes, nose, throat, and skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after using.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feeds by storage or disposal. Do not re-use empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RIGO BENOMYL SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE is recommended for the control of certain diseases on fruits, vegetables, roses, flowers, ornamentals and turf. It is highly effective for the control of many fungus diseases, providing both curative (eradicant) action and protective action. RIGO BENOMYL SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE is a wettable powder to be mixed with water for application as a spray.

Prepare spray as shown below under MIXING by measuring the specified number of level teaspoons of BENOMYL per gallon of water to be used. Spray plants thoroughly until run-off begins. Addition of Rigo Spray-Aid 56 to the spray mixture enhances curative action of the fungicide, and improves distribution of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses.

DOSAGE EQUIVALENTS

1 level teaspoon per gal. = ½ lb./100 gal.

2 level teaspoons per gal.= 1 lb./100 gal.

3 level teaspoons per gal.= 1½ lb./100 gal.

MIXING: This product mixes readily with water and is suitable for use in pressure-type or hose-end type sprayers. For pressure-type sprayers, add half the amount of water to be used, measure and add this product, then add rest of the water. Agitate and repeat periodically during spraying.

For hose-end type sprayers, measure the required amount of BENOMYL into the sprayer jar for each gallon of final spray. Add water to the indicated level in the jar to give the desired number of gallons of final spray. Follow the recommendations of the manufacturer of your particular hose-end sprayer.

Where use of spray oil is recommended (apples, peanuts, pecans, stone fruits), use a nonphytotoxic superior-type (60 to 70 second viscosity) spray oil, such as RIGO SUPERIOR SPRAY OIL, add as last ingredient to spray tank. Before applying other pesticides in conjunction with spray oil or immediately before or after oil application, consult product labels. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

NOTE: The repeated exclusive use of BENOMYL may lead to buildup of resistant strains of fungi and loss of disease control. A spray program using other fungicides may delay resistant strain buildup. If treatment is not effective following use of BENOMYL as recommended, a resistant strain of the fungus may be present. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service for guidance on your particular crop and disease control situation.

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Use 1 to 1½ teaspoons BENOMYL per gallon of water and apply at pink bud. Under severe disease conditions and on highly [illegible] varieties, [illegible].

APPLES: For applications through cover sprays, use BENOMYL as a tank mixture as detailed below. Apply 1 to 2 gallons of spray to thoroughly cover the average-sized tree. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

BENOMYL + MANCOZEB (80% W.P.) Fungicide: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Cedar Apple Rust, Quince Rust, Bitter Rot, Black Rot, Brown Rot - Use 1/3 to ½ teaspoon BENOMYL plus 2½ teaspoon MANCOZEB per gallon of water; 2 teaspoons spray oil may be added per gallon. Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays.

Use the ½ teaspoon rate of BENOMYL and add spray oil to the spray mixture for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew, and for scab if an application is missed during infection period (apply as soon as possible after infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection). Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

BENOMYL + CAPTAN (50% W.P.): Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Bitter Rot, Black Rot - Use 1/3 to ½ teaspoon BENOMYL plus 2 to 2½ teaspoons CAPTAN Fungicide per gallon of water. Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. Use the ½ teaspoon rate of BENOMYL for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew. If an application is missed during an infection period, apply the higher rates as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Note: Spray injury may result if Captan is used with, immediately before, or closely following an oil spray.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.)- Make a single application of 1 teaspoons BENOMYL per gallon anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For additional protection of fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvested fruit by dipping or spraying at 1½ teaspoons per gallon.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose - Apply 1 to 2 teaspoons per gallon, 1 to 1½ gallon per tree , begin when buds swell and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

BANANAS: Crown Rot and Surface Molds (caused by fungi such as Gloeosporium musarum, Colletotrichum musae, and certain species of Penicillium and Fusarium. Post-harvest use) - Use 1½ to 3 teaspoons per gallon water (equivalent to 300 to 600 ppm, active ingredient basis). Apply as a post-harvest dip or spray to thoroughly wet crowns and fruit. Sigatoka Disease - Apply BENOMYL at the rate of 1 to 2 teaspoons per 1000 square feet as a mixture in oil-water emulsion, using 1½ oz. of a non-phytotoxic spray oil, such as RIGO SUPERIOR SPRAY OIL, per 1000 square feet. Apply at 2 to 3 week intervals throughout the complete crop cycle; use the shorter interval when conditions favor disease. Prepare spray mixture by adding proper amount of spray oil to tank half-filled with water and agitate. Add proper amount of BENOMYL and balance of water. Agitate continuously from start of mixing until end of spraying operation.

BEANS: White Mold (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis) - Use on beans grown for fresh vegetables, for processing, or dry beans. Use ½ to 2 teaspoons per gallon, and apply at 2 to 3 week intervals; begin at pre-bloom. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (28 days for Lima beans); do not use where crop is grown only for forage purposes.

BLUEBERRIES: Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray. Do not make more than 4 applications before harvest; do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Mummy Berry, Botrytis Blossom Blight - Apply at green tip and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals through petal fall. Anthracnose Leafspot - Apply when disease first appears and make one additional application 14 days later. After harvest, make up to 4 applications to the bushes at 14 day intervals as needed.

CANEBERRIES - RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, DEWBERRIES: Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Penicillium Rots - Use ½ teaspoon per gallon and apply at early bloom (5 to 10%) and at full bloom; make up to 3 additional applications at 14 day intervals as needed. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

CELERY: Early Blight (Cercospora) Late Blight (Septoria) - Use ½ to ½ teaspoon per gallon and begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CITRUS: Scab - Use 1½ to 3 teaspoons per gallon. Under conditions of severe disease pressures, apply at pinhead stage (just prior to first flush) and repeat at 2/3 petal fall; otherwise, make a single application at 2/3 petal fall.

Greasy Spot - Make a single application of 1½ to 3 teaspoons per gallon during the period mid-June to mid-July.

Fruit Decay (Green Mold, Blue Mold, Stem-end Rot) - Preharvest Spray - Make a single application of 1 to 2 teaspoons per gallon anytime from 3 weeks prior to harvest up to day of harvest. Postharvest - Apply as a dip, flood, or spray using 2 to 4 teaspoons per gallon; do not immerse fruit for more than 5 min. When citrus wax is used, BENOMYL may be incorporated into the wax spray. Use the higher rate on more susceptible fruits and when excessive inoculum levels are present. For control of sporulation (Penicillium spp.) apply as a spray in citrus wax using 8 teaspoons BENOMYL per gallon.

Note: Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

CUCURBITS - CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH: Target Spot (Cucumbers), Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose - Apply ¼ to ½ teaspoon per gallon. Begin applications when plants begin to run or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. For target spot, use 7 day intervals as needed.

GRAPES: Botrytis Bunch Rot - Apply 1 to 1½ teaspoons per gallon at first bloom (no later than 50% bloom) and repeat 14 days later if severe disease conditions persist. Make an additional application 3 to 4 weeks [illegible] if conditions [illegible] by other organisms such as [illegible] spp., Alternaria spp., [illegible] Diplodia spp.; these rots occur most frequently in high temperature areas such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California. Powdery Mildew, Black Rot, Bitter Rot - Bark of Beckies - Apply ¼ to [illegible] teaspoon per gallon when foliage first develops and repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals, or as needed, until berries are full size.

Note: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

[illegible] NUTS (Hawaii): [illegible] - Apply [illegible] per gallon; a surfactant, such as [illegible], may be added to the spray to improve wetting of foliage. Begin applications 1 to 2 weeks prior to bloom, and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals through the bloom period.

MANGOES: Anthracnose - Apply [illegible] to 2 teaspoons per gallon. Begin applications at first appearance of panicles (approx. 2" long) and repeat at weekly intervals until all fruits are set. Continue at 3 to 4 week intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

MUSHROOMS: Verticillium Spot (Dry Bubble) - Use 3 teaspoons per gallon and apply to bed surface at the rate of 12½ gallons per 1000 square feet. Apply immediately after casing and repeat at pinning; alternatively, if disease has occurred, apply to beds after picking and repeat 10 days later. Do not apply within 2 days of harvest.

PEARS: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck - Use ¼ to 1 teaspoons per gallon of water; one to two gallons of spray may be needed for the average-sized tree. Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. If an application is missed during an infection period, use 1 teaspoon per gallon and apply as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.) - Make a single application of 1 teaspoon per gallon anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For additional protection of fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvested fruit by dipping or spraying at 1½ teaspoon per gallon.

Overwintering Scab - Apply 1½ teaspoons per gallon after harvest but before leaf drop. Thorough wetting of foliage is necessary.

PECANS: Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liverspot, Zonate Leafspot, Fungal Leaf Scorch - Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray. Spray oil may be added at the rate of 2 to 4 teaspoons per gallon. Apply at prepollination when young leaves are unfolding, when small nuts are forming, and thereafter at 3 to 4 week intervals. Last spray when shucks split.

PEANUTS: Southern Stem Rot, Pod Rot - Use 6 to 12 teaspoons per gallon of water. Immediately after harvest, immerse or spray fruit to give thorough wetting and allow to drain; do not immerse for more than 5 min.
Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa) - Use 4 teaspoons per gallon of water as a preplant dip treatment. Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

STONE FRUITS - APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES:
Treatment is most effective if applied just before rainfall.

East of Rocky Mountains - Use 1 to 2 teaspoons per gallon of spray.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply at early bloom stages (apricots - red bud; peaches, nectarines - pink bud; cherries - early popcorn; plums and prunes - green tip); for this application only. BENOMYL may be used in combination with spray oil. Make a second application at 75% to 100% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, apply at petal fall.

Fruit Brown Rot - After [illegible] applications beginning 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest.

Peach Scab, Powdery Mildew - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot [illegible] Blight plus application at shuck split, shuck fall and 14 days later.

Cherry Leaf Spot - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals through harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

West of Rocky Mountains - Use 1½ to 2 teaspoons per gallon.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply at early bloom stages (apricots - red bud; peaches, nectarines - pink bud; cherries - early popcorn; plums and prunes - green tip); for this application only, BENOMYL may be used in combination with spray oil. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a second application 14 days later.

Fruit Brown Rot - After blossom blight sprays, make a preharvest application (before rain) anytime from 3 weeks before harvest to day of harvest. Make a second application if conditions favorable for disease persist or harvest is prolonged. Preharvest applications are most effective when applied using sufficient volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of fruit.

Powdery Mildew - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight plus applications at shuck split, shuck fall, and 14 days later.

Cherry Leaf Spot - Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals through harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

POSTHARVEST FRUIT ROTS (U.S.) - Dip or spray fruit thoroughly as soon as possible after harvest; use 1½ teaspoon per gallon. When wax is used, BENOMYL may be incorporated into the wax spray.

NOTE: BENOMYL does not control peach leaf curl, shot hole (Coryneum blight) or bacterial blast, nor fruit rots caused by Rhizopus spp. and Alternaria spp. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

STRAWBERRIES: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot - Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray and apply at the rate of one gallon per 200 sq.ft. at 10% bloom and at full bloom; continue at 10 to 14 day intervals using ½ teaspoon per gallon. Anthracnose - Apply 1 teaspoon per gallon when plants are established (plant bed or field) and repeat at 7 day intrevals.

Transplants: Botrytis Crown Rot, Leaf Spot - Use 1½ teaspoons per gallon of water. Immerse plants to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

[illegible] per gallon for Anthracnose [illegible] and rate 2 or 3 [illegible] at 10 to 14 [illegible] intervals); Black Spot of roses, [illegible] Spots, Entomosporium, Ramularia, and Septoria Leaf Spots; Ascochyta and Phyllosticta Blights; Didymellina Leaf Spot of iris; Corynespora Leaf Spot of Ligustrum; Sclerotinia blight of azalea and rhododendron (begin as flowers open); Scab of pyracantha and flowering crab. Addition of a surfactant, such as Ross Spray-Ad 56, to the spray mixture improves distribition of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses.

Drench Treatment - Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctinia and Sclerotinia stem, crown and root rots on herbaceous annulas, perennials and bedding plants; Cylindrocladium and Thielaviopsis rots on woody ornamentals such as azaleas, rhododendrons, conifers, and poinsettias - Use 3 teaspoons per gallon; apply as a drench or heavy spray (1 to 2 pts. per sq.ft.) after transplanting into propagation beds or containers. Repeat at 2 to 4 week intervals during periods favorable for disease. BENOMYL does not control Pythium spp. or Phytophthora spp.

[illegible] Treatment, use 3 teaspoons per gallon of water; [illegible] plants or cuttings for 15 to 30 min.; remove and allow to drain.

BULBS (Easter Lily, Tulip, Gladiolus, Daffodil, Iris): Fusarium and Penicillium Rots - Use 5 teaspoons per gallon of water. Soak cleaned bulbs for 15 to 30 minutes in warm dip (80 to 85°F), preferably within 48 hours after digging. Dry bulbs after treatment. If bulbs are for forcing, treat after bulbs have been heat-cured.

TURF: Dollar Spot (Sclerotinia Homeocarpa): Large brown patch (Rhizoctonia solani) - Apply at the rate of 2 ounces (12 tablespoonfuls) per 1000 square feet in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage, usually 2 to 5 gallons per 1000 square feet. Apply at earliest appearance of disease and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals as long as needed. When conditions are usually favorable for disease, reduce interval to 5 to 7 days. Do not graze or feed clippings from treated areas to livestock.

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on this label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

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