

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

	United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460	<input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	OPP Identifier Number NOTIFICATION
	Application for Pesticide - Section I		

1. Company/Product Number 100-1093	2. EPA Product Manager Cynthia Giles-Parker	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) HERITAGE® Fungicide	PM# Team #22	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. Registrations & Regulatory Affairs 410 Swing Road PO Box 18300 Greensboro NC 27409-8300 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address	6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____	

Section - II		NOTIFICATION APR 27 2001
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below. <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____ <input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application. <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below.	

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA. The following changes are being made via this notification: 1) Company name and address have been updated to reflect Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc., 2) EPA Reg. No. changed to new Company number, 3) The copyright date reflects Syngenta., 4) Trademark statements have been updated to reflect Syngenta for those products for which Syngenta holds the trademark. 5) The Internet address has been changed to reflect Syngenta. 6) Other places in the label which refer to the company name have been updated.

Section - III			
1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:			
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes" No. per Unit Packaging wgt. Container	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes" No. per Unit Packaging wgt. container	2. Type of Container <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
*Certification must be submitted			
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled			

Section - IV			
1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)			
Name Martina A. Haw	Title Regulatory Assistant II	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) 302 / 476-2373	
I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.			6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature 	3. Title Regulatory Assistant II		. .
4. Typed Name Martina A. Haw	5. Date April 18, 2001		. .

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PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE and INSTRUCTIONS

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.85 hour per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Chief, Information Policy Branch, (2136), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be used for all applications for new registration, end use reregistration, amendment, resubmission, to applications for notifications, final printed labeling, reregistration, etc. In order to process an application for a new registration submitted on this form, the following material must accompany the application:

1. Certification with Respect to Citation of Data (EPA Form 8570-29). [If not exempted by 40 CFR 152.81 (b) (4)];
2. Confidential Statement of Formula (EPA Form 8570-4);
3. Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27);
4. Five copies of draft labeling;
5. Three copies of any data submitted;
6. Authorization letter where applicable;
7. Matrices where applicable.

Submission of Labeling - Labeling should first be submitted in the form of draft labels with all applications for new registration. Such draft labels may be in the form of typed label text on 8.5 x 11 inch paper for submission or a mockup of the proposed label. If prepared for mockup, it should be constructed in a way as to facilitate storage in an 8.5 x 11 inch file. Mockup labels significantly smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches should be mounted on 8.5 x 11 inch paper for submission.

Submission of Data - Data submitted in support of this application must be submitted in accordance with PR Notice 86-5.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the instructions listed below before completing this application. First determine the type of registration action, listed in Block A, for which you are submitting this application. For applications submitted in connection with New Registration actions, Sections I, III, and IV must be completed by the applicant. For applications submitted in connection with amended reregistration actions, resubmissions, notifications, reregistrations, etc., Sections I, II, and IV must be completed by the applicant.

Block A - Check the appropriate action for which you are submitting this form.

SECTION I - This section must be completed, as applicable, for all registration actions.

1. Company/Product Number - Insert your Company Number, if one has been assigned by EPA. This number may have been assigned to you as a basic registrant, a distributor, or as an establishment. If your product is registered, insert the Product Number.
2. EPA Product Manager - If known, fill in the name and PM number of the EPA Product Manager.
3. Proposed Classification - Specify the proposed classification of this product.
4. Product Name - Enter the complete product name of this pesticide as it will appear on the label. The name must be specific to this product only. Duplication of names is not permitted among products of the same company. Do not include any brand name or company line designations.
5. Name and Address of Applicant - The name of the firm or person and address shown in your application is the person or firm to whom the registration will be issued. If you are acting in behalf of another party, you must submit authorization from that party to act for them in registration matters. An applicant not residing in the United States must have an authorized agent residing in the United States to act for them in all registration matters. The name and complete mailing address of such an agent must accompany this application.
6. Expedited Review - FIFRA section 3 (c) 3 (B) provides for expedited review of applications for registration, or amendments to existing registrations, that are similar or identical to other pesticide products that are currently registered with the EPA. In order for your application to be eligible for expedited review, you must provide us with the EPA Registration Number and product name of the product you believe is similar to or identical to your product. The product must be similar or identical in both formulation and labeled uses.

SECTION II - This section must be completed for all applications submitted to amend the registration only of a currently registered product (Amendment), for a resubmission in response to an Agency letter, for notifications to the Agency, for the submission of final printed labeling, for reregistration and for any other action that pertains to a specific EPA-registered product. This section is not to be used for a new application for registration.

1. Subject of submission - Check the applicable block and provide the Agency letter date if appropriate. Provide a brief explanation of the purpose(s) for the submission, such as "the addition of a site, pest or crop (specify)"; "amend the Confidential Statement of Formula by..."; "reregistration submission"; "general label revision of use directions." Attach a separate page if additional space is needed.

SECTION III - (Packaging and Container Information) - This Section must be completed for all applications submitted in connection with now registration or applicable amendments.

1. Type of Packaging - Check the appropriate block if your product will be packaged in the indicated packaging types. Indicate the size of the individual packets and number per retail container.
2. Type of Retail Container - Indicate type of container in which product will be marketed.
3. Location of Net Contents - Indicate the location of the net contents information for your product.
4. Size(s) of Retail Container - Specify the net contents of all retail containers for your product.
5. Location of Use Directions - Indicate the location of the use directions for your product.
6. Manner in which label is affixed to product - Indicated the method product label is attached to retail container.

SECTION IV (Contact Point) - This Section must be completed for all applications for Registration actions, i.e., now products registration, resubmission, "me-too," reregistration, etc.

- 1-5. Self-explanatory.
6. EPA Use Only

3 9 51

HERITAGE® FUNGICIDE

Broad spectrum fungicide for control of plant diseases.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Azoxystrobin: methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yloxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate*	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	50%
TOTAL	100%

Contains 0.5 lb. ai/lb. product
*IUPAC

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

Reformulation is prohibited. See individual container labels for repackaging limitations.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1093
EPA Est. No.

NOTIFICATION
APR 27 2001

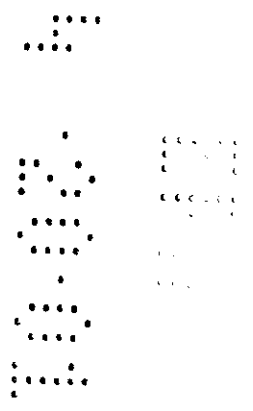
Product of the UK
for distribution by:

Syngenta

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
Greensboro, NC 27409
www.syngenta-us.com

SCP 100-XXXX

Net Weight / U.S. Standard Measure



STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

HOTLINE NUMBER

For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident),
Call 1-800-888-8372.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**CAUTION**

HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The active ingredient, Azoxystrobin, in this product can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin has degradation products which have properties similar to chemicals which are known to leach through soil to ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

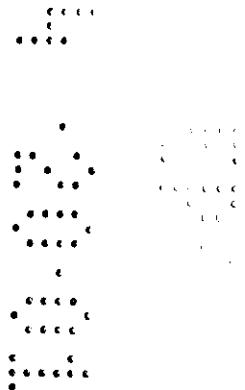
NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Syngenta and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Syngenta warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Syngenta, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

In no event shall Syngenta or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Syngenta and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Syngenta.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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 USES

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks



NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

For use to control diseases on turf and ornamentals on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

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 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. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not treat areas while unprotected humans or domestic animals are present in the treatment areas. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Do not allow entry into treatment area until area that was treated with HERITAGE Fungicide is dry.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

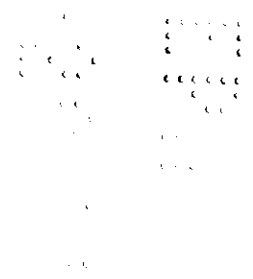
STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, sweep and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to the label.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent); then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or alternatives allowed by State and local authorities.

Paper/Box Container: Do not reuse container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in sanitary landfill, or alternatives allowed by State and local authorities.



GENERAL INFORMATION

HERITAGE Fungicide is a broad spectrum, preventative fungicide with systemic and curative properties recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied as a foliar spray in alternating spray programs or in tank mixes with other registered, crop protection products. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow. See Directions regarding TANKMIXES/COMPATIBILITY.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not graze or feed clippings from treated turf areas to animals. Crops in this label may be planted immediately after last treatment. Do not plant other crops within 45 days after last application.

ATTENTION

HERITAGE Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

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

DO NOT spray HERITAGE Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

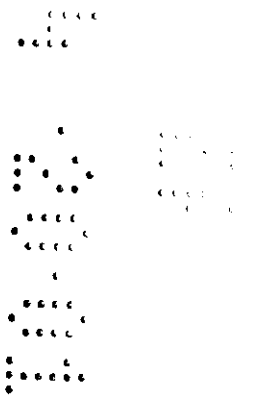
DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply HERITAGE Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Please see Table 5 for list of Intolerant Plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

INTEGRATED PEST (DISEASE) MANAGEMENT

HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. The **SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label identifies specific IPM recommendations for each crop. Consult your local turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for additional IPM strategies established for your area. HERITAGE Fungicide may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.



RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A disease management program that includes alternation or tankmixes between HERITAGE Fungicide and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action is essential to prevent pathogen populations from developing resistance to HERITAGE Fungicide. HERITAGE Fungicide should not be alternated or tankmixed with fungicides to which resistance has already developed.

Continual use of HERITAGE Fungicide may allow less sensitive strains of pathogens to increase in the population and reduce the efficacy of HERITAGE Fungicide. Since HERITAGE Fungicide is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins, such as kresoxim-methyl and trifloxystrobin.

Since pathogens differ in their potential to develop resistance to fungicides, the **SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS** section in this label provides resistance management strategies specific for each crop and disease. Consult your local or state turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for resistance management strategies that are complementary to those in this label. HERITAGE Fungicide is not cross resistant with other classes of fungicides which have different modes of action.

SPRAYING/MIXING

HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground and aerial applications. Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide through any type of ultra low volume (ULV) spray system (less than 3 gallons per acre). Proper adjustments and calibration of spraying equipment to give good canopy penetration and coverage is essential for good disease control. The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, highly susceptible varieties, or when disease conducive environmental conditions exist.

For ground applications, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in sufficient water volume for adequate coverage and canopy penetration. For aerial applications to non-orchard crops, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in a minimum of three gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications in orchard crops, apply HERITAGE Fungicide in a minimum of ten gallons of water per acre. Where feasible ground application should be used because it provides better canopy penetration and coverage.

To prepare spray solution, partially fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Add the specified amount of HERITAGE Fungicide to the tank, allowing time for good dispersion, then add an adjuvant, if recommended. If tankmixes are required, product should be added to the spray tank in the following order: HERITAGE Fungicide, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Make up only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Sprayers should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after application. Do not use silicone based products with HERITAGE Fungicide due to possible phytotoxicity.



SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

ATTENTION

HERITAGE Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

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

DO NOT spray HERITAGE Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply HERITAGE Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties. Please see Table 5 for list of Intolerant Plants.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat.

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

Directions for Use Through Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Systems

Spray Preparation: Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned. Flush system with clean water.

Application Instructions: Apply HERITAGE Fungicide at rates and timings as described in this label.

Use Precautions for Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation Applications

Drip Irrigation: HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz HERITAGE Fungicide per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation: Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing ½ acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, this product should

be injected into no more than the last 20-30 minutes of the set. Do not apply when winds are greater than 10-15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.

If you have questions about calibration you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

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.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

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

TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY

HERITAGE Fungicide is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and biological control products. If tank mixes are desired, observe all directions, precautions, and limitations on labeling of all products used. Consult compatibility charts or your local or state turf, ornamental or agricultural authority for compatibility information. Do not combine HERITAGE Fungicide in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless compatibility charts or your own prior use has shown that the combination is physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under your conditions of use. If physical compatibility is unknown, the following procedure should be followed: Pour the recommended proportions of the products into a suitable container of water, mix thoroughly and allow to stand at least twenty (20) minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be re-mixed readily, the mixture is considered physically compatible. If tankmixes are required, product should be added to the spray tank in the following order: HERITAGE Fungicide, other WG or dry flowable formulations, wettable powders and flowable (aqueous suspensions) products.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Almonds	<p>Alternaria leaf and fruit spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>, <i>M. fructicola</i>)</p> <p>Leaf Blight (<i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i>)</p> <p>Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)</p> <p>Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p>	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other almond diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>For blossom blight begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For anthracnose, scab and shothole begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 10-14 day intervals throughout the season.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3.0 pounds product/acre/season (1.5 lb. ai/A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.</p>
Apricots	See Stone Fruit		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Bananas Plantains	Black Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>) Yellow Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>)	2.9-4.3 (0.09-0.135)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes canopy management through removal of suckers, proper plant spacing, selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and good surface water drainage.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season every 12-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 2.16 pounds product/acre/season (1.08 lb ai/A). May be applied the day of harvest.</p>
Post Harvest Applications	Crown Rot/Crown Mold (<i>Colletotrichum musae</i> , <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> , <i>Acremonium</i> spp., <i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> , <i>Penicillium</i> spp.)	300-400 ppm solution	Apply HERITAGE Fungicide as a single application spray of a 300-400 ppm solution to achieve good coverage, spray should be directed at the cut ends of the bananas. Alum (1% w/v) should be added to the spray solution. Application of the 300 ppm rate is appropriate for short distance transportation (e.g. within the USA), when a longer time in transport is expected (export); use the 400 ppm rate.

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Canola	Blackleg (<i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i>) Alternaria Blackspot (<i>Alternaria spp</i>) Sclerotinia stem rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, certified seed, seed treatment and crop rotation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than three applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: For blackleg, HERITAGE Fungicide applications should be made at the 2-4 leaf stage. For Alternaria or Sclerotinia, 8.0 oz product/A should be applied at 10-25% flowering (3-7 days following first flower). For control of Alternaria alone, 4.2 oz product/A may be applied at pod stage (approximately 95% petal fall).</p> <p>Do not make applications later than 95% petal fall (pod stage) Do not make more than three applications. Do not apply more than more than 15 oz product per year or 0.45 lb ai/A per year.</p>
Cantaloupe	See Cucurbits		
Cherry	See Stone Fruit		
Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium needlecast (<i>Lophodermium pinastri</i>) Swiss needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus gaumannii</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lb. ai/A).</p>
Cucumbers	See Cucurbits		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Cucurbits Cantaloupe Chayote Chinese-waxgourd Cucumber Gourds Melons Momordica spp (bitter melon, balsam apple) Honeydew Muskmelon Watermelon Pumpkin Squash Zucchini	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lagenarium</i>) Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>) Leaf spots (<i>Alternaria</i> spp, <i>Cercospora</i> spp.) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> , <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per crop per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: For both downy and powdery mildew control, maintain a strict one to one alternation program with fungicides that have a different mode of action. Make applications on a 5-7 day schedule. For belly rot control, the first application should be made at the 1-3 leaf crop stage with a second application just prior to vine tip over or 10-14 days later whichever occurs first. For all other diseases, HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season every 7-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>HERITAGE Fungicide should not be tank mixed with COC, MSO or silicon adjuvants. HERITAGE Fungicide should not be tank mixed with Malathion, Kelthane®, Thiodan®, Phaser®, Lannate®, Lorsban®, M-PEDE® or Botran®.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3.0 pounds of product/crop/acre/season (1.5 lbs ai/A). Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>
Gourds	See Cucurbits		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Grapes Muscadines	Downy Mildew <i>(Plasmopara viticola)</i> Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot <i>(Phomopsis viticola)</i> Powdery Mildew <i>(Uncinula necator)</i> Black Rot <i>(Guignardia bidwellii)</i>	5.1-8.0 (0.16-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes canopy management through pruning and thinning, proper selection of varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing and placement of irrigation and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six (6) applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season every 10-14 days following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3 pounds product/acre/season (1.5 lb ai/A). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ATTENTION</p> <p>HERITAGE Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.</p> <p>AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees (and apple fruit).</p> <p>DO NOT spray HERITAGE Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.</p> <p>DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application. Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.</p> <p>DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply HERITAGE Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.</p> <p>AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.</p>
Honeydew Melons	See Cucurbits		
Melons	See Cucurbits		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Muskmelons	See Cucurbits		
Nectarines	See Stone Fruit		
Peaches	See Stone Fruit		
Peanuts	<p>Early Leaf spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Late Leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>)</p> <p>Pythium Pod Rot (<i>Pythium myriotylum</i>)</p> <p>Rhizoctonia Peg and Pod Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Stem Rot/White Mold (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)</p> <p>Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)</p>	<p>3.2-12.8 (0.10-0.40)</p>	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing and placement of irrigation, crop rotation and crop residue management.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than two applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied at approximately 60 and 90 days after planting as a foliar application. This application regime may be applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions favor disease development. These two applications of HERITAGE Fungicide will provide season-long protection against the soil borne diseases labeled and will also provide control of early and late leaf spot for a 10-14 day period after each spray. Additional applications of other labeled fungicides on a leaf spot application schedule will be required to provide season-long disease control of the leaf spot diseases. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 1.6 pounds product/acre/season (0.8 lbs ai/acre/season). Do not apply within 50 days of harvest.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Pecans	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)	3.2-6.4 (0.10-0.20)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with tolerance to disease and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 2.4 pounds product/acre/season (1.2 lb ai/A). Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.</p>
Pistachios	Alternaria Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Botryosphaeria panicle and shoot blight (<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>) Septoria leaf spot (<i>Septoria pistaciarum</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3.0 pounds product/acre/season (1.5 lb ai/A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.</p>
Plums	See Stone Fruit		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Potatoes	Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.1-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes removal of plant debris, in which inoculum overwinters, selection of varieties with tolerance to disease, clean certified seed, seed piece treatment, and disease forecasting.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Apply HERITAGE Fungicide in a strict one to one alternation program with fungicides that have a different mode of action, such as BRAVO. Make applications on a 5-7 day schedule. Do not alternate or tank-mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed. Do not make more than six (6) applications per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: For both early and late blight, maintain the strict one to one alternation program described above.</p> <p>Early blight - For a 7-day application schedule use HERITAGE Fungicide 3.2 oz product/A, if the interval is increased to 14 days use the 6.0 oz product/A rate.</p> <p>Late blight - Apply HERITAGE Fungicide at 3.2 oz product/A on a 7 day schedule. Initiate late blight applications in a preventative schedule prior to disease development according to local practices. If late blight symptoms develop or conditions favor disease increase the HERITAGE Fungicide rate to 6.0 to 8.0 oz product/A and use a 5-day schedule. Do not make more than six applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Addition of a spreader/sticker may improve coverage. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year for all diseases. Do not apply more than 3 pounds product/acre/season (1.5 LE ai/A). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p>
Prunes	See Stone Fruit		
Pumpkins	See Cucurbits		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Rice	<p>Sheath/Stem Diseases Aggregate Sheath Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia oryzae-sativae)</i> Black Sheath Rot <i>(Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)</i> Sheath Blight <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Sheath Spot <i>(Rhizoctonia oryzae)</i> Stem Rot <i>(Sclerotium oryzae)</i></p> <p>Foliar Diseases Brown Leaf spot <i>(Cochliobolus miyabeanus)</i> Leaf Smut <i>(Entyloma oryzae)</i> Narrow Brown Leaf spot <i>(Cercospora oryzae)</i></p> <p>Panicle Diseases Kernel Smut <i>(Neovossia barclayana)</i> Panicle Blast <i>(Pyricularia grisea)</i></p>	3.2-9.6 (0.10 - 0.30)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, plant residue management, crop rotation, and sound water management practices.</p> <p>Resistance Management: When HERITAGE Fungicide is being applied for panicle blast on continuous rice acreage (no rotation to other crops) no more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide should be made over multiple years before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than three applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. For aerial application, volumes should be 5-10 GPA. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>For stem/sheath diseases including sheath blight, stem rot, black sheath rot, aggregate sheath spot and sheath spot apply when disease is less than 4 inches above water line usually between panicle differentiation (PD) +5 days to PD+10 days or at initial sign of disease. Under heavy disease pressure and conditions favorable for disease development, a second application may be applied.</p> <p>For foliar and panicle diseases, apply HERITAGE Fungicide prior to or in the early stages of disease development. HERITAGE Fungicide must be applied as a preventative treatment for blast control and applied prior to favorable conditions for blast development. For panicle blast an application should be applied at mid-boot to boot-split but prior to full head emergence. A second application should be applied when panicles are approximately 60-90% emerged from the boot (7-14 days later).</p> <p>Do not treat rice fields used for aquaculture of fish and crustacea.</p> <p>Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas to non-target aquatic habitat. Applicators should use care in making applications near non-target aquatic habitats. Do not apply more than 1.4 pounds of product/acre/season (0.7 lbs ai/A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. Do not allow release of irrigation or flood water for at least 14 days after the last application.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Roses	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>) Rust (<i>Phragmidium mucronatum</i> , <i>P. tuberculatum</i> , and other <i>Phragmidium spp</i>) Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>) Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	1.6-8.0 (0.05-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than four (4) sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Plant Safety: HERITAGE Fungicide has been shown to be safe when applied to roses. However, all varieties of roses have not been evaluated for safety. Small scale variety safety testing must be conducted to insure plant safety prior to large scale application. In addition, do not tankmix HERITAGE Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizer, etc. unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to roses.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lb. ai/A).</p>
Squash	See Cucurbits		

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Stone Fruit Apricot Cherry, sweet Cherry, tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune	<p>Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)</p> <p>Alternaria Spot and Fruit Rot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum pruicola</i>, <i>C. gloeosporioides</i>)</p> <p>Leaf Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>, <i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>)</p> <p>Shot Hole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p> <p>Brown Rot Blossom blight and Fruit rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>, <i>M. laxa</i>)</p>	<p>3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)</p> <p>6.4-8.0 (0.20-0.25)</p>	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and pruning to provide sunlight and aeration into the canopy.</p> <p>Resistance Management: For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not alternate or tank mix with fungicides to which resistance has developed in the pathogen population. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year for all diseases. Do not make more than 4 applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year at 8 oz product/A (0.25 lb ai/A).</p> <p>Application Directions: For brown rot blossom blight, begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. Do not apply more than two applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For brown rot on fruit, HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied to fruit up to the day of harvest. Do not apply more than two applications before alternating with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For scab, begin applications at petal fall and continue at 7-14 day intervals. For all other diseases, begin application at the onset of disease as a protectant fungicide and continue on a 7-14 day schedule. For peaches only, 4.7-8.0 oz of HERITAGE Fungicide may be used for scab control.</p> <p>Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation</p> <p>Do not apply more than 2.4 pounds product/acre/season (1.2 lb ai/A). May be applied the day of harvest.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Tomatoes	<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>) Black Mold (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>) Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>) Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) Powdery Mildew (<i>Oidiopsis sicula</i>) Septoria Leaf spot (<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>) Target spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)</p> <p>Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)</p>	<p>0.8-3.2 (0.025-0.10)</p> <p>1.6-3.2 (0.05 - 0.10)</p>	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes proper selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, plant residue management, crop rotation and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: When HERITAGE Fungicide is being applied for the control of early blight, Septoria leaf spot and/or anthracnose, no more than four sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide should be made before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action. When HERITAGE Fungicide is being applied for the control of late blight, no more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide should be made before alternation with a fungicide with a different mode of action. If late blight should occur during an early blight spray program, switch immediately to the late blight spray program beginning with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. For late blight HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied at 5-7 day intervals, maintain a strict one to one alternation program with fungicides that have a different mode of action. For all other tomato diseases HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied on 7-21 day intervals. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation.</p> <p>HERITAGE Fungicide should not be applied within +/-6 days of a postemergence broadcast application of Sencor. Do not apply with an adjuvant due to the potential for phytotoxicity. Do not apply more than 1.6 pounds product/acre/season (0.8 lb ai/A) May be applied the day of harvest.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Wheat	<p>Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia recondita</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)</p> <p>Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)</p> <p>Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)</p> <p>Septoria Leaf and Glume Blotch (<i>Septoria tritici</i>, <i>Septoria nodorum</i>)</p> <p>Tan Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)</p>	2.2- 6.4 (0.07-0.20)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes proper selection of varieties with disease tolerance, proper timing and placement of irrigation, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, plant residue management, and crop rotation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not make more than two applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development from jointing (Feekes 6 or Zadok's 31) up to late head emergence (Feekes 10.5 or Zadok's 59). Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. A crop oil concentrate adjuvant may be added at 1.0% V/V to optimize efficacy.</p> <p>Do not apply until after forage stage (Feekes 6 or Zadok's 31). Do not apply later than Feekes growth stage 10.5 (Zadok's growth stage 59). Do not harvest treated wheat for forage. Do not apply more than 0.8 pounds product/acre/season (0.4 lb ai/A). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for hay. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest for grain and straw.</p>
Zucchini	See Cucurbits		

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HERITAGE Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart

Ounces Product/A	Lb ai/A	Treated Acres/Lb Product
1.0	0.03	16.0
1.5	0.05	10.7
2.0	0.06	8.0
2.5	0.08	6.4
3.0	0.09	5.3
3.5	0.11	4.6
4.0	0.13	4.0
4.5	0.14	3.7
5.0	0.16	3.2
5.5	0.17	2.9
6.0	0.19	2.7
6.5	0.20	2.5
7.0	0.22	2.3
7.5	0.23	2.1
8.0	0.25	2.0
8.5	0.27	1.9
9.0	0.28	1.8
9.5	0.30	1.7
10.0	0.31	1.6
10.5	0.33	1.5
11.0	0.34	1.5
11.5	0.36	1.4
12.0	0.38	1.3
12.5	0.39	1.3

Amount of HERITAGE Fungicide to Mix 100 Gallons for Post-Harvest Applications

HERITAGE Use Rate	100.0 gals Spray Solution
300 ppm	9 oz
400 ppm	12 oz

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**TURF**

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, stem, and root diseases, including leaf and stem blights, leaf spots, patch diseases, mildews, anthracnose, fairy rings, molds, and rusts of turfgrass plants. HERITAGE Fungicide may be used to control certain diseases on golf courses, lawns and landscape areas around residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas and athletic fields.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: Sound turf management resulting in healthy, vigorous turf is the foundation of a good IPM program. Cultural practices such as proper choice of turf variety, nutrient management, proper cutting height, thatch management, and proper watering, drainage, and moisture stress management should be integrated with the use of fungicides to increase turf vigor and reduce the susceptibility to disease. Immunoassay detection kits and extension service diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some turf disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to products used repeatedly for their control. HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied at full use rates in a tank mix or alternation program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Since HERITAGE Fungicide is a strobilurin fungicide, avoid alternation with other strobilurins, such as kresoxim-methyl and trifloxystrobin. Do not apply more than two sequential HERITAGE Fungicide applications for Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. control. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide.

Application Directions: *HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development.* Mix HERITAGE Fungicide with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute spray application in 2-4 gallons of water per 1000 square feet (87-174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at specified intervals for as long as required. For spot treatments, use 0.2 oz HERITAGE Fungicide per 1 to 2 gallons of water. Do not apply more than 10 lbs product/acre/year (3.7 oz product/1000 square feet/year). Applications may be made by ground only.

For use with soil injection applications:

HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied through a liquid fungicide injector for the control of ectrotrophic root diseases such as summer patch and take-all patch. Use HERITAGE Fungicide **only** in liquid injection equipment specifically designated for pesticide use.

Apply HERITAGE Fungicide at 0.2 to 0.4 ounces per 1000 square feet. Spray carrier volume should fall within 30-150 gallons of water per 1000 square feet. Injection hole spacing of 1 inch by 1 inch is recommended for optimum control. Injection depth should be no greater than 2 inches. One inch depth is recommended for optimum results. Application timing should follow disease control strategies used for normal broadcast spray programs.

For use in the establishment of turfgrass from seed or in overseeding of dormant turfgrass:

HERITAGE Fungicide may be used for control of certain turfgrass diseases associated with turfgrass establishment from seed. HERITAGE Fungicide may also be used during overseeding of dormant turfgrass.

HERITAGE Fungicide may be safely applied before or after seeding or at seedling germination and emergence to ryegrass, bentgrass, bluegrass, and fescue turfgrass types. Optimum application timing is during seeding. See **Application Directions** section.

Rate Ranges: Use the shorter specified application interval and/or use the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.

Dollar Spot: HERITAGE Fungicide does not control dollar spot. During periods of dollar spot pressure, always mix HERITAGE Fungicide with DICONIL® or another dollar spot control fungicide. HERITAGE Fungicide is compatible in tank mixes with many other fungicides that control dollar spot. Follow directions under TANK MIXES/COMPATIBILITY above.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR TURF DISEASES

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Cool Weather Brown Patch Yellow Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia cerealis</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Fairy Ring (<i>Lycoperdon</i> spp., <i>Agrocybe pediades</i> , and <i>Bovistia plumbea</i>)	0.4	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptoms develop. Apply only in 4 gallons water per 1000 square feet (174 gallons/acre). Add the recommended rate of a wetting agent to the final spray. Severely damaged or thin turf may require reseeding. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2 to 3 weeks to disappear following application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required in some cases.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Begin applications before disease is present and continue applications while conditions are favorable for disease development.
Gray Snow Mold Typhula blight (<i>Typhula incarnata</i>)	0.7 0.4	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications of 0.4 oz spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil, may enhance control under severe disease pressure.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Leaf Rust Stem Rust Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	0.2 to 0.4	14 to 28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spot (<i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-21	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.7 0.4	single application 10-28	Make a single application of 0.7 oz or two applications of 0.4 oz spaced 10-28 days apart in late fall just before snow cover. Tank mixing with another snow mold fungicide, such as Daconil may enhance control under severe disease pressure.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	0.2 to 0.4	14-28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight Pythium Root Rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.2-0.4	10-14	Use preventatively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. During periods of prolonged favorable conditions, treat on the 10 day application interval. For use on newly seeded as well as established turf.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Large Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Make one or two applications in fall or when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Leaf Spot (<i>Rhizoctonia zeae</i>)	0.2 to 0.4	14 to 28	Apply when disease conditions are favorable for disease development.
Southern Blight (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>) or (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>) or (<i>Ophiosphaerella herpotricha</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to bermudagrass dormancy. 1/4" to 1/2" of irrigation directly after application is recommended. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.

Target Diseases	Use Rate (oz product per 1000 sq ft)	Application Interval (days)	Remarks*
Take-all patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> <i>var. avenae</i>)	0.2-0.4	28	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make two applications, 28 days apart in the spring and two applications 28 days apart in the fall.
Zoysia Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> and/or <i>Gaeumannomyces in crustana</i>)	0.2-0.4	14-28	Apply 1 or 2 applications approximately one month prior to zoysiagrass dormancy. Reapply 14 to 28 days later.

*Do not apply more than two sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide for control of Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. For all other diseases when Gray Leaf Spot and *Pythium* spp. are not present, do not apply more than three sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide.

HERITAGE Fungicide Rate Conversion Chart for Turf

Ounces Product Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Ounces A.I. Per 1000 Sq. Ft	Ounces Product Per Acre	Pounds Product Per Acre
0.20	0.10	8.7	0.5
0.30	0.15	13.1	0.8
0.40	0.20	17.4	1.1
0.70	0.35	30.5	1.9

Amount of HERITAGE Fungicide to Mix 100 Gallons for Turf Applications

HERITAGE Fungicide Use Rate	Spray Volume (gallons/1000 square feet)		
	2.0 gals	3.0 gals	4.0 gals
0.2 oz	10 oz	6.7 oz	5 oz
0.4 oz	20 oz	13.3 oz	10 oz
0.7 oz	35 oz	23.3 oz	17.5 oz

ORNAMENTALS

HERITAGE Fungicide is recommended for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and root diseases, including leaf, tip, and flower blights, leaf spots, mildews, anthracnose, and rusts of ornamental plants. HERITAGE Fungicide may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed or field-grown ornamentals in greenhouses, shade-houses, outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, and other residential and commercial landscape areas.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, winter and/or spring pruning, plant residue management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Immunoassay detection kits and diagnostic services can assist in the early and accurate identification of causal organisms and corresponding selection of the proper fungicide when required.

Resistance Management: Some ornamental disease pathogens are known to have developed resistance to fungicides used repeatedly for their control. HERITAGE Fungicide should be applied in an alternation or tankmix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. Do not make more than three (3) sequential applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action. A sound resistance management program would include blocks of three HERITAGE Fungicide applications separated by blocks of two alternate fungicide applications. Do not alternate HERITAGE Fungicide with other strobilurin fungicides.

Application Directions: Apply HERITAGE Fungicide as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Good coverage and wetting of foliage is necessary for best control. Refer to the label for specific use directions for control of certain diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required. Applications may be made by ground only.

HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. HERITAGE Fungicide works best when used as part of a preventative disease management program.

Use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with HERITAGE Fungicide. Do not use silicone based products with HERITAGE Fungicide due to possible phytotoxicity. Always test tankmixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadscale use.

Apply HERITAGE Fungicide at use rates of 1-4 oz/100 gallons and every 7-28 days (or as otherwise specified for a specific plant or disease). The addition of a non-silicone based wetter-sticker at the recommended use rate may enhance coverage on hard-to-wet plant foliage.

Use the lower rates (1-3 oz/100 gallons) and/or longer spray intervals (10-28 days) under light to moderate disease pressure. Use the higher rates (2-4 oz/100 gallons) and/or the shorter intervals (7-14 days) under environmental conditions which promote severe disease development. Allow at least 2 hours drying time prior to overhead irrigation for foliar disease control.

Use of HERITAGE Fungicide as a "rescue" (late curative or eradicator) treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Do not exceed 10 lbs product/crop acre/year or 8 applications/crop/year.

Do not exceed 600 gallons spray volume per acre for foliar applications. For drench and crown applications, do not exceed 2 pints volume per square foot.

In addition, do not tankmix HERITAGE Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Drench Application: HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied to control soilborne, seedling, and crown diseases of production ornamentals (greenhouse, shadehouse, and container grown) as a preventative, drench treatment prior to infection. Good coverage of the pre-infection area (root zone, root ball, crown, etc.) is necessary for satisfactory control. HERITAGE Fungicide may be drench applied to container grown ornamentals using 0.2-0.9 oz/100 gallons of water. Apply 1-2 pints of the solution per square foot surface area on a 7-28 day interval. Apply drench prior to infection as healthy roots are necessary to optimize product uptake, systemic translocation and disease protection.

For resistance management do not make more than three sequential drench applications of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide of a different mode of action.

Caution should be taken before making application of HERITAGE Fungicide as a drench to small bedding plants in the seedling/plug stage due to possible phytotoxicity. A limited quantity of plants should be tested prior to full-scale application.

Drip Irrigation: HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field grown ornamentals for soil-borne disease control. Apply 2-16 oz HERITAGE Fungicide per acre as a preventative disease application. The soil or potting media should have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least for 24 hours following drip application.

General Ornamental Use Precautions

Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide to apple or cherry trees (Flowering, Yoshina variety) due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied HERITAGE Fungicide for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied to certain varieties of crabapple for control of apple scab. HERITAGE Fungicide has been shown to be safer when applied to the species and varieties listed in Table 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species, and varieties of crabapple, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to HERITAGE Fungicide. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed on this label.

TABLE 1
Diseases Controlled

When used in accordance with the label directions, HERITAGE Fungicide will provide control of the following diseases of ornamental plants:

DISEASE (Pathogen)	SPECIAL USE COMMENTS
1. CONIFER BLIGHTS	
a. Phomopsis Blight (<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
b. Tip Blight (<i>Sirococcus strobilinus</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
2. LEAF BLIGHTS/LEAF SPOTS	
a. Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
b. Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
c. Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
d. Downy Mildew of Bedding Plants (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz every 7-14 days prior to infection. Do not apply the 2 oz rate on less than 14 day spray intervals.
e. Downy Mildew of Rose (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days during periods of active plant growth and prior to dormancy or severe infection.
f. Entomosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Entomosporium mespili</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
g. Fern Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Apply 3-8 oz/acre every 7-14 days. Use higher rates and/or shorter spray intervals under conditions conducive to high disease pressure. Do not apply in less than 100 gallons of water per acre.
h. Iris Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella macrospora</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days.
i. Leaf Spot (<i>Cladosporium echinulatum</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
j. Marrsonina Leaf Spot (<i>Marrsonina</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 14-28 days.
k. Myrothecium Leaf Spot (<i>Myrothecium rordum</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days.
l. Scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 10-28 days. Do not apply to apple trees. For crab apples only, see Table 4 for tolerant species.
m. Septoria Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria rosea</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
3. POWDERY MILDEW	
Preventative applications only. Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to another class of fungicide.	
a. <i>Erysiphe pannosa</i> , <i>Erysiphe</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Microsphaera azaleae</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.

DISEASE (Pathogen)	SPECIAL USE COMMENTS
4. RUSTS	
a. Needle Rust (<i>Melampsora occidentalis</i>)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
b. <i>Phragmidium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
c. <i>Puccinia</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
d. <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
5. FLOWER BLIGHTS	
a. Anthracnose (<i>Collectotrichum</i> spp., <i>Elsinoe</i> spp.)	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days.
b. Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Apply 2-4 oz/100 gallons every 7-21 days prior to infection.
6. SHOOT/STEM DISEASES	
a. Aerial/Shoot Blight (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	Apply 1-2 oz/100 gal every 7-28 days
7. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Directed Spray)	For directed spray applications utilize the following rates below.
a. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
b. <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
c. <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	Apply 1-4 oz/100 gal every 7-21 days
8. SOILBORNE DISEASES (Drench)	See application directions and rates under Ornamentals Section for drench directions.

PLANT SAFETY: HERITAGE Fungicide has been shown to be safe when applied to the ornamental plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4. However, due to the large number of genera, species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to HERITAGE Fungicide. Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not HERITAGE Fungicide can be used safely on genera, species, or varieties of ornamental and nursery plants not specified on this label. The professional user should conduct small scale testing to insure plant safety prior to broadscale commercial use on plant genera and species not listed in this label.

In addition, do not tankmix HERITAGE Fungicide with other fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, etc, unless local experience indicates that the tankmix is safe to ornamental plants.

Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide to certain apple, crabapple, or cherry trees due to possible phytotoxicity. Further, do not use spray equipment that has applied HERITAGE Fungicide for use in these sensitive crops due to possible phytotoxicity from residue remaining in the sprayer.

Tolerant Ornamental Plants: HERITAGE Fungicide has been found to be safe when applied to the plants listed in Tables 2, 3 and 4 when applied according to recommended application methods, rates, and timings.

TABLE 2
Tolerant Plants Listed by Botanical Name

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Abelia	2
<i>Abies fraseri</i>	Fraser fir	1, 4
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	2
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	2
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Floss-Flower	3, 4
<i>Ageratum</i> spp.	Pussy's-Foot	3, 4
<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.	Chinese evergreen	2, 4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	3
<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.	Snap-Dragon	2d, 3, 4
<i>Apheleandra</i> spp.	Zebra-Plant	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Mugwort, Sagebrush	2
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood	2
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster, Starwort	4
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese aucuba, Japanese laurel	7
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Begonia	2, 3
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	3, 4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	3, 4
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	2
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Rubber-tree, Umbrella-tree	2, 7
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Buddleia, Butterfly-bush	2
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood	2, 7a
<i>Caladium</i> spp.	Caladium	7
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	2
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Sago Palm	2, 7
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca	2
<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>	Wild lilac	3
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Ceanothus California lilac, Snowball	3
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar	2, 4
<i>Cedrus</i> spp.	White cedar	2, 4
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	2
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Cypress, Leyland cypress	1
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara cypress	1
<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>	Parlor palm	7
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemums	2, 7c
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Clethra, White alder	2
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Dogwood, Pink dogwood, Flowering dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	2b, 3
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	3

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	Creeping cotoneaster	7
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Cotoneaster - variegated rockspray	7
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	Cyclamen	7c
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Cyperus	1
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur	2
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Carnation	3, 4
<i>Dianthus</i> spp.	Pink	3, 4
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumb-Cane	2
<i>Dietes iridiodes</i>	African iris, Butterfly iris	4c
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove	2, 3
<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.	Pothos	2
<i>Erica dareyensis</i>	Heather	2
<i>Euonymus alata</i>	Dwarf winged euonymus	2
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush	2
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen euonymus	2
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	Poinsettia	2a
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia, Paper-plant	2
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Fig	2
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Forsythia	2
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Blanket-Flower	2
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	3
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Cranesbill	5b
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Gerber daisy, Transvaal daisy	3
<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	Algerian ivy	2
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	2
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	2, 3
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	2, 3
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta	2
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	French hydrangea	2c, 3
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	Hydrangea	2c, 3
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly, Winterberry, Yaupon	3
<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹	Balsam, Impatiens ¹	2a, 7a
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow	3, 4
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Juniper	1a, 4
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar	1a, 4
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crapemyrtle	2c, 3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel	3
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Lily-turf	2

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet alyssum	7
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia	2
<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Magnolia	2
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crab apple (See Table 4 for variety list)	2l
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander, Rose-bay	2
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.	Geranium	3, 4, 5b
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grass	2
<i>Peperomia</i> spp.	Baby rubber-plant	2, 7
<i>Petunia</i> spp.	Petunia	6a
<i>Phalaris</i> spp.	Dwarf pampas grass	3
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	2
<i>Phlox</i> spp.	Phlox	3
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	2, 7
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Roebelin's palm	2, 7
<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Red-tip photinia	2, 3, 4
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	1
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce	1
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue spruce	1
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Japanese andromeda	2, 7
<i>Pinus muhgo</i>	Muhgo pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus silvestris</i>	Scotch pine	1, 4
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Pine	1b, 4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine	1b, 4
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Australian laurel	3, 4
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock-orange	3, 4
<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.	Swedish ivy, Coleus	2
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Aspen Trees	2j
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	Cinquefoil	2
<i>Primula</i> spp.	Primrose	2
<i>Prunus pumila</i>	Cherry	2, 5
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Flowering plum, Purple-leaf plum	2, 5
<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.	Douglas fir	1, 4
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford's pear	3
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Red oak	2, 3
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak	2, 3
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorn	2, 3, 4
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, Rhododendron	2b, 3, 6, 7
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Glacier Azalea	2b, 3, 6, 7

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISEASES
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose	2a, 2e, 2m, 3c, 4b
<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.	Rosemary (prostrate)	2
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed-susan	2
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf fern	2b
<i>Salvia</i> spp.	Sage	3, 4
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	Holiday cactus	2,7
<i>Sedum</i> spp.	Orpine, Stonecrop	2
<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.	Live-forever, House-Leek	2
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Ribbon-grass	2, 3
<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>	Peace lily	2c, 2k, 7
<i>Spirea budalpa</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea	3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen palm	2
<i>Tagetes</i> spp.	Marigold	2a
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Spreading yew	7
<i>Thujaopsia</i> spp.	Arborvitae	2
<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Creeping thyme	2
<i>Tsuga</i> spp.	Hemlock	4
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	Verbena, Vervain	3
<i>Viburnum</i> spp.	Viburnum	2, 3, 4
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	Periwinkle	2, 6a
<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹	Viola, Pansy ¹	2
<i>Wiegela florida</i>	Pink wiegela	2
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca	7
<i>Zinnia</i> spp.	Zinnia	2a, 3

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 3
Tolerant Plants Listed by Common Name

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.
Andromeda, Japanese	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thujaopsis</i> spp.
Aspen Trees	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Azalea, Glacier	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Azaleas	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Balsam	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Black-Eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blanket-Flower	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Cactus, Holiday	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>
Christmas Trees	See Fraser fir, Scotch pine and Douglas fir
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i> spp.
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Coleus	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Cotoneaster, Creeping	<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>
Cotoneaster, Variegated Rockspray	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>
Crab apple (See Table 4 for variety list)	<i>Malus</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i> spp.
Crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Cypress, Sawara	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cypress, Leyland cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.
Daisy, Gerber	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Daisy, Transvaal	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Dogwood, Pink	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Dumb-Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.
Euonymus, Dwarf Winged	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Euonymus, Evergreen	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Evergreen, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i> spp.
Fatsia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fern, Leatherleaf	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> spp.
Fir, Fraser	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Floss-Flower	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Grass, Dwarf Pampas	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.
Grass, Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>
Heather	<i>Erica dareyensis</i>
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
House-Leek	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Hydrangea, French	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Impatiens ¹	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. ¹
Iris, African	<i>Diets indiodes</i>
Iris, Butterfly	<i>Diets indiodes</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, Swedish	<i>Plectranthus</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Australian	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Lilac, California	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Lilac, Wild	<i>Ceanothus sanguineus</i>
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum floribundium</i>
Lily-Turf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Live-Forever	<i>Sempervivum</i> spp.
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> spp.
Mock-Orange	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, Parlor	<i>Chamaedora elegans</i>
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>
Palm, Roebelin's	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>
Palm, Sago	<i>Caryota urens</i>
Pansy ¹	<i>Viola</i> spp. ¹
Paper-Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Pear, Bradford's	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i> spp.
Petunia	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Philodendron	<i>Philodendron</i> spp.
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> spp.
Photinia, Red-Tip	<i>Photinia glabra</i>

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Eastern White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, Muhgo	<i>Pinus muhgo</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.
Plum, Flowering	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Plum, Purple-Leaf	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula</i> spp.
Pussy's-Foot	<i>Ageratum</i> spp.
Redbud, Western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Ribbon-Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose-Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rosemary (Prostrate)	<i>Rosmarinus</i> spp.
Rubber-Plant, Baby	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Rubber-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Snap-Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.
Snowball	<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.
Spirea	<i>Spirea budalda</i>
Spirea	<i>Spirea japonica</i>
Spruce, Blue	<i>Picea pungens</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Starwort	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sweet Alyssum	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>
Thyme, Creeping	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Umbrella-Tree	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Vervain	<i>Verbena</i> spp.
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> spp.
Vinca	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Viola	<i>Viola</i> spp.
White alder	<i>Clethra</i> spp.

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COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Wiegela, Pink	<i>Wiegela florida</i>
Willow, Virginia	<i>Itea virginica</i>
Winterberry	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yew, Spreading	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.
Zebra-Plant	<i>Aphelandra</i> spp.
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> spp.

¹ Do not exceed 2 oz/100 gallons on these species.

TABLE 4
Tolerant Varieties of Crabapple Species (Genus *Malus*)

Arkansas Black	Eleyi	Mary Potter	<i>seiboldii</i>
<i>atrosanguinea</i>	Enterprise	Molten Lava	Selkirk
<i>baccata</i>	Evereste	New Centennial	Sentinel
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>jackii</i>	Eyelynn	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
<i>baccata</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	Pink Satin	Silverdrift
Callaway	Gloriosa	Prairie Maid	Sinai Fire
Candymint Sargent	Golden Delicious	Prairifire	<i>spectabilis</i>
Christmas Holly	Golden Raindrops	Profusion	Sugar Tyme
<i>coronaria</i>	Hopa	<i>pumila</i>	Van Eseltine
David	Indian Magic	Ralph Shay	White Angel
Dolgo	Island	Red Jade	Williams Pride
Donald Wyman	Katherine	Red Baron	Winter Gold
Dorothea	Lancelot	Sargent	Yellow Delicious
Doubloons	Louisa	<i>sargentii</i>	<i>zumi</i> Calocarpa

Table 5
Intolerant Plants (Do not apply HERITAGE Fungicide to these species or varieties)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Crabapple - Flame variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Brandywine variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crabapple - Novamac variety	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Cherry, Flowering - Yoshina variety	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i> .
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.

CONIFERS INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES

HERITAGE Fungicide may be used to control certain diseases on conifers in production (indoor and outdoor) and landscape situations.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Conifers Including Christmas Trees	Diplodia tip blight (<i>Diplodia pinea</i>) Lophodermium needlecast (<i>Lophodermium</i> <i>pinastri</i>) Swiss needlecast (<i>Phaeocryptopus</i> <i>gaumannii</i>)	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance and removal of plant debris in which inoculum may overwinter.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than eight applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season at 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 4.0 pounds product/acre/season (2.0 lb ai/A).</p>

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FRUIT AND NUT TREES IN NURSERIES, GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES

HERITAGE Fungicide may be applied to fruit and nut trees in production nurseries and landscapes to control certain diseases. Follow the pre-harvest interval following applications prior to consuming fruits and nuts from those treated areas.

Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Almonds	<p>Alternaria leaf and fruit spot (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)</p> <p>Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)</p> <p>Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>, <i>M. fructicola</i>)</p> <p>Leaf Blight (<i>Seimatosporium lichenicola</i>)</p> <p>Leaf rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)</p> <p>Scab (<i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)</p> <p>Shothole (<i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i>)</p>	3.2-8.0 (0.10-0.25)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters and proper timing and placement of irrigation.</p> <p>Resistance Management: For blossom blight do not apply more than two sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternating with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. For all other almond diseases do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>For blossom blight begin applications at early bloom and continue through petal fall. For anthracnose, scab and shothole begin applications prior to disease development and continue at 10-14 day intervals throughout the season.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 3.0 pounds product/acre/season (1.5 lb. ai/A). Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.</p>

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Crop	Target Diseases	Use Rate oz product/A (lb ai/A)	Remarks
Pecans	Anthracnose (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>) Scab (<i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i>)	3.2-6.4 (0.10-0.20)	<p>Integrated Pest (Disease) Management: HERITAGE Fungicide should be integrated into an overall disease management strategy that includes selection of varieties with tolerance to disease and removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters.</p> <p>Resistance Management: Do not apply more than four sequential sprays of HERITAGE Fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that has a different mode of action. Do not make more than six applications of HERITAGE Fungicide per acre per year.</p> <p>Application Directions: HERITAGE Fungicide applications should begin prior to or in the early stages of disease development and continue throughout the season on 7-21 day intervals following the resistance management guidelines. Applications may be made by ground, air or chemigation. An adjuvant may be added at recommended rates to improve coverage.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 2.4 pounds product/acre/season (1.2 lb ai/A). Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.</p>

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