



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 15, 2024

Heidi Irrig
Senior Regulatory Manager
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Establishment of rotational crop tolerances for peanut hay (#2F8997) and plant back interval reduction for peanut and sugarcane
Product Name: Orondis®
EPA Registration Number: 100-1571
Application Date: April 8, 2022
Case Number: 476152

Dear Heidi Irrig:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable under FIFRA section 3(c)(5).

You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website

is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

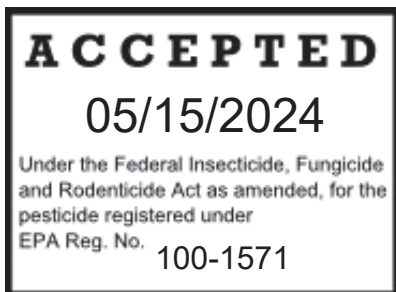
If you have any questions, please contact Elisha Graham at graham.elisha@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kristy Crews".

Kristy Crews, Ph.D., Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs, USEPA

Enclosure- Stamped Label



[Master Label]

OXATHIAPIPROLIN	GROUP	49	FUNGICIDE
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Orondis®

[Alternate Brand Name: Orondis® Gold 200]

Fungicide

Active Ingredient:

Oxathiapiprolin*: 18.7%

Other Ingredients: 81.3%

Total: 100.0%

* CAS No. 1003318-67-9

Orondis® is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.67 pounds of oxathiapiprolin per gallon of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1571

EPA Est.

Formulated in the USA

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
SYNGENTA 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

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks

2.2 User Safety Requirements

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

2.3 Engineering Controls

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

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.5 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Orondis must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 Exemptions), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR DISEASE CONTROL, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves (made of any waterproof material)

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

- Orondis is a suspension concentrate containing oxathiapiprolin and is for use by foliar or soil application for the control or suppression of the diseases listed on this label.
- Orondis is active against selected Oomycete diseases listed on this label and has preventive, residual, curative, eradicated, and anti-sporulant activity.
- Orondis is locally systemic, translaminar, and moves systemically in the xylem.
- See **Section 7.0** for specific crop/disease directions.

MODE OF ACTION

Oxathiapiprolin, the active ingredient in Orondis, acts as an oxysterol-binding protein modulator in fungal cells.

CROP TOLERANCE

Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Orondis on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Syngenta recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. Orondis may be used as part of an IPM program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action levels. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine the appropriate management, cultural practice, and treatment threshold levels for the specific crop, geography, and diseases.

3.2 Resistance Management

Orondis contains the active ingredient oxathiapiprolin, which has been assigned Group 49 by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC). Oxathiapiprolin inhibits an oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP) homologue. Oxysterol-binding proteins are implicated in the movement of lipids between membranes, among other processes. Inhibiting OSBP may disrupt other processes in the fungal cell, such as signaling, maintaining cell membranes, and the formation of more complex lipids that are essential for the cell to survive. Repeated use of products for control of specific plant pathogens may lead to selection of resistant strains of fungi and result in a reduction of disease control. A disease management program for Orondis that includes rotation and tank mixing with fungicides with a different mode of action is essential to reduce the risk of fungicide resistance development.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Do not tank-mix Orondis with any fungicide for which resistance to the target disease has developed.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of Orondis or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products with foliar applications of oxathiapiprolin-containing or any other FRAC 49-containing products.
- Different application methods (foliar and soil) must not be combined when protecting a crop during a growing season.

- Do not use Orondis or other oxathiapiprolin-containing products for more than 33% of the total fungicide applications per season per crop.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of oxathiapiprolin or other Group 49 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide(s) from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

4.1.1 FOLIAR APPLICATION (INCLUDING AERIAL APPLICATION AND CHEMIGATION)

See **Section 7.0** for specific foliar application instructions and **Section 4.5** for chemigation instructions.

4.1.2 SOIL APPLICATION

- For suppression or control of soil borne diseases as specified in this label, Orondis must be applied in a manner that ensures the product solution adequately saturates the target crop root/crown zone.
- When applied to the root/crown zone before, during, or soon after sowing or transplanting the crop, Orondis will suppress or control certain seedling root rot and crown diseases that limit crop stand establishment.
- For soil application, apply Orondis using drip irrigation, micro-sprinkler irrigation, transplant water application (water wheel or continuous stream transplanters), surface band or directed application, or in-furrow application using the rates in the table below. See **Table 1** and **Section 4.5** for chemigation instructions.
- If the application method does not move the product to the target root/crown disease zone, the application must be followed with irrigation or cultivation to correctly place the product for disease control.

Table 1: Soil application rates for Orondis /1,000 feet of row, based on plant row spacing

Orondis Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) or Micro-Sprinkler Chemigation, Continuous Transplant Water, and Direct/Banded/In-Furrow Application							
Corresponding field rate (fl oz/A)	Rate in fl oz product/1,000 row ft; based on planted row spacing (in inches) of:						
	30	34	36	48	60	72	84
2.4	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.28	0.33	0.39
4.8	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.66	0.77
9.6	0.55	0.62	0.66	0.88	1.10	1.32	1.54
19.2	1.10	1.25	1.32	1.76	2.20	2.65	3.09

Transplant Water Application

- Transplants should be adequately watered before transplanting. Ensure transplant water volume is sufficient to thoroughly wet the root zone.
- See **Table 1** for continuous-stream transplanters. Ensure 4-8 fl oz transplant water/transplant depending on sandy (4 fl oz) vs silty soil (6-8 fl oz).
- For water-wheel transplanters, use the plant population to determine the rate of product per plant.

Example:

$$\frac{19.2 \text{ fl oz product}}{\text{acre}} \times \frac{\text{acre}}{4356 \text{ squash plants}} = \frac{0.0044 \text{ fl oz product}}{\text{squash plant}}$$

Surface Band or Directed Application

- Apply in a 4- to 12-inch band. See **Table 1** for rates.
- Follow application with cultivation or irrigation (1/2 - 1 inch) to move Orondis to the target disease zone.

Transplant Tray Application

- Apply as a foliar spray to the transplants in the transplant tray 24-48 hours prior to transplanting. Immediately water the spray off the foliage into the transplant tray soil, not watering past soil saturation.
- For this application, the acre of transplants receives the full prescribed acre rate for transplant tray application, applied as a foliar spray, which is then washed into the transplant cubes. Transplant cubes should be on the dry side at the beginning of this treatment.

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

4.2.2 AIR-ASSISTED (AIR-BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

- Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.
- **Note:** Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air-assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

4.2.3 SPRAY TANK CLEAN-OUT

- Prior to application, start with clean, well-maintained application equipment.
- Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.
- Drain application equipment. Thoroughly rinse and flush all application equipment with clean water.
- Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources, or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Sections 4.1 and 7.0** for application volume information.

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

- For air-assisted ground applications, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise.
- For ground applications, apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre unless specified otherwise. Increase the spray volume as the plants mature to ensure thorough coverage of the foliage.

4.4 Mixing Directions

4.4.1 ORONDIS ALONE

1. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Orondis to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
4. Begin application of the spray solution after Orondis has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- The crop safety of all tank mixtures with Orondis, which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested.
- When using a tank mixture with Orondis, it is important to understand crop safety.
- To test for crop safety: prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this label and the tank-mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.
- Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants, and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase potential for crop injury.
- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

Orondis is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils, and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation.

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives in order to ensure the compatibility of Orondis with other tank-mixed pesticide, adjuvant, or fertilizer partners. The recommended procedure for conducting tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Since pesticides, adjuvants, and fertilizers can vary in quality, always **check tank-mix compatibility with tank-mixed partners each time before use.** Be especially **careful when using complete suspension or fluid fertilizers** as carriers, as serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur with these products. Commercial application equipment may improve tank-mix compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Check tank-mix compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add ¼ teaspoon or 1.2 mL of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray). Invert the jar, then shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, add them separately with dry formulations (wetttable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, then shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test is as follows:

Dry formulations: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

Liquid formulations: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 1/2 teaspoon or 2.5 mL to each jar.

4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) slurry dry formulations in water before addition, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations before addition to the tank-mixture. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank-mixture.

4.4.4 ORONDIS IN TANK MIXTURES

- Always follow the tank-mix instructions of the most restrictive product label.
- Apply at least the minimum labeled rate of each fungicide in the tank-mix.
- Consult a Syngenta representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.
- When using a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.
 1. Water-soluble bag (WSB)
 2. Water-soluble granules (SG)
 3. Water-dispersible granules (WG)
 4. Wettable powders (WP)
 5. **Water-based suspension concentrates (SC) (Orondis)**
 6. Capsule suspension (CS)
 7. Suspo-emulsion (SE)
 8. Oil dispersion (OD)
 9. Emulsion in water (EW)
 10. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
 11. Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
 12. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils
 13. Soluble fertilizers
 14. Drift retardants

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- Orondis may be used with adjuvants (i.e., non-ionic surfactants, organosilicone surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils, and blends) at typical agricultural use rates for these adjuvants.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) adjuvant certification is recommended.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

- Apply Orondis only through drip (trickle), strip tubing, or sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center-pivot, lateral-move, end-tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big-gun, solid-set, or hand-move irrigation systems).
- Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems (**Section 4.5.4**) are in place. 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 at least 60 days out of the year.
- The irrigation system used for application of Orondis must provide for uniform distribution of Orondis-treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

- 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.

4.5.2 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- **Preparation:** A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of Orondis in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with state and federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of Orondis and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application. **Note:** Always add the Orondis to water; never put Orondis into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See **Section 4.4.4** for tank-mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Good agitation is required in the injection tank. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation; do not use air agitation.
- **Injection into Chemigation Systems:** Inject the proper amount of Orondis into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.
 - In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Orondis as a continuous injection. In non-moving systems, inject Orondis for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.
 - Mix the amount of Orondis needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems, inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For non-moving systems, inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- **Uniform Water Distribution:** Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the chemigation system is operating properly to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local university extension agent, or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.
- **Monitoring of Chemigation Applications:** A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when Orondis is in the irrigation water.
- **Operation:** Start the water pump and let the system achieve the desired pressure before starting the injector. Start the injector. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Orondis is flushed from system.
- **Cleaning the System:** Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with state and federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for clean-out procedures for your injection system.

Drip (Trickle) Irrigation Instructions

- Orondis must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone.
- Orondis must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests.
- Orondis is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of Orondis remain in the root zone.
- Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct-seeded crops.
- Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
- This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance may result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
- Orondis must not be applied at the same time that a drip irrigation line clean-out product is being used as performance may be reduced.
- The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in a manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
- In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
- The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time required for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection period improves uniformity throughout the zone but requires at least an equal period for water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

4.5.3 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.5.4 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 (RPZ) backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ backflow preventer, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering device, 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.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Orondis.

Crop, Crop Group, or Crop Subgroup	Plant-back Interval
Basil (fresh and dried) Blueberry, lowbush Brassica Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16B) Brassica, Head and Stem Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16) Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07) Bushberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07B) Cacao Caneberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) Citrus (Crop Group 10-10) Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10) Ginseng Hops Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16A) Low Growing Berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except cranberry) Oilseed (Crop Group 20) Peas, Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Stalk and Stem Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 22A) Tobacco Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12) Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Medium to Large, Smooth, Inedible Peel (Crop Subgroup 24B) Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C)	0 days
Cereals (Crop Groups 15,16) Grass Animal Feeds (Crop Group 17) Peanuts Sugarcane	30 days
Herbs and Spices (Crop Group 19, except Basil) Legume Vegetables, except succulent shelled and edible-podded peas Nongrass Animal Feeds (Crop Group 18)	180 days
All other crops not listed	180 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

See **Section 7.0** for crop-specific restrictions and precautions.

6.1 Use Restrictions

- Different application methods (foliar and soil) must not be combined when protecting a crop during a growing season.
- Use this product only in commercial and farm plantings.
- **DO NOT** use for home plantings.
- Orondis is **NOT** for use in greenhouses unless otherwise specified in the specific crop directions for use table.
- **DO NOT** formulate this product into other end-use products.

6.2 Spray Drift Management

- The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.
- To avoid spray drift, do not apply when conditions favor drift beyond the target area.
- Avoid spray overlap, as injury may occur.

6.3 Spray Drift Advisories

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

6.3.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control.
- While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.
- The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.
- A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provides a standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

6.3.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

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

6.3.3 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – AIRCRAFT

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

6.3.4 BOOM HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

6.3.5 RELEASE HEIGHT – AIRCRAFT

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.
- When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

6.3.6 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

6.3.7 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

6.3.8 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind.
- The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator.

- Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.
- Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

6.3.9 WIND

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.
- AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

6.3.10 BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Handheld Technology Applications:** Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

6.3.11 SENSITIVE AREAS

- Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

6.3.12 DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

- Using product-compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential.
- When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label.
- If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.
- Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Basil, fresh and dried (field and greenhouse ONLY)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Basil (fresh and dried)			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora belbahrii</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 10-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground only.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per year: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 5 days Maximum Annual Rate: 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

7.2 Blueberry, lowbush

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Blueberry, lowbush [Not for use in California]			
Target Diseases	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	4.8 – 11 (0.06 - 0.14)	<p>Soil Application: For New Plantings, make a single soil application at planting. A second application may be made 7-14 days later if needed.</p> <p>For Established Plantings, make a single soil application as soon as plants begin growing in the spring. A second application may be made 7-14 days later if needed.</p>	<p>Apply as a soil drench or soil directed spray, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip).</p> <p>For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.</p> <p>See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions.</p> <p>Use the higher rate in fields with a history of <i>Phytophthora</i> disease.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: 22 fl oz/A/year (0.29 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply more than 0.29 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: 0 days 			

7.3 Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables, Crop Group 5-16

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Broccoli Brussels sprouts		Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese, Napa	Cauliflower
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 10-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 5 days Maximum Annual Rate: 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

7.4 Brassica Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Arugula	Cress, garden		Radish, leaves
Broccoli raab	Cress, upland		Rape greens
Broccoli, Chinese	Hanover salad		Rocket, wild
Cabbage, Abyssinian	Kale		Shepherd's purse
Cabbage, seakale	Maca, leaves		Turnip greens
Chinese cabbage (bok choy)	Mizuna		Watercress
Collards	Mustard greens		
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 10-day interval.	<p>Apply as a foliar application by ground only.</p> <p>A non-ionic surfactant, modified seed oil, spreader sticker, or crop oil concentrate may be added at a rate specified by the adjuvant label.</p> <p>For Watercress application, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application, and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application and each reapplication.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 5 days Maximum Annual Rate: 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

7.5 Bulb Vegetables, Crop Group 3-07

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chive, fresh leaves	Kurrat	Onion, green	
Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves	Lady's leek	Onion, macrostem	
Daylily, bulb	Leek	Onion, pearl	
Elegans hosta	Leek, wild	Onion, potato, bulb	
Fritillaria, bulb	Lily, bulb	Onion, tree, tops	
Fritillaria, leaves	Onion, Beltsville bunching	Onion, Welsh, tops	
Garlic, bulb	Onion, bulb	Shallot, bulb	
Garlic, great-headed, bulb	Onion, Chinese, bulb	Shallot, fresh leaves	
Garlic, serpent, bulb	Onion, fresh		
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 10-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 5 days Maximum Annual Rate: 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

7.6 Bushberry, Crop Subgroup 13-07B (except blueberry, lowbush)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Aronia berry	Elderberry	Jostaberry	
Blueberry, highbush	European barberry	Juneberry (Saskatoon Berry)	
Buffalo currant	Gooseberry	Lingonberry	
Chilean guava	Highbush cranberry	Native currant	
Currant, black	Honeysuckle, edible	Salal	
Currant, red	Huckleberry	Sea buckthorn	
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	4.8 – 19.2 (0.06 - 0.25)	<p>New Plantings: Make the first application at planting. Make a second application a minimum of 7-30* days later, coinciding with a period favorable for root rot development.</p> <p>Established Plantings: Make the first application before plants start to grow in the spring. Make a second application a minimum of 7-30* days later, coinciding with a period favorable for root rot development.</p> <p>*Although the minimum required number of days before retreatment is 7, waiting 30 days is recommended.</p>	<p>Apply as a soil drench or soil directed spray, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler, drip, or flood).</p> <p>For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.</p> <p>See Section 4.1.2 for at-planting, or transplant water instructions. See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions.</p> <p>Use a higher rate in fields with a history of <i>Phytophthora</i> disease. Orondis will not revitalize plants showing moderate to severe root rot symptoms.</p> <p>Use Orondis in conjunction with good cultural practices to manage diseases.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply more than 0.50 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day 			

7.7 Cacao

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Cacao			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Black pod rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	2.4 – 9.6 (0.03 - 0.12)	Soil Application-Resets or New Plantings: Make the first application at planting and up to one additional application approximately 3 to 6 months later, coinciding with a root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See Section 4.1.2 . For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
		Soil Application-Established Plantings: Make two applications at a 3- to 6-month interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray beneath the tree canopy or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See Section 4.1.2 . For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
	1.2 – 2.4 (0.02 - 0.03)	Foliar/Fruit Application: Make a single application to fruit before initial signs of black pod rot appear. For post-harvest control of black pod rot, apply 0-1 day before harvest.	Apply in sufficient volume to provide uniform and complete coverage of fruit.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. DO NOT follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing products). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Application: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil applications: DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year. Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT make more than 1 application per year. Minimum Application Interval: 90 days 			

- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Application:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil application.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application:** 2.4 fl oz/A/year (0.03 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.03 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with fruit/foliar application.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.8 Caneberry, Crop Subgroup 13-07A

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Blackberry Loganberry		Raspberry, black Raspberry, red	Raspberry, wild
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	2.4 - 19.2 (0.03 - 0.25)	<p>Make the first application before plants start to grow in the spring.</p> <p>Make a second application during a period favorable for root growth and at least 7 days after the first application.</p>	<p>Apply as a banded, soil-directed spray in a minimum of 20 gal/A of water. Direct the spray along each side of the crop row and direct the application to the soil, near and under the lower leaves. See Section 4.1.2.</p> <p>Use a higher rate for moderate to severe infections.</p> <p>The application is to be made at the per acre rate concentrated in a band.</p> <p>Apply ¼ - ½ inch of water after application, either by overhead sprinkler irrigation or garden hose drench on the row.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more fungicide applications are made, use Orondis (or any other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 2 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Do not make more than two applications per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. DO NOT exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day 			

7.9 Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Australian desert lime	Lemon	Satsuma mandarin	
Australian finger lime	Lime	Sweet lime	
Australian round lime	Mediterranean mandarin	Tachibana orange	
Brown River finger lime	Mount White lime	Tahiti lime	
Calamondin	New Guinea wild lime	Tangelo	
Citron	Orange, sour	Tangerine (Mandarin)	
Citrus hybrids	Orange, sweet	Tangor	
Grapefruit	Pummelo	Trifoliate orange	
Japanese summer grapefruit	Russell River lime	Uniq fruit	
Kumquat			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Brown rot Citrus foot rot Gummosis Root rot Trunk canker (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	2.4 – 9.6 (0.03 - 0.12)	Soil Application-Citrus Resets or New Plantings: Make the first application at planting and up to one additional application approximately 1-6 months later, coinciding with a root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See Section 4.1.2 . For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
		Soil Application-Established Plantings: Make two applications at a 1- to 6-month interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	Apply as a soil spray beneath the tree canopy or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler or drip). See Section 4.1.2 . For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
Brown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	1.2 – 2.4 (0.02- 0.03)	Foliar/Fruit Application: Make a single application to fruit before initial signs of brown rot appear. OR For post-harvest control of brown rot, apply at 0-1 day before harvest.	Make foliar applications by ground or air. Apply in sufficient volume to provide uniform and complete coverage of fruit.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Application:** **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application:** **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications:** **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application:** **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 30 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar/Fruit Application:** 2.4 fl oz/A/year (0.03 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.03 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with fruit/foliar application.
 - b. **Soil Application:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil application.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in citrus nurseries.
- 7) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 8) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.10 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Momordica spp. Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber	Muskmelon Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon True cantaloupe Pumpkin	Squash, summer (field and greenhouse) Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini Squash, winter Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon	
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>)	2.4 - 19.2 (0.03 - 0.25)	Soil Application: Apply at planting.	Apply in-furrow, in transplant water, or by drip irrigation or in subsequent drip irrigation. See Section 4.1.2 for at-planting, in-furrow, or transplant-water instructions. See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions. In direct-seeded plantings, drip applications must not be made until after crop emergence. Use a higher rate for heavier soils, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar/Fruit Application: Begin foliar applications prior to disease development and continue on a 3- to 14-day interval.	Apply by ground, air-assisted, or aerial application. For Pickle Fruit protection, apply with a copper fungicide.

		For pickle fruit protection, begin applications starting at 1 inch fruit on 3- to 5-day intervals.	Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Downy Mildew Phytophthora Blight (foliar)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval.	Greenhouse Production of edible peel cucurbits (cucumbers, summer squash): Apply as a foliar spray using a rate range of 0.035 - 0.083 fl oz (0.21 tsp – 0.5 tsp) per gallon of spray per 1518 sq ft.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control.
- Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product).
- On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:**
 - a. **Foliar/Fruit Applications:** 3 days for Phytophthora Blight and 5 days for Downy Mildew
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar/Fruit Applications:** 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with fruit/foliar application.
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil application.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.11 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African eggplant	Martynia	Pepper, non-bell (field and greenhouse)	
Bush tomato	Naranjilla	Roselle	
Cocona	Okra	Scarlet eggplant	
Currant tomato	Pea eggplant	Sunberry	
Eggplant	Pepino	Tomatillo	
Garden huckleberry	Pepper, bell (field and greenhouse)	Tomato (field and greenhouse)	
Goji berry		Tree tomato	
Groundcherry			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Buckeye Rot (<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i>) Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) Pepper Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>) Phytophthora Blight (<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Buckeye Rot Late Blight Phytophthora Blight (foliar)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval.	Greenhouse Production of bell and non-bell peppers and tomatoes: Apply as a foliar spray using a rate range of 0.035 - 0.083 fl oz (0.21 tsp – 0.5 tsp) per gallon of spray per 1518 sq ft.
Phytophthora Blight and Crown Rot (<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>)	2.4 - 19.2 (0.03 - 0.25)	Soil Application: Apply at planting.	Apply in-furrow, in transplant water, or by drip irrigation or in subsequent drip irrigation. See Section 4.1.2 for at-planting, in-furrow, or transplant-water instructions. See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions. Use a higher rate for heavier soils, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. 			

- Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product).
- On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
 - b. **Foliar Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Applications: DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 5 days
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.12 Ginseng

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Ginseng			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>)	2.4 – 19.2 (0.03 - 0.25)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 14-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application. Use a higher rate for heavy disease pressure conditions and susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 14 days Maximum Annual Rate: 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products DO NOT use on Ginseng in California. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days 			

7.13 Hops

Crops (including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Hops [Not for use in California]			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy Mildew (soil/crown phase) (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>) Phytophthora root rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	4.8 – 19.2 (0.06 - 0.25)	Soil Application: For New Plantings , make a single soil application at planting. For Established Plantings , make a single soil application as soon as plants begin growing in the spring.	Apply as a soil drench or soil directed spray, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler, or drip). For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation. See Section 4.1.2 for at-planting instructions. See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions. Use a higher rate in fields with a history of disease. Use Orondis in conjunction with good cultural practices to manage diseases.
Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Provided that Orondis was NOT used via soil application, make up to three foliar applications on a 7- to 10-day interval, beginning prior to disease development.	Apply as a foliar application by ground or air-assisted (air blast) application. Use sufficient volume to provide thorough coverage of the foliage, and increase the volume as plants develop. See Section 4.4.5 for adjuvant recommendations. Use a higher rate when conditions are favorable for disease development, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 3 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
 - b. **Foliar Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** make more than 1 applications at the maximum rate per year.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** make more than 3 applications at the maximum rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval: 7 days**
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications: 7.2 fl oz/A/year (0.09 lb ai/A/year)**
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.09 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil Applications: 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)**
 - i) **DO NOT** exceed 0.25 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):**
 - a. **Foliar Applications: 7 days**
 - b. **Soil Applications: 7 days**

7.14 Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Amaranth, Chinese	Dandelion, leaves	Lettuce, head	
Amaranth, leafy	Dang-gwi, leaves	Lettuce, leaf	
Aster, Indian	Dillweed	Orach	
Blackjack	Dock	Parsley, fresh leaves	
Cat's whiskers	Dol-nam-mul	Plantain, buckhorn	
Cham-chwi	Ebolo	Primrose, English	
Cham-na-mul	Endive	Purslane, garden	
Chipilin	Escarole	Purslane, winter	
Chervil, fresh leaves	Fameflower	Radicchio	
Chrysanthemum, garland	Feather cockscomb	Spinach	
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Good King Henry	Spinach, Malabar	
Corn salad	Huauzontle	Spinach, New Zealand	
Cosmos	Jute, leaves	Swiss chard	
	Lettuce, bitter	Tanier spinach	
		Violet, Chinese	
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>)	4.8 - 19.2 (0.06 - 0.25)	Soil Application: Apply at planting.	Apply in-furrow, in transplant water, or by drip irrigation, or in subsequent drip irrigation. See Section 4.1.2 for at-planting, in-furrow, or transplant-water instructions. See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions. Use a higher rate for heavier soils, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 3- to 14-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted (air blast), or aerial application.
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)	1.2 – 2.4 (0.02 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 3- to 10-day interval.	Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. When 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
 - b. **Foliar Applications: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year, one application per crop.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 3 days
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 38.6 fl oz/A/ year (0.50 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.15 Low Growing Berry, Crop Subgroup 13-07G (except cranberry and blueberry, lowbush)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Bearberry Bilberry Cloudberry		Lingonberry Muntries Partridgeberry Strawberry	
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Crown Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>) Red Stele Root Rot (<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>)	4.8 – 11 (0.06 - 0.14)	Soil Application: For New Plantings , make a single soil application at planting. A second application may be used 7-14 days later if needed. For Established Plantings , make a single soil application as soon as plants begin growing in the spring. A second application may be made 7-14 days later if needed.	Apply as a soil drench or soil directed spray, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler, or drip). See Section 4.5 for drip irrigation instructions. Use a higher rate in fields with a history of <i>Phytophthora</i> disease. For Blueberry, lowbush use directions, refer to Section 7.2 .
Leather Rot (<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>)	1.0 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Provided that Orondis was NOT used via soil application, make up to two foliar applications: the first at fruit set and, if required, a second application during harvest.	Apply by ground. Use a higher rate in fields with a history of <i>Phytophthora</i> disease.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Foliar Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 3) Maximum Number of Applications per Year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 5) Maximum Annual Rate:			

- a. **Foliar Applications:** 4.8 fl oz/A/year (0.06 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 22 fl oz/A/year (0.29 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.29 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):**
- a. **Foliar Applications:** 0 days
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 14 days

7.16 Peas, Succulent Shelled and Edible-Podded

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chickpea, edible podded	Grass-pea, edible podded	Pigeon pea, edible podded	
Chickpea, succulent shelled	Green pea, edible podded	Pigeon pea, succulent shelled	
Dwarf pea, edible podded	Green pea, succulent shelled	Snap pea, edible podded	
Edible podded pea, edible podded	Lentil, edible podded	Snow pea, edible podded	
English pea, succulent shelled	Lentil, succulent shelled	Sugar snap pea, edible podded	
Garden pea, succulent shelled			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i> , <i>Phytophthora phaseoli</i>)	1.2 – 2.4 (0.02 - 0.03)	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 7- day interval.	Apply by ground, air-assisted, or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed on label for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 5 days Maximum Annual Rate: 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. DO NOT use on Succulent Shelled and Edible-Podded Peas in California. DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days 			

7.17 Stalk and Stem Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 22A

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Agave		Celtuce	Kohlrabi
Aloe vera		Fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk	Palm hearts
Asparagus		Fern, edible, fiddlehead	Prickly pear, pads
Bamboo shoots		Kale, sea	Prickly pear, Texas, pads
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	2.4 - 19.2 (0.03 - 0.25)	New plantings: Use as a crown soak prior to planting.	Use 10 gallons of solution, or the volume required to fully submerge 100 crowns. To determine the amount of product needed to treat 100 crowns, first determine the number of plants per acre using typical plant spacing. Then use the following formula: (100 ÷ number plants per acre) x use rate = product needed to treat 100 crowns in 10 gallons of solution. Make a crown soak solution in a large enough container to ensure that the crowns are fully submerged. Place crowns in fungicide solution and soak for a minimum of 10 minutes. After soaking, remove from solution, drain, and then plant the crowns.
		Established plantings: Make the first application to established asparagus beds at least 14 days prior to harvest (first cutting). Make a second application on the day of the first cutting.	Apply as a soil-directed banded spray in a minimum of 20 gal/A of water. The application is to be made at the per acre rate concentrated in a band. Apply ¼ - ½ inch of water after application, either by overhead sprinkler irrigation or garden hose drench on the row. Orondis may be applied by drip irrigation using the following directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply 1/2 acre-inch of water alone.• Then apply the first 1/4 - 1/3 of the irrigation water with Orondis.• Finally, apply the final 2/3 – 3/4 of the irrigation water without Orondis. Refer to Section 4.5 for additional drip irrigation instructions.
		Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to Section 3.2.	

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) in no more than 33% of the soil fungicide applications, or a maximum of 2 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product).

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type.
- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 14 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year)
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 0 days

7.18 Tobacco

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Tobacco			
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Black Shank (<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i>)	2.4 (0.03)	Foliar Application: Apply as a foliar spray to the tobacco transplants in the transplant tray 24-48 hours prior to transplanting.	Immediately water the spray off the foliage into the transplant tray soil, not watering past soil saturation. See Section 4.1.2 for additional information.
	4.8 - 19.2 (0.06 - 0.25)	Soil Application: Apply at planting (in-furrow or in transplant water).	See Section 4.1.2 for additional information.
		Apply soil-directed or banded applications at 1st cultivation or layby.	See Section 4.1.2 for additional information.
Blue Mold (<i>Peronospora tabacina</i>)	1.0 - 2.4 (0.01-0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Apply by ground, air-assisted, or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. Where 3 or more applications are made, use Orondis (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil or Soil-Directed Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Foliar Applications (including transplant tray application): DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Maximum Number of Applications per Year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil or Soil-Directed Applications: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. Foliar/Fruit Applications: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days for all application types 			

- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications (including transplant tray application):** 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil or Soil-Directed Applications:** 38.6 fl oz/A/year (0.50 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.50 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil/soil-directed application.
- 6) **DO NOT** use on tobacco in California.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.19 Tree Nuts, Crop Group 14-12

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African nut-tree[*] Almond[*] Beechnut[*] Brazil Nut[*] Brazilian pine[*] Bunya[*] Bur Oak[*] Butternut[*] Cajou Nut[*] Candlenut[*] Cashew[*] Chestnut[*] Chinquapin[*]	Coconut[*] Coquito Nut[*] Dika Nut[*] Ginkgo[*] Guiana chestnut[*] Hazelnut (Filbert)[*] Heartnut[*] Hickory Nut[*] Japanese horse-chestnut[*] Macadamia Nut[*] Mongongo Nut[*] Monkey-Pot[*] Monkey Puzzle Nut[*]	Okari Nut[*] Pachira Nut[*] Peach Palm Nut[*] Pecan[*] Pequi[*] Pili Nut[*] Pine Nut[*] Pistachio[*] Sapucaia Nut[*] Tropical Almond[*] Walnut, black[*] Walnut, English[*] Yellowhorn[*]	
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root and crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	4.8 – 9.6 (0.06 - 0.12)	For Resets or New Plantings , make the first soil application at planting and up to one additional application 1-6 months later, coinciding with a root growth flush. For Established Plantings , make up to two soil applications at a 1- to 6-month interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	[*Not for use in California] Apply as a drench or soil spray under the canopy around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler, drip, or flood). For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 3) Maximum Number of Applications per Year: DO NOT make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year. 4) Minimum Application Interval: 30 days 5) Maximum Annual Rate: 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year) a. DO NOT apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products. 6) DO NOT use in nursery production of transplanted crops. 7) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days			

7.20 Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel, Crop Subgroup 24B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Abiu[*]	Cupuacu[*]	Mangosteen[*]	Poshte[*]
Akee apple [*]	Etambe[*]	Paho[*]	Quandong[*]
Avocado[*]	Jatoba[*]	Papaya[*]	Sapote, black[*]
Avocado, Guatemalan[*]	Kei apple[*]	Pawpaw, common[*]	Sapote, green[*]
Avocado, Mexican[*]	Langsat[*]	Pelipisan[*]	Sapote, white[*]
Avocado, West Indian[*]	Lanjut[*]	Pequi[*]	Sataw[*]
Bacury[*]	Lucuma[*]	Pequia[*]	Screw-pine[*]
Banana[*]	Mabolo[*]	Persimmon, American[*]	Star apple[*]
Banana, dwarf[*]	Mango[*]	Plantain[*]	Tamarind-of-the-Indies[*]
Binjai[*]	Mango, horse[*]	Pomegranate[*]	Wild Loquat[*]
Canistel[*]	Mango, Saipan[*]		
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Phytophthora root and crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	4.8 – 9.6 (0.06 - 0.12)	Soil Application: For Resets or New Plantings , make the first soil application at planting. An additional application may be made 30 days later if needed, coinciding with a root growth flush. For Established Plantings , make up to two soil applications on a 30-day interval, coinciding with root growth flush.	[*Not for use in California] Apply as a drench or soil spray under the canopy around the base of the tree to the zone of maximum root density, or through irrigation water (micro-sprinkler, drip, or flood). For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application does not move the product to the root zone, and rain is not imminent, then follow with irrigation.
Phytophthora root and crown rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.)	1.0 - 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Provided that Orondis was NOT used via soil application, apply at fruiting prior to disease development and continue on a 14- to 28-day schedule.	Apply by ground. Under heavy disease pressure, use the shortest interval.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis products with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Foliar Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 			

- 3) **Maximum Number of Applications per Year:**
 - a. **Soil Applications: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year.
 - b. **Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at the maximum rate per year.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:**
 - a. **Soil Applications:** 30 days
 - b. **Foliar Applications:** 14 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 4.8 fl oz/A/year (0.06 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)
 - i) **DO NOT** apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A/year of soil-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
- 6) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 1 day
 - b. **Soil Applications:** 30 days

7.21 Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1C

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Arracacha	Chayote (root)	Sweet potato	
Arrowroot	Chufa	Tanier	
Artichoke, Chinese	Dasheen (taro)	Turmeric	
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Ginger	Yam bean	
Canna, edible	Leren	Yam, true	
Cassava, bitter and sweet	Potato		
Target Disease	Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	0.8 – 2.4 (0.01 - 0.03)	Foliar Application: Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 5- to 14-day interval.	Apply as a foliar application by ground, air-assisted, or aerial application. Use a higher rate when disease is present, for longer application intervals, or for susceptible varieties.
Pink Rot (<i>Phytophthora erythroseptica</i>)	2.4 – 9.6 (0.03 - 0.12)	Soil Application: Apply at planting.	Apply as an in-furrow application as a 6- to 8-inch band directly over the seed pieces in the furrow, and then close furrows.
	3.4 (0.04)	Make the first application at nickel-sized tubers (coinciding with beginning of flowering). Follow with a second application after 10-14 days.	For effective disease control, ensure that the product solution thoroughly wets the target root zone. If the application method does not move the product to the root zone, follow with irrigation to do so.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product) before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not follow soil applications of Orondis with foliar applications of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). Use either soil applications or foliar applications but not both for disease control. Where 3 or more foliar applications are made, use Orondis (or other oxathiapiprolin-containing product) in no more than 33% of the applications, or a maximum of 4 applications, whichever is fewer. Where less than 3 fungicide applications are made, make no more than 1 application of Orondis (or any other FRAC 49-containing product). On multiple plantings in the same year, do not exceed 6 applications per acre per year. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil or Soil-Directed Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. Foliar Applications: DO NOT exceed the maximum rate listed in the table for this application type. 3) Maximum Number of Applications per Year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil or Soil-Directed Applications: DO NOT make more than 3 applications at the maximum rate per year. Foliar/Fruit Application: DO NOT make more than 4 applications at the maximum rate per year 			

- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 5 days
 - b. **Soil or Soil-Directed Applications:** 10 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
 - a. **Foliar Applications:** 9.6 fl oz/A/year (0.12 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.12 lb ai/A/year of foliar-applied oxathiapiprolin-containing products.
 - b. **Soil or Soil-Directed Applications:** 19.2 fl oz/A/year (0.25 lb ai/A/year)
 - i. **DO NOT** exceed 0.25 lb ai/A/year of oxathiapiprolin-containing products with soil/soil-directed application.
- 6) **DO NOT** use on Tuberous and Corm Vegetables in California.
- 7) **DO NOT** use in nursery production of transplanted crops.
- 8) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 5 days

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed when not in use. Always store pesticides in the original container only, away from other pesticides, food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. Storage areas must be locked and secure from vandalism, with precautionary signs posted. The storage area must be dry, well-lit, and well-ventilated. Keep pesticide storage areas clean. Clean up any spills promptly. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold. Store herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides in separate areas within the storage unit. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies. If spill cleanup PPE is stored nearby, but outside the pesticide storage area, it must be accessible when needed.

Pesticide Disposal

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

Container Handling [(less than or equal to 5 gallons)]

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

Container Handling [(greater than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [(greater than 5 gallons)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the

person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

9.0 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 must 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, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, 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. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, 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 Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Orondis Use Summary Table [Optional Text]

[Start of Optional Text]

IMPORTANT: The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Orondis. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group or Crop Subgroup with examples	Maximum Single Application Rate (fl oz/A)	Maximum Single Application Rate (lb ai/A)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Pre- Harvest Interval (PHI, days)	Maximum Annual Rate (fl oz/A/year)	Maximum Annual Rate (lb ai/A/year)
Basil, fresh and dried (field and greenhouse ONLY)	2.4	0.03	5	0	9.6	0.12
Blueberry, lowbush[*]	11	0.14	7	0	22	0.29
Brassica, Head and Stem Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16): cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower	2.4	0.03	5	0	9.6	0.12
Brassica Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16B): collards, mustard greens	2.4	0.03	5	0	9.6	0.12
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07)	2.4	0.03	5	0	9.6	0.12
Bushberry subgroup 13-07B, except blueberry, lowbush blueberry, highbush	19.2	0.25	7	1	38.6	0.50

Cacao	2.4 foliar or 9.6 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.12 soil	90	0	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil
Caneberry (Crop Subgroup 13-07A): blackberry	19.2	0.25	7	1	38.6	0.50
Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10): lemon, orange, grapefruit	2.4 foliar or 9.6 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.12 soil	30	0	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil
Cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9): cucumber, cantaloupe, watermelon, squash	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil	3 foliar or 7 soil	0	9.6 foliar or 38.6 soil	0.12 foliar or 0.50 soil
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-10): tomato, pepper	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil	5 foliar or 7 soil	0	9.6 foliar or 38.6 soil	0.12 foliar or 0.50 soil
Ginseng*	19.2	0.25	14	14	38.6	0.50
Hops[*]	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil	7	7	7.2 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.09 foliar or 0.25 soil
Leafy greens (Crop subgroup 4-16A): lettuce, spinach	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil	3 foliar or 7 soil	0	9.6 foliar or 38.6 soil	0.12 foliar or 0.50 soil
Low growing berries, except cranberry and blueberry, lowbush (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)	2.4 foliar or 11 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.14 soil	7	0 foliar or 14 soil	4.8 foliar or 22 soil	0.06 foliar or 0.29 soil
Peas, succulent shelled and edible-podded*	2.4	0.03	5	0	9.6	0.12
Stalk and Stem Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 22A): asparagus, kohlrabi	19.2	0.25	14	0	38.6	0.50
Tobacco*	2.4 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.25 soil	7	7	9.6 foliar or 38.6 soil	0.12 foliar or 0.50 soil

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)[*] Almond Pecan	9.6	0.12	30	30	19.2	0.25
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit (Crop Subgroup 24B)[*] Avocado Pomegranate	2.4 foliar or 9.6 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.12 soil	14 foliar or 30 soil	1 foliar or 30 soil	4.8 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.06 foliar or 0.25 soil
Tuberous and Corm vegetables* (Crop Subgroup 1C): potato	2.4 foliar or 9.6 soil	0.03 foliar or 0.12 soil	5 foliar or 10 soil	5	9.6 foliar or 19.2 soil	0.12 foliar or 0.25 soil

* Not for use in California
[End of Optional Text]

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Orondis 1571 MAS 0820 AMEND-B 0322-CL - JVB - 3/26/2024
000100-01571.20220331B.ORONDIS.AMEND-0322-CL.pdf