U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
100-1770	8/22/2025

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Stroveq

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P. O. Box 18300
Greensboro, NC 27419

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product, always refer to the above EPA Registration Number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his or her motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under the Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration or registration review of your product when EPA requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Gina Burnett, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Biochemical Pesticide Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:
8/22/2025

2. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
    - Revise EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1770."
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 03/04/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Cecilia Kujawa via email at kujawa.cecilia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Gina Burnett, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Biochemical Pesticide Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Bracketed text [] is optional

ACCEPTED
08/22/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1770

STROVEQ®

Systemic Resistance Inducer

[OMRI Listed™] [logo placeholder]

For control of diseases of ornamental plants; ornamental bulb, corm and tuber crops; conifers; Christmas trees; listed small fruit, fruit and nut trees; and listed vegetable plants grown for retail sales to consumers.

For application to field- and container grown plants produced in greenhouses and nurseries (including shade houses, lath houses and other outdoor growing structures), evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous tree nurseries, Christmas tree farms and ornamental grasses.

Active Ingredients:

Cerevisane (cell walls of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS117).....	94.1%
Other Ingredients:	5.9%
Total:	**100.0%**

Formulation: Wettable Powder (WP)

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] [inside] [label] [booklet] [for] [First Aid][,] [additional] [Precautionary Statements][,] [and] [Directions for Use] [including] [Storage and Disposal] [instructions][.]

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX
EPA Est.

_____
Net Contents

[Batch Code: _____] (*For nonrefillables only.)*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- protective eyewear
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

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 (40CFR 170.607(d), (e) and (f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, users must be provided all PPE specified above and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down

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

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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

For terrestrial uses - Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. 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.

For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation. 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.

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Stroveq is a Systemic Resistance Inducer (SRI) that acts preventively. Its active ingredient (CEREVISANE – cell walls of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain LAS117) strongly induces plant defense mechanisms, and so prepares the plant to defend itself against fungal and bacterial attacks.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Stroveq can be applied as a foliar spray to field or greenhouse crops. Stroveq can be applied through various types of chemigation application as described in the Chemigation section of this label.

Apply using conventional spray equipment, using a sufficient volume of mixture to ensure complete coverage of vegetation without run-off. The amount of spray solutions necessary will depend on the type of crop. Full canopy coverage is required. Some crops and/or canopy coverage might require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre. If possible, apply the product on both faces of the leaves and preferably early in the morning. Stroveq is rainfast within 2 hours after treatment.

4.1.1 Use Recommendations

Apply STROVEQ as a preventative treatment.

Spray interval: 7-14 days depending on the disease pressure and environmental conditions.

In case of high pressure/risk, STROVEQ should be used in program with other fungicides (alternation or tank- mix).

Stroveq has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

4.1.2 Mixing directions

Important – Do not add Stroveq to the spray tank before introducing the correct amount of water.

Add water to the spray tank. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding Stroveq. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more Stroveq than can be used in 24 hours.

Always ensure the sprayer is clean according to standard cleaning procedures, in good working order and calibrated accurately to the sprayer manufacturer recommendations.

4.1.3 Tank mixing

Do not combine Stroveq in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your use conditions.

Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations, they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

Test the mix on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of the application.

4.2 Chemigation [*Not Registered for use By California]

4.2.1 Types of Irrigation Systems [*Not Registered for Use By California]

This product can be applied through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Maintain agitation during mixing and application to ensure uniform product suspension. Use the application rate indicated in the Crop-Specific Use Directions of this label. Use sufficient water to achieve thorough coverage.

4.2.2 Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration [*Not Registered for Use By California]

The chemigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

4.2.3 Required System Safety Devices [*Not Registered for Use By California]

The system must contain a functional check valve, a vacuum relief valve and a low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump connected to the system interlock to prevent

fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.2.4 Using Water from Public Water Systems: [*Not Registered for Use By California]

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

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

4.2.5 Injection for Chemigation [*Not Registered for Use By California]

Inject the specified dosage of STROVEQ into the irrigation main water stream: (1) through a constant flow meter devices; (2) into the center of the main line flow via a pivot tube or

equivalent; (3) at a point ahead of at least one right-angle turn in the mainstream flow such that thorough mixing with the irrigation water is ensured.

4.2.6 Center Pivot, Lateral Move, End Tow, Big Gun and Traveler Irrigation Equipment (Use only With Electric or Oil Hydraulic Drive Systems That Provide a Uniform Water Distribution [*Not Registered for Use By California]

- Determine the size of area to be treated.
- Ensure that your system is properly calibrated.
- Determine the amount of STROVEQ required to treat area.
- Add required amount of STROVEQ and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until STROVEQ solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

4.2.7 Solid Set, Side (Wheel) Roll and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment [*Not Registered for Use By California]

- Determine acreage covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water.
- Determine the amount of STROVEQ required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of STROVEQ into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures specified by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Injection STROVEQ at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until STROVEQ solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

4.2.8 Flushing and Cleaning the Chemical Injection System [*Not Registered for Use By California]

At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles or emitters before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

In order to apply pesticides accurately, the chemical injection system must be kept clean and free of chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner’s manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply to through any type of irrigation systems (chemigation).

5.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection periods, use another registered fungicide for additional applications if maximum amount of Stroveq has been used.
- The higher rates in the rate range and/or shorter spray intervals may be required under conditions of heavy infection pressure, with highly susceptible varieties, or when environmental conditions are conducive to disease.
- **DO NOT** apply through cold fogger equipment
- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system

5.3 Spray Drift Management

5.3.1 Spray Drift Advisories

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

5.3.2 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 favorable environmental conditions.

5.3.3 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 greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** – Use the lowest spray pressure specified 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.

5.3.4 Controlling Droplet Size – Aerial

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended

pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and lowest drift.

5.3.5 Boom Height – Ground Boom

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

5.3.6 Boom Height – Aerial Boom

Do not make application at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure to droplets to evaporation and wind.

5.3.7 Boom Width– Aerial

For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade. Use upwind swatch displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3-10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

5.3.8 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.

5.3.9 Temperature and Humidity

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

5.3.10 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 now 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.

5.3.11 Wind

Drift potential 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.

5.3.12 Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

6.0 USE DIRECTIONS

6.1 TARGET PLANT DISEASES

Alternaria spp. [*]; Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*]; Asian soybean rust[*]; Black sigatoka[*]; Blast[*]; Botrytis[*]; Brown spot[*]; Cercospora[*];Coffee berry (Colletotrichum spp.)[*]; Dollar spot[*]; Downy mildew[*]; Early blight[*]; Fire blight[*]; Frogeye leaf spot[*]; Fusarium[*]; Gray leafspot[*]; Greasy spot[*]; Helminthosporium leaf spot[*]; Late blight[*]; Melanose[*]; Brown Rot/Blossom Blight (*Monilinia* spp.)[*]; Phytophthora[*]; Powdery mildew[*]; Post-bloom Fruit Drop (PFD)[*]; Rhizoctonia[*]; Rust[*]; Ramularia[*]; Scab[*]; Scald[*]; Smut[*]; Sour rot[*]; Stem rot[*]; Target spot [*]; White mold[*].

[*Not registered for Use By California]

APPLICATION RATES

Thoroughly cover plant foliage with spray solution. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days.

CROPS	TARGET DISEASES	APPLICATION RATE
***Berries and Small Fruits Group and Subgroup*[*]:** Blackberry; Blueberry; Bushberry; Caneberry; Cranberry; Currant; Elderberry; Gooseberry; Huckleberry; Loganberry; Raspberry; Strawberry **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)[*] Mummy berry (Monilinia spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Rust (Pucciniastrum spp.)[*]	0.45 - 0.68 lb/acre

***Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable Group and Subgroup* [*]** Broccoli; Brussels sprouts**;** Cabbage**;** Cabbage, Chinese, napa**;** Cauliflower**;** Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these**.** **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Bottom rot (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)[*] Fusarium (Fusarium spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] White mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.23 - 0.68 lb/acre
***Bulb Vegetables Group and Subgroup*[*]:** Chive, fresh leaves**;** Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves**;** Daylily, bulb**;** Elegans hosta**;** Fritillaria, bulb**;** Fritillaria, leaves**;** Garlic, bulb**;** Garlic, great headed, bulb**;** Garlic, Serpent, bulb**;** Kurrat**;** Lady's leek**;** Leek *Allium porrum*; Leek, wild**;** Lily, bulb**;** Onion, Beltsville bunching**;** Onion, bulb**;** Onion, Chinese, bulb**;** Onion, fresh**;** Onion, green**;** Onion, macrostem**;** Onion, pearl**;** Onion, potato, bulb; Onion, tree, tops; Onion, Welsh; Shallot, bulb; Shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)[*] Fusarium (Fusarium spp.)[*] Powdery Mildew[*] Purple blotch (Alternaria spp.)[*] Rhizoctonia (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Sclerotinia rot (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre

***Cereal Grains- Group and Subgroup*[*]:** Barley; buckwheat; corn; millet, pearl; millet, proso; oats; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Powdery Mildew (Blumeria spp); Erysiphie graminis)[*] Fusarium (Fusarium spp.)[*] Rust (Puccinia spp.)[*] Brown spot (Septoria spp.)[*] Brown leaf spot (Drechslera spp.)[*] Scald (Rhynchosporium spp.)[*] Ramularia (Ramularia spp.)[*] Corn smut (Ustilago spp.)[*] Mycosphaerella (Mycosphaerella spp.)[*] Magnaporthe (Magnaporthe spp.)[*] Smut (Tilletia spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Glomerella spp.)[*] Blast (Pyricularia spp.)[*] Sheath Spot and Blight[*] (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] (Thanatephorus kernel)[*] (Anamorph: Rhizoctonia solani)[*] Stem Rot (Sclerotium oryzae)[*] Brown Rot, Leaf Spots and Smuts[*] (Cercospora spp.)[*] (Entyloma spp.)[*] (Cochliobolus spp.)[*] (Ceratobasidium spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre
***Citrus fruit Group and Subgroup*[*]:** Calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; mandarin (tangerine); orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Satsuma mandarin; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Phytophthora (Phytophthora spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Monilinia (Monilinia spp.)[*] Greasy spot (Mycosphaerella spp.)[*] Scab (Elisnoe spp.)[*] Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Melanose (Diaporthe spp.)[*] Post-bloom Fruit Drop (PFD)[*] Colletotrichum acutatum[*] Canker (xanthomonas axonopodis pv citri)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre

***Coffee*[*]** **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Anthracnose/Coffee berry (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Rust (Hemileia spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre
Cucurbit Vegetables Group and Subgroup: Cucumbers; Melons; Gourds; Pumpkins; Squash; Zucchini; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp.)[*] Fusarium (Fusarium spp.)[*] Powdery Mildew[*]	0.45 lb/acre
Fruiting Vegetables Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Eggplant; Okra; Sweet and hot Peppers; Tomatillos; Tomatoes; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria solani)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Downy mildew[*] Late blight (Phytophthora spp.)[*] Powdery Mildew[*] Rhizoctonia foliar blight (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Target spot (Corynespora spp.)[*]	0.45 - 0.68 lb/acre
Grapevine and Table Grapes **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Plasmopara spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Sour rot[*]	0.23 lb/acre
***Hemp*[*]:** **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Powdery Mildew (Golovinomyces spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] White mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre
***Hop*[*]:** **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Powdery Mildew (Podosphaera spp.)[*] Downy Mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre

	Phytophthora (Phytophthora spp.)[*]	
Herbs and Spices Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Angelica; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Chamomile; Catnip; Chervil; Chive; Clary; Coriander; Costmary; Cilantro; Curry; Dillweed; Horehound; Hyssop; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage; Marjoram; Nasturtium; Parsley (dried); Peppermint; Rosemary; Sage; Savory (summer and winter); Sweet bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**.	Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Pseudoperonospora spp., Peronospora spp.) [*] Powdery mildew[*]	0.23 - 0.68 lb/acre
Leafy Vegetables and Cole Crops Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Arugula; Celery; Chervil; Endive; Fennel; Lettuce (head and leaf); Parsley; Radicchio; Rhubarb; Spinach; Swiss Chard; Collards; Kale; Kohlrabi Mustard Greens; Asparagus; Mizuna; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Bremia spp., Peronospora spp.)[*] Powdery Mildew[*] Rhizoctonia (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Sclerotinia rot (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.45 - 0.68 lb/acre
Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Bean; Broad bean (fava); Chickpea; Guar; Jackbean; Lablab bean; Lentil; Pea; Pigeon pea; Soybean; Sword bean; Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Asian Soybean Rust (Phakospora spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Brown spot (Pseudomonas spp.)[*] Cercospora – Frogeye leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)[*] Phytophthora (Phytophthora spp.)[*] Powdery mildew (Microsphaera spp., Erysiphe spp.)[*] Rust (Uromyces spp.)[*]	0.23 - 0.68 lb/acre

	White mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	
***Oilseed Group and Subgroup*[*]:** Borage; calendula; canola; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear; mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Glomerella spp.)[*] Brown Spot (Septoria spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Cylindrosporium spp.[*] Downy mildew (Plasmospora spp., Peronospora spp.)[*] Mycosphaerella spp.[*] Phoma spp.[*] Pod and Stem Blight (Diaporthe spp.; Phomopsis spp.)[*] Powdery Mildew (Erysiphe spp.)[*] Rhizoctonia (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Rust (Puccinia spp.)[*] White Mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre
***Ornamentals plants group*[*]** Breeding crops; Bulb crops, Cut flowers, Evergreens (including conifers); Flowering plants, Flowers grown for seed production, Foliage plants, Ground covers, Ornamental grasses, Ornamental trees and shrubs; Palms, Perennial Shrubs, Pot and Bedding plants (annuals and perennials); Succulent plants	Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Downy mildew[*] Scab[*] Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Rust[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Rust (Puccinia spp.)[*] Scab (Elsinoe spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre

[*Not Registered for Use By California]		
***Peanut*[*]:** **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Early leaf spot (Cercospora spp.)[*] Late leaf spot (Cercosporidium personatum)[*] Downy Mildew (Peronospora spp.) [*] Rust (Puccinia arachidis)[*] Brown Spot (Septoria spp.)[*] White Mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Stem Rot/Southern Blight (Sclerotium spp.)[*]	0.23-0.91 lb/acre
Pome Fruits Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Apple; Azarole; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Hook. & Arn.; Medlar; Pear; Pear, Asian; *Pseudocydonia sinensis*; Quince; Quince, Chinese; Quince, Japanese; Tejocate; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Bitter Rot (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Scab (Venturia spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Fire blight (Erwinia spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*]	0.23 - 0.91 lb/acre
Root and Tuber Vegetables Group and Subgroup*[*]*: Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Beet, garden; Beet, sugar; Burdock, edible; Canna, edible; Carrot; Cassava, bitter and sweet; Celeriac (celery root) ; Chayote (root); Chervil, turnip-rooted; Chicory; Chufa; Dasheen (taro); Ginger; Ginseng; Horseradish; Leren; Parsley, turnip-rooted; Parsnip; Potato; Radish; Radish, oriental (daikon); Rutabaga; Salsify (oyster plant); Salsify, black; Salsify, Spanish; Skirret; Sweet potato; Tanier; Tumeric; Turnip; Yam bean; Yam, true; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Black dot (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Downy mildew (Peronospora spp.)[*] Early blight (Alternaria spp.)[*] Late blight (Phythopthora spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Ramularia (Ramularia spp.)[*] Rust (Puccinia spp.)[*] White mold (Sclerotinia spp.)[*]	0.45 - 0.68 lb/acre

Turf/sod (grasses & grasses grown for seed)**[*]:** Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Carpet grass, Centipedegrass, Fescue, Kikuyu, Paspalum, Ryegrass, Sod, St. Augustine Grass, Zoysia Grass **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Brown patch (Rhizoctonia spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Dollar spot (Clarireedia jacksonii)[*] Fusarium (Fusarium spp.)[*] Gray leafspot (Pyricularia spp.)[*] Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (Helminthosporium spp.)[*]	0.25 – 0.5 lbs/acre
Stone Fruits*[*]*: Apricot; Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry, Nanking; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, American; Plum, beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plum, Klamath; Plum, prune; Plumcot; Sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Brown rot/ Blossom blight (Monilinia spp.)[*] Phytophthora (Phytophthora spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Scab (Cladosporium spp.)[*]	0.23 - 0.91 lb/acre
Tree Nut Crops Group and Subgroup*[*]*: African nut- tree; Almond; Beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; Bunya; Bur oak; Butternut; Cajou nut; Candlenut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Guianan chestnut; Hazelnut; 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; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Brown rot/ Blossom blight (Monilinia spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*] Scab (Venturia spp., Fusicladium spp.)[*]	0.23 - 0.91 lb/acre
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Group and Subgroup[*]: Banana; Mango; Papaya; Avocado; Pineapple; Kiwi; Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. **[*Not Registered for Use By California]**	Alternaria (Alternaria spp.)[*] Anthracnose (Colletotrichum spp.)[*] Black sigatoka (Mycosphaerella spp.)[*] Botrytis (Botrytis spp.)[*] Cercospora (Cercospora spp.)[*] Powdery mildew[*]	0.45 - 0.91 lb/acre

7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool, dry place. Prevent exposure to moisture. Keep container tightly closed and out of reach of children. Avoid contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling:

(For pails with liner) Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. If pail is contaminated, triple rinse promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full of water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(For plastic bags) Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

8.0 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.

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