STATURE™ fungicide

WETTABLE POWDER

FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL CROPS GROWN IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES, LATH AND SHADEHOUSES, AND IN FIELD OR CONTAINERS OUTDOORS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| dimethomorph | 9.0% |
|-------------------|-------------|
| mancozeb | 60.0% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 31.0% |
| TOTAL | |

EPA Reg. No. 241-411 U.S. Patent No. 5,952,496 and Re. 35,985 EPA Est. No. 5905-GA-01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

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

See Inside for Additional Precautionary Statements See Directions for Use Inside

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 800-832-HELP.

MAR 8 2002

Under the Federal Insecticide.
Fungicide. and Redenticide Act.
cas amended. for the pesticide

Net Contents: 3.5 lbs.

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NVA 2001-04-197-026?

BASF Corporation

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FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do

not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR

CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of

water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for

treatment advice.

IF 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers or loaders) must wear:

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

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs 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 handlers PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. 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 washwaters or disposing of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Carefully read and understand the Directions for Use and restrictions before applying this product.

THIS LABEL MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF FUNGICIDE APPLICATION.

DO NOT use on plants for food or feed purposes.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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.

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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 24 hours.

PPE requirements 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- · Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT allow to become overheated in storage. Keep container closed when not in use.

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

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

STATURE is a 69% wettable powder (WP) fungicide used for the control of a broad spectrum of diseases on ornamental plants grown in greenhouses, lath and shadehouses, and in field or containers outdoors. STATURE is a broad-sprectrum fungicide to be used in a preventative spray program. Consult the Use Direction Table.

STATURE must be used in accordance with this label.

STATURE has a different mode of action than other fungicide chemical classes. It can be used in disease management programs where fungicide rotation is emphasized to help prevent the development of resistance.

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Carefully read, understand, and follow all directions and precautions.

Disease pressure and environmental conditions will determine the length of the spray interval. Sprayers should be properly calibrated before application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: STATURE is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide. If not applied on a routine protectant spray schedule, crops should be examined on a weekly basis. Fungicide application should be made, at the recommended label use rate and spray schedule, at the first sign of disease, or during environmental conditions favorable for disease development. Resistance management strategies advise not to apply at rates lower than recommended on the label.

COMPATIBILITY OF MIXTURES: The tank-mixing behavior of this fungicide with other pesticides has not been fully investigated. This product is believed to be compatible with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides, micronutrients, growth regulators, and spray adjuvants. Consult specific product labels for additional information. It is always advisable to conduct a tank compatibility test when you plan to mix this product with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of this with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. Look for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates. DO NOT tank mix with the other pesticides if the jar test with STATURE has indicated incompatibility.

PRERARATION OF SPRAY SOLUTION: Read COMPATIBILITY OF MIXTURES section prior to any tank mixing with this product. Fill the spray tank until it is approximately 1/2 full with clean water. Add STATURE to the spray tank while agitating. Agitation must be engaged prior to the addition of the product to obtain a complete and uniform mixture of STATURE. Add other fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients, and spray adjuvants after STATURE has been placed in suspension. Once mixing is complete, add water to desired volume.

When preparing spray solutions for use in a hand sprayer, premix as a slurry in a small container, and then add to sprayer containing 1/3 to 1/2 the desired final water volume and agitate. Once mixing is complete, add water to desired volume.

Please refer to the following table when mixing spray solutions.

Mixing Spray Solutions of STATURE

| | Pounds of | Ounces of | Grams of |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Spray Volume | Formulated | Formulated | Formulated |
| | Product | Product | Product |
| 100 | 1.75 | 28 | 794 |
| 10 | 0.175 | 2.8 | 79 |
| 5 | 0.09 | 1.4 | 40 |

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APPLICATION: Carefully read, understand, and follow all directions and precautions.

Disease pressure and environmental conditions will determine the length of the application interval. Under severe or threatening disease conditions, the minimum interval should be used.

For proper application, determine the number of square feet to be treated and the gallonage to be applied per 1000 square feet. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured area. Careful calibration of spray equipment is recommended prior to use. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialist or Horticultural Consultant, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

OUTDOOR-GROWN AND GREENHOUSE GROWN ORNAMENTALS

Use Rate: For use on ornamentals grown in greenhouses, lath and shadehouses, and those grown in the field or containers, apply the equivalent of 1.75 lbs. STATURE fungicide per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Consult the dilution table above for product use in smaller volumes.

Thoroughly spray plant foliage until runoff.

Spray Interval: Begin spraying STATURE when plants are well established or at first sign of disease, in a full coverage spray at 7-10 day intervals throughout the production cycle. Disease pressure and environmental conditions determine spray intervals. Applications should begin prior to the onset of disease infection. Apply STATURE fungicide to insure spray runoff.

Maximum Use Rates: DO NOT exceed 2.25 lbs/acre/application and no more than 11.25 total lbs/acre in any one season.

Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined the effects of using STATURE fungicide on all ornamental species and cultivars. For this reason, it is recommended that prior to any large-scale application on such plants, the user should determine the effects of STATURE fungicide by testing a small section of the type of plants to be treated. User assumes all risks arising out of application to unlabeled plants. The DISCLAIMER applies to all uses.

ORNAMENTALS RECOMMENDED FOR TREATMENT WITH STATURE INCLUDE CROPS, SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Flowering Annual and Perennial Plants and Bulbs:

| African violet ¹ (1,2,6) | Dianthus (1,5) | Pansy ¹ (1,2,4,5,6) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ageratum (2) | Dusty miller (2) | Petunia (2) |
| Alyssum (1) | Fuchsia (2,5) | Phlox (1,2) |
| Anemone (1,5) | Gardenia (2) | Poinsettia (2,4,5) |
| Artemisia (1) | Geranium (1,2,5) | Polyanthus (2) |
| Aster, perennial (1,2,5) | Gerbera daisy (1,2) | Potentilla (1) |
| Begonia (2,5) | Geum (1) | Primrose (1,5) |
| Black-eyed Susan | Gladiolus ^c (2) | Ranunculus (1,2,5) |
| (Rudbeckia) (1,2) | Gloxinia (2) | Rose (cut or potted) |
| Bleedingheart (2) | Hydrangea (2) | (1,2,4,5) |
| Bluebells (Campanula) (5) | Impatiens (1) | Scabiosa (1) |
| Butterfly flower (2) | Iris (2,5) | Snapdragon ¹ (1,4,6) |
| Carnation (1,2,5) | Jerusalem cherry (2) | Statice (Limonium) (1,2) |
| Centaurea (1) | Kalanchoe (2) | Stock (1) |
| Christmas and Thanksgiving | Lily (2) | Sunflower (1) |
| cactus (2) | Lisianthus (1,2) | Tulip (2) |
| Chrysanthemum ^b (2,3,5) | Lupine (Lupinus) (1) | Verbena (2) |
| Cineraria (2) | Marigold ^d (2) | Veronica (Speedwell) (1) |
| Columbine (2,5) | Miniature Rose ¹ (1,2,4,5) | Viola ¹ (1,2,4,6) |
| Coral bells (Heuchera) (2) | Monkey flower (Mimulus | Vinca ^l (Periwinkle) (2,4, |
| Coreopsis (2) | sp.) (1) | 6) |
| Cyclamen (2) | Narcissus (2) | Zinnia (2) |
| Dahlia (2) | Orchid (2) | |
| Delphinium (2) | Pepper, ornamental (1,2) | |
| | | |

Foliage Plants:

| African violet (1,2,4) | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alaria (2,4) | Fern (2) | Pilea ¹ (4) |
| Aloe vera ¹ (2,4) | Ficus (2) | Rattlesnake plant |
| Anthurium (2) | Grape ivy, Kangaroo vine | (Calanthea spp.) (2) |
| Chinese evergreen (Aglaonema | $(Cissus spp.)^{1}(1,2,4)$ | Schefflera ¹ (2,4) |
| spp.) (2) | Hibiscus (2) | Spathiphyllum ¹ (4) |
| Christmas and Thanksgiving | Hosta (2) | Syngonium (2) |
| cactus ¹ (2,4) | Lady palm (2) | Taliflower (Anthurium spp.) |
| Cordyline (Ti plant) (2,4) | Lipstick vine (2) | (2) |
| Croton (2) | Myrtle (2) | Wax plant (Hoya spp.) (2) |
| Dieffenbachia (2,4) | Orchid (2) | Venus flytrap (2) |
| Dracaena ¹ (2,4) | Peperomia ¹ (2,4) | Yucca (2) |
| English ivy ¹ (4) | Philodendron ¹ (2,4) | Zebra plant (Aphelandra) (2) |

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Woody Ornamentals (Shrubs and Trees):

| Arborv itae (2) | Gold dust tree (Aucuba | Oak (2,7) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ash (2) | japonica) (2) | Oleander (2) |
| Aspen (2,4) | Hawthorn (2,4,5) | Osage orange (2) |
| Azalea ^e (2, 3,4) | Hebe (1,2) | Palms (2) |
| Birch (2,4,7) | Hickory (2) | Peony (2,3) |
| Bottlebrush (4) | Holly (2,4) | Photinia (2) |
| Buffaloberry ^f (2) | Hollyhock (2,5) | Pine (2,4) |
| Camellias ^e (3) | Honeysuckle (2) | Pleomele (2) |
| Cedar (2) | Horsechestnut, | Poplar (2) |
| Conifers ^g (2,5,8) | Buckeye (2) | Redbud (2,4) |
| Crabapple (ornamental) (2,4,5) | Indian rubber tree (2) | Redwood (2) |
| Cypress (2,9) | Juniper (2) | Rhododendron ^e (2,4,5) |
| Dogwood, flowering ^h (2) | Laurel, mountain ^e (2,3) | Sequoia (2) |
| Elm (2) | Lavander (2) | Skunkbush (2,3) |
| Eucalyptus (2,4) | Ligustrum (2) | Sumac (Viburnum) (1) |
| Fatsia (2,5) | Lilac (2,4) | Sweet Gum (4) |
| Filbert (2) | Linden (2) | Tulip (2,4) |
| Fir (2,4,8) | Locust (2) | Walnut ^k (2,4) |
| Firethorn (Pyracantha) (2) | Magnolia (2) | |
| Gardenia (2) | Mahogany (2) | |
| | Maple ^j (2) | |

^a DO NOT USE on plants for food or feed purposes.

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b Apply twice weekly during blooming period

^c Make regular weekly applications starting before diseases appear and increase to 2 or 3 applications per week during periods of heavy disease and during rainy weather. On flower spikes, reduce spray concentrations to 1 lb. per 100 gals.

^d DO NOT USE on French dwarf double or Signet-type marigold seedlings.

^e Apply in full coverage spray, 2 to 3 times per week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and thoroughly drench the soil.

f DO NOT USE fruit for food or feed purposes.

g Begin applications in spring or early summer before infection occurs. Repeat after heavy rains and at two-week intervals as long as needed.

^h Apply when buds begin to open, when bracts have fallen, 4 weeks later and again in late summer after flower buds for next season have formed.

¹ DO NOT USE ON SUGAR MAPLES INTENDED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SYRUP.

^j Apply in early spring and early fall, drenching soil around plants as well as the foliage. Promptly destroy all infected plant parts.

k DO NOT USE treated walnuts for food or feed purposes.

For suppression of aerial Phytophora and control of certain crown and root rots listed below, apply a directed spray (sprench) to stem and crown of plants prior to visible disease symptoms and continue preventative applications on a 5-7 day spray interval.

DISEASES CONTROLLED WITH STATURE

Apply as directed above unless otherwise noted.

1. Downy mildew diseases caused by:

Bremia

Pseudoperonospora

Peronospora

Plasmopara

2. Leaf Spots/Foliar Blights:

Actinopelte leaf spot

Alternaria leaf spot/blight

Anthracnose

Ascochyta blight

Black leaf spot

Botrytis blight

Cercospora leaf spot/blight/frogeye

Curvularia leaf spot

Cylindrosporium leaf spot

Dactylaria leaf spot

Didymellina leaf spot

Elsinoe leaf spot

Entomosporium leaf spot

Frabraea leaf spot

Frogeye leaf spot

Fusarium leaf spot

Gloesporium leaf spot

Guignardia leaf spot

Herpobasidium blight

Leptosphaeria brown spot

Mystrosporium ink spot

Phompsis blight

Phyllosticta leaf spot

Phytophthora leaf spot

Purple spot

Ramularia leaf spot

Scirrhia brown spot

Septoria leaf spot

Smoulder

Sphaeropsis

3. Flower Spots/Blights:

Botrytis petal spot

Botrytis blossom blight

Petal blight

4. Stem and Crown Rots*:

Cylindrocladium root rot

Aerial Phytophthora crown rot and stem blight

For suppression of aerial Phytophora and control of certain crown and root rots listed below, apply a directed spray (sprench) to stem and crown of plants prior to visible disease symptoms and continue preventative applications on a 5-7 day spray interval.

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5. Scab diseases caused by:

Cladosporium

Fusicladium

Sphaceloma

Venturia

6. Rust diseases caused by:

Cronartium

Endocronatium

Gymnosporangium

Melampsora

Melampsoridium

Phragmidium

Pucciniastrum hydragngea

Puccinia

Uromyces

7. Taphrina Leaf Blister

8. Needle Cast of Conifers caused by:

Cyclaneusma

Hypoderma

Ismiella

Lophodermium

Naemacyclus

Pestalotia

Rhabdoclime

Rhizosphaera

Scirrhia

Sphaeropsis

9. Monochaetia canker

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation. All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

BASF shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

BASF warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above.

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BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF STATURE fungicide. In no case shall BASF or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

ATTENTION: This product contains mancozeb and ETU, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. ETU is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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