



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 11, 2023

Megan Mader  
Regulatory Affairs Manager, Fruits and Vegetables  
Bayer CropScience LP  
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63167

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Trifloxystrobin  
Product Name: FLINT FUNGICIDE  
EPA Registration Number: 264-777  
Application Date: June 8, 2022  
Decision Number: 591389

Dear Megan Mader:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Trifloxystrobin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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) list 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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one 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 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 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.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at [koger.demariah@epa.gov](mailto:koger.demariah@epa.gov) .

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Linda Arrington', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

**ACCEPTED**

May 11, 2023

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
pesticide registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 264-777

**TRIFLOXYSTROBIN****GROUP****11****FUNGICIDE**

# Flint<sup>®</sup> Fungicide

For control of certain diseases using foliar applications on almonds, artichokes (globe), asparagus, citrus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pecans, pistachios, pome fruits, potatoes, rice, root vegetables, stone fruits, strawberries, sugar beets, tree nuts, tropical fruits and wheat; and seed treatment applications on canola, corn (field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn), cotton, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables (succulent and dried), mustard seed, peanut, potatoes (seed-piece), rapeseed, rice, sorghum, sugar beets, wheat, conifer, ornamental flowers and turf.

## Active Ingredient:

Trifloxystrobin (E,E)-alpha-(methoxyimino)-2-[[[1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]-,methylester ..... 50.0%

Other Ingredients: ..... 50.0%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

**EPA Reg. No. 264-777****EPA Est.**

**STOP - Read the label before use**  
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**CAUTION**

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

See [Back][Side] Panel for First Aid Instructions and [Leaflet][Booklet] for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements, directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

## FIRST AID

<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577.</b>  <b>Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</b></p>	
<p><b>Note to Physician:</b> If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.</p>	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

In addition, mixers and loaders for potato seed piece treatment must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

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

#### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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

Commercial seed treatment facilities are required to follow OSHA standards (29 CFR 1910). In accordance with the OSHA respirator requirement (29 CFR 1910.134), respirator use may be waived or modified when effective engineering control measures are present.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risk to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Treated seed exposed on the soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect seeds spilled during loading.

#### Ground Water Advisory

Several trifloxystrobin degradates have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL 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 12 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Flint® Fungicide is a broad spectrum fungicide for the control of certain diseases when using foliar applications on almonds, artichokes (globe), asparagus, citrus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pecans, pistachios, pome fruits, potatoes, rice, root vegetables, stone fruits, strawberries, sugar beets, tree nuts, tropical fruits and wheat; and seed treatment applications on canola, corn (field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn), cotton, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables (succulent and dried), mustard seed, peanut, potatoes (seed-piece), rapeseed, rice, sorghum, sugar beets, wheat, conifer, ornamental flowers and turf. Flint Fungicide works by interfering with respiration in plant pathogenic fungi. Flint Fungicide is a potent inhibitor of spore germination and mycelial growth.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO EXTENDED INFECTION PERIODS, ADDITIONAL FUNGICIDE APPLICATIONS BEYOND THE NUMBER ALLOWED BY THIS LABEL MAY BE NEEDED. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, USE ANOTHER FUNGICIDE REGISTERED FOR THE CROP/DISEASE APPEARING ON THIS LABEL.

**DO NOT** APPLY FLINT FUNGICIDE TO CONCORD GRAPES OR CROP INJURY MAY OCCUR.

**GREENHOUSE APPLICATIONS: DO NOT** APPLY THIS PRODUCT IN GREENHOUSES.

### FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (FRAC) RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, Flint Fungicide contains a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Flint Fungicide and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Flint Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as 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 Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

## Spray Equipment

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good disease control. Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and - uniform coverage generally provide the most effective disease control. For ground application equipment, a minimum of 50 gals. /A is specified for tree crops and 10 gals. /A for other crops.

### Air Blast Sprayers

Air assisted or air blast sprayers move spray droplets into the crop canopy using a forced air system. The fan should be set up to deliver only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Adjust deflectors or other aiming devices to direct spray only to the target area.

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Check whirl plates and nozzle discs for wear and replace as necessary. Calibrate the sprayer before use.

Use a pump with a capacity to maintain the correct rated pressure for the nozzles selected. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the mixture in suspension. Use jet agitators, a liquid sparge tube, or mechanical paddles for agitation.

It is suggested that screens be used to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed after the tank and before the nozzles should be 50-mesh or coarser. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

### Broadcast Ground Sprayers

Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application. Be certain that nozzles are the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom. Calibrate the sprayer before use, and replace worn or damaged nozzles.

Use a pump with the capacity to: (1) maintain a minimum of 35 psi at nozzles, and (2) provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the mixture in suspension – this requires recirculation of 10% of the tank volume per minute. Use jet agitators or a liquid sparge tube for vigorous agitation.

Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on the suction side of the pump should be 16-mesh or coarser. **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line. Use 50-mesh screens at the nozzles. Check nozzle manufacturer's directions.

For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturer's and/or state directions. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural experiment station directions.

## Mixing Procedures

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. **Vigorous agitation is necessary for proper dispersal of the product.** Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. **DO NOT** let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

**Flint Fungicide Alone:** Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the Flint Fungicide to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after the Flint Fungicide has completely and uniformly dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Flint Fungicide + Tank Mix Partners:** Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables) such as Flint Fungicide, liquid flowables, liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully and uniformly dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Note:** When using Flint Fungicide in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging must be added to the tank before any other tank mix partner, including Flint Fungicide. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

If using Flint Fungicide in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations, which appear on the tank mix product label. **DO NOT** exceed labeled rates and observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures. This product must not be mixed with any product, which prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are registered.

Flint Fungicide is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, the physical compatibility of Flint Fungicide with tank mix partners should be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility of Flint Fungicide with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

**The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.**

**Aerial Application:** **DO NOT** apply this product by aerial application.

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

## SPRAY DRIFT

### Aerial Applications

- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy; unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### Airblast Applications

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions

### Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.



## **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

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

## **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.

### **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.

### **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.

## **BOOM HEIGHT-Ground Boom**

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

## **RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

## **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.

## **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

## **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.

## **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.

### **Handheld Technology Applications**

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

## **USE DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIFIC CROPS**

Flint Fungicide provides control or suppression of several important diseases when using foliar applications on almonds, artichokes (globe), asparagus, citrus, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, grapes, grasses grown for seed, hops, leafy petiole vegetables, pecans, pistachios, pome fruits, potatoes, rice, root vegetables, stone fruits, strawberries, sugar beets, tree nuts, tropical fruit and wheat; and seed treatment applications on canola, corn (field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn), cotton, cucurbit vegetables, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables (succulent and dried), mustard seed, peanut, potatoes (seed-piece), rapeseed, rice, sorghum, sugar beets, wheat, conifer, ornamental flowers and turf. When reference is made to disease suppression, suppression can mean either erratic control from good to fair or consistent control at a level below that obtained with the best commercial disease control products.

## **ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS**

Areas planted with trifloxystrobin treated seeds or treated crops on this label may be replanted immediately following harvest with any



crop for which a trifloxystrobin tolerance exists. For crops without trifloxystrobin tolerances, **DO NOT** plant back within 30 days of last application.

ALMONDS			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum acutatum)</i> Rust <i>(Tranzschelia discolor)</i> Shot hole <i>(Wilsonomyces carpophilus)</i> Scab <i>(Cladosporium carpophilum)</i> Alternaria <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i>	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Blossom Blight <i>(Monilinia spp.)</i>	2.0-3.0	Begin applications at pink bud stage (about 5% bloom). If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and at petal fall, or on a 14- to 21-day spray schedule.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes

Powdery mildew ( <i>Leveillula taurica</i> )	3.2 – 4	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for diseases but before infection.	Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe. Apply on a 7 to 10-day spray schedule.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Flint Fungicide maybe applied up to the day of harvest (0-day preharvest interval). To limit the potential for development of disease resistance, alternate each application of Flint Fungicide with a non Group 11 containing fungicide.			

ASPARAGUS			
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Stemphyllium Purple Spot ( <i>Stemphyllium vesicarium</i> )	3.0 – 4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.  Make applications to the fern stage only.	Make uniform applications in a minimum 30 gallons per acre.  Mow down the asparagus ferns (or allow the ferns to senesce) between the last fungicide application and harvest.
Restrictions: <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 180 days of harvest, except in California where the pre-harvest interval is 90 days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI-containing fungicide before alternating to a non-QoI fungicide for at least 2 applications.			

CITRUS			
Disease Control	Product Rate oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Alternaria ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )	2.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply at first flush, petal fall, 3 weeks after petal fall, and 6 weeks after petal fall.	Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe. Follow Flint Fungicide applications with regular copper applications starting three weeks after the last Flint Fungicide application or at intervals according to a weather-based predictive system.
Greasy Spot ( <i>Mycosphaerella citri</i> )	2.0-4.0	Light to moderate disease pressure: Make a single application in June or July.  Heavy disease pressure: Make two applications in June or July followed by a second application in August.	Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe.  If both greasy spot and melanose control are desired, apply Flint Fungicide two weeks after petal fall followed by a second application in early May, and again at the first and second greasy spot applications. Follow Flint Fungicide applications with copper or other non-strobilurin fungicide applications.
Melanose ( <i>Diaporthe citri</i> )	2.0-4.0	Heavy disease pressure: Apply at two weeks after petal fall, early May, and June followed by a copper spray program. If conditions are not favorable for melanose at fruit set, the first application of Flint Fungicide can be made in early May followed by a copper program.	
Scab ( <i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i> )	2.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply at early flush, petal fall, and 3-4 weeks after petal fall.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Restrictions:</b> DO NOT apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. DO NOT apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. DO NOT apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Chayote, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Momordica spp., Muskmelon, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash, Watermelon.			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> ) ( <i>Erysiphe cichoracearum</i> ) Plectosporium Blight ( <i>Plectosporium tabacinum</i> )	1.5-2.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Downy Mildew ( <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> )	4.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease. Alternate applications of Flint Fungicide with Ridomil Gold® Bravo® at the labeled rate and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop. <b>Restrictions:</b> DO NOT apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest (0-day preharvest interval). DO NOT apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.			

<b>FRUITING VEGETABLES: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers, Tomatillo, Tomatoes.</b>			
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Peppers Only - Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> )	1.5-2.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Early Blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	2.0-3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Gray Leaf Spot ( <i>Stemphyllium</i> spp.)	4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
Late Blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Flint Fungicide tank mixture: 4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply Flint Fungicide in a tank mixture with 75% of the labeled rate of protectant fungicide registered for control of late blight making applications on a 7- to 10-day interval. Alternate Flint Fungicide (every other application) with a protectant fungicide registered for use against late blight on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Disease Suppression</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Anthrachnose ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) Septoria leaf spot ( <i>Septoria lycopersici</i> ) Tomato Only - Powdery Mildew ( <i>Oidiopsis taurica</i> )	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
<p>The crop safety of all potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on all crops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed. To test for crop safety, apply Flint Fungicide to the target crop in a small area and in accordance with label instructions for the target crop.</p> <p><b>Restrictions: DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 3 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 5 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group. (Flint Fungicide must be tank mixed and alternated with a protectant fungicide for control of late blight.)</p>			

GRAPES: DO NOT APPLY FLINT FUNGICIDE TO CONCORD GRAPES OR CROP INJURY MAY OCCUR			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Uncinula necator</i> )	1.5	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the shorter intervals and higher rates when disease pressure is severe.  When used at 2 oz/A, Flint Fungicide will provide suppression of Botrytis bunch rot ( <i>Botrytis</i> spp).
	2.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval.	
Botrytis Bunch Rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	3.0	Refer to timings listed above for grape powdery mildew. Research data shows a trend toward better control if fungicides are applied at bloom, preclose, and veraison. Continue on a 14- to 21 day schedule.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot ( <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> )	3.0	Applications should begin at bud break and continue on a 14- to 21 day schedule and before 0.5 inch shoot length and again when shoots are 5 to 6 inches in length.	
Black Rot ( <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> )	2.0	Begin applications when shoots are 1-3 inches in length and continue as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Botrytis Bunch Rot ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )  Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot ( <i>Phomopsis viticola</i> )	2.0	Refer to timings listed above for grape powdery mildew.	Use the shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> )	4.0	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease and continue on a 7- to 10-day interval as needed.	
<b>Restrictions:</b> DO NOT apply more than 24 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. DO NOT apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT apply more than 6 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED (Northwest U.S. only)			
Diseases Controlled	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.)  Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> )	3 to 4	Begin applications when rust and powdery mildew infections are noticeable and beginning to increase in number. Continue applications on a 21-day application interval.	Continue applications if favorable conditions for disease development persist. Use higher rates when disease pressure is severe.  Most bluegrass has little resistance to rust or powdery mildew. It is important to begin applications early in the growing season for bluegrass and other more susceptible species.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other Group 11 containing fungicide without alternation to at least 2 applications of a fungicide from a different (not Group 11) mode of action.			

HOPS			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Gals Water/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca macularis</i> )	In a thorough coverage spray apply:  1 oz with 15-30 gals./acre  2 oz with 31-60 gals./acre  3 oz with 61-90 gals./acre  4 oz with 91-200 gals./acre  These concentrations must be carefully followed for effective disease control.	For best results, apply preventively.  In a fungicide program where Flint Fungicide is alternated with a sterol inhibitor fungicide, apply on a 10- to 14-day interval. Under conditions of moderate to high disease pressure, use the shorter interval.  Apply the sterol inhibitor fungicide on the interval specified on the product label.	Alternate Flint Fungicide applications with a sterol inhibitor fungicide registered for use against hop powdery mildew or apply Flint Fungicide in a blocking program with no more than three sequential applications of Flint Fungicide before alternating to a sterol inhibitor fungicide registered for use against hop powdery mildew.  Applications must be made with ground equipment that has been carefully calibrated to deliver a known rate of water per acre. A thorough coverage spray refers to an application made just to the point of runoff.

**Disease Suppression:** When used for hop powdery mildew control, Flint Fungicide will provide suppression of downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*).

**Restrictions:** **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide using aerial application. **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide using low volume applicators. **DO NOT** use on hops in California.

The crop safety of potential tank mixes including additives and other pesticides on hops has not been tested. Before applying any tank mixture, the safety to hops must be confirmed.

**DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per crop per year. **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. **DO NOT** replant treated areas within 30 days of the last application. **DO NOT** graze cover crops within the area treated with Flint Fungicide. **DO NOT** harvest cover crops within the area treated with Flint Fungicide for silage and hay. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.

**LEAFY PETIOLE VEGETABLES: Cardoon, Celery, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Florence fennel, Rhubarb, Swiss chard.**

Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Early Blight ( <i>Cercospora apii</i> ) Late blight ( <i>Septoria apiicola</i> ) Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	2.0–3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. A minimum spray volume of 30 gal/A is specified.

**Restrictions:** **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.

**PECANS**

Disease Control	Product Rate oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Scab ( <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> )	2.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively. Begin at bud break and continue on a 14-day interval through pollination followed by cover sprays on 14- to 21-day intervals.	Use the shorter intervals and higher rates when disease pressure is severe.

**Restrictions:** **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide after shuck split or within 30 days of harvest. **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.

**PISTACHIOS**

Disease Control	Product Rate oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> ) Septoria Leaf Spot ( <i>Septoria pistaciarum</i> )	2.0-3.0	Begin applications preventatively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval.	Use the higher rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
Alternaria Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> )	3.0-4.0		

**Restrictions:** **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. **DO NOT** apply Flint Fungicide within 28 days of harvest. **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicides per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.



POME FRUITS: Apples, Pears, Crabapples, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Scab ( <i>Venturia</i> spp.)	Preventative 2.0	Begin applications at green tip and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Flint Fungicide will provide up to 72 hours of post-infection control under moderate to heavy disease pressure and up to 96 hours of post-infection control of apple scab under light disease pressure. Applications should be made preventatively or as soon as possible following a scab infection period and followed up within 7 to 10 days with another application of Flint Fungicide or another fungicide labeled for the control of scab. A reliable infection forecasting system must be used.  <b>DO NOT</b> use in Lake and Mendicino counties (California) to control pear scab.
	Post-infection 2.5		
Cedar Apple Rust ( <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i> )	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. <b>Alternate (every other application) with a sterol inhibitor fungicide.</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> )	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	
Sooty Blotch ( <i>Gloeodes pomigena</i> )  Fly Speck ( <i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> )	2.0-2.5	Begin applications preventively. Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Bitter Rot ( <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> )	3.0 or Tank mix with Captan: 1.5	Begin applications preventively using Flint Fungicide solo at the specified rate or use a tank mix of Flint Fungicide with 1.2 lbs. Active ingredient of Captan per acre.  Continue applications as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
White Rot ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )			
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 11 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 14 days of harvest. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or any other Group 11 fungicide per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide where spray drift may reach Concord grapes or crop injury may occur. Spray equipment must be rinsed after applying Flint Fungicide before application of other products to Concord grapes or crop injury may occur.			

POTATOES			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	Flint Fungicide Tank Mixture: 4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply Flint Fungicide in a tank mixture with 75% of the labeled rate of protectant fungicide registered for potatoes for control of late blight making applications on a 7- to 10-day interval.  Alternate Flint Fungicide (every other application) with a protectant fungicide for use against late blight on a 7- to 10-day interval.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 24 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 6 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group. (Flint Fungicide must be tank mixed and alternated with a protectant fungicide for control of late blight.)			

RICE			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Rice Blast ( <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> )	3.0-4.9	Begin applications preventively. Apply at boot followed by a second application 14-21 days later.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. .
Sheath Blight ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> ) Sheath Spot ( <i>R. oryzae</i> )	3.0-4.9	Begin applications preventively. Apply at 1st internode elongation and repeat at swollen boot (14 days later) but before boot splits and head emerges.	Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 9.9 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per crop. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 35 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per crop. <b>DO NOT</b> apply in rice fields where commercial farming of crayfish will be practiced. <b>DO NOT</b> drain water from treated rice fields into ponds used for commercial catfish farming, to irrigate other crops, or use treated water for livestock. Rice paddy water must be held for a minimum of 7 days after application.			

**ROOT VEGETABLES: Beet (garden), Burdock (edible), Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Salsify (black), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Turnip.**

Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
<b>All Root Vegetables Except Radish</b> Leaf blight <i>(Alternaria dauci)</i> Leaf spot <i>(Cercospora carotae)</i> Powdery mildew <i>(Erysiphe spp.)</i> Rust <i>(Puccinia spp., Uromyces spp.)</i>	2.0–3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
<b>Radish</b> Alternaria leaf spot <i>(Alternaria raphani, Alternaria spp.)</i> Septoria leaf spot <i>(Septoria spp.)</i>	2.0-4.0	Begin application preventively and continue as needed on a 7-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
<b>Restrictions:</b> For all crops except radish, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 12 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. For radish, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 8 ounces of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 7 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. <b>DO NOT</b> graze or feed leaves/foilage of treated crops. To reduce the potential for resistance, alternate every Group 11 fungicide application with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group.			

<b>STONE FRUITS:</b> Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Plumcots, Prunes (fresh)			
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Cherry Leaf Spot ( <i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> ) Powdery Mildew ( <i>Podosphaera</i> spp. and <i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> ) Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> )	2.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively. Apply at petal fall and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Shot hole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval.	
<b>Disease Suppression</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Blossom Blight ( <i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	2.0-3.0	Begin applications at bud stage. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and at petal fall, or on a 14- to 21-day spray schedule.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 1 day of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

<b>STRAWBERRY</b>			
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Sphaerotheca maculans</i> )  Gray Mold (suppression) ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )  Anthracnose (suppression) ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> )  Phomopsis Leaf Blight and Soft Rot (suppression) ( <i>Phomopsis obscurans</i> )	2.0-3.2	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7 to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 19.2 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per year. Flint Fungicide may be applied up to the day of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed more than 6 total applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other strobilurin fungicide.			

SUGAR BEETS			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora beticola</i> ) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> )	3.0-3.5 oz product/A	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 10- to 14-day interval.	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Rhizoctonia Crown Rot ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	0.15 oz product/ 1,000 linear ft. of row	Apply at first cultivation. Spray should be directed at the crown of the plant. A second application may be made 2-4 weeks later.	Use the shorter interval when disease pressure is severe.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 10.5 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 21 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, one application of a Group 11 fungicide may be made up to the 4-leaf stage of plant growth. An additional Group 11 fungicide application may be made after the 4 <sup>th</sup> leaf stage, but it must be alternated with at least one application of a fungicide from a different Group before any additional applications of a Group 11 fungicide are allowed.			

TREE NUTS: Beechnuts, Brazil Nuts, Butternuts, Cashew, Chestnuts, Chinquapins, Filberts, Hickory Nuts, Macadamia Nuts, Walnuts (See Specific Use Directions for Almonds, Pecans and Pistachios)			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight ( <i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> )	2.0-3.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 14- to 21-day interval	Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is severe.
Eastern Filbert Blight ( <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> )	2.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	
Alternaria Late Blight ( <i>Alternaria alternata</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i> , <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> ) Rust ( <i>Tranzschelia discolor</i> ) Scab ( <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> , <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> ) Shothole ( <i>Wilsonomyces carpophilus</i> )	3.0-4.0	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7- to 14-day interval.	
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 60 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. To reduce the potential for resistance, limit Group 11 fungicides to two sequential applications and alternate with at least two applications of fungicides from a different Group before making a third application with a Group 11 fungicide.			

TROPICAL FRUITS: Papaya, Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple			
Disease Control	Product Rate Oz/Acre	Application Timing	Notes
Powdery Mildew ( <i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.)	4	Begin applications preventively and continue as needed on a 7-day interval.	Make uniform applications in a minimum 50 gallons per acre.
<b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 16 oz. of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. Fruit may be harvested on the day of the last application of Flint Fungicide once the spray has dried. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 4 applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI fungicide per season. To limit the potential for resistance to develop, <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 sequential applications of Flint Fungicide or other QoI-containing fungicide before alternating to a non-QoI fungicide for at least 2 applications.			

<b>WHEAT</b>			
<b>Disease Control</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Rust ( <i>Puccinia</i> spp.) Powdery mildew ( <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> ) Leaf blight ( <i>Septoria tritici</i> ) Tan spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )	3.5	Begin applications preventively when conditions are favorable for disease development. A second application may be made if needed.	Sequential applications should be applied at a minimum interval of 14 days.
Glume blotch ( <i>Stagnospora nodorum</i> )	3.5	Make an application at the early heading stage.	Head disease control may be enhanced when preceded by a foliar application prior to heading.
<b>Disease Suppression</b>	<b>Product Rate Oz/Acre</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Fusarium head scab ( <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	3.5	Make an application when 50% of the heads have begun flowering.	Head disease control may be enhanced when preceded by a foliar application prior to heading.
<p><b>Restrictions:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications or a total of 7.0 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season. <b>DO NOT</b> apply Flint Fungicide within 35 days of harvest.</p> <p><b>Grazing Restrictions:</b> (a) If 2 applications or a total of 7.0 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season are applied, <b>DO NOT</b> allow livestock to graze within the treated area and <b>DO NOT</b> harvest the treated crop for forage or hay. (b) If 1 application or a total of 3.5 oz of Flint Fungicide per acre per season are applied, <b>DO NOT</b> allow livestock to graze within the treated area within 30 days after application, and <b>DO NOT</b> harvest the treated crop for forage within 30 days after application or for hay within 45 days after application.</p>			

**SEED TREATMENT** - Canola, Corn (Field Corn, Field Corn Grown For Seed, and Popcorn), Cotton, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Legume Vegetables (succulent and dried), Mustard seed, Peanut, Potatoes (seed-piece), Rapeseed, Rice, Sorghum, Sugar Beets, Wheat, Conifer, Ornamental Flowers, and Turf.

For the suppression of seedborne disease and early season damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*.

**SEED LABELING:** To meet U.S. Federal Seed Act requirements, all seed treated with Flint Fungicide must be labeled:

**TREATED SEED. DO NOT USE FOR FOOD, FEED OR OIL PURPOSES. Treated with Trifloxystrobin.**

**USE PRECAUTION:** When using formulations that do not contain dye, to comply with 40 CFR 153.155, all seed treated with an economic poison must be colored to distinguish it and prevent subsequent inadvertent use as a food for man or feed for animals.

Disease Suppression	Product Rate Oz/ CWT	Directions For Use
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	0.16–0.32 (all crops except Legume Vegetables)	Apply as a seed treatment using standard slurry or mist-type seed treatment equipment. Uniform application to seed is necessary to ensure seed safety and best disease protection. Seed should be sound and well cured prior to treatment. Product should be diluted with sufficient water to ensure complete seed coverage. Consult a seed treatment specialist regarding slurry rates specified for the crop to be treated with Flint Fungicide. The length of control will vary depending on the rate used.
	0.16 (Legume Vegetables)	

**Restrictions:** **DO NOT** harvest mustard greens. Rape greens grown and harvested from Flint Fungicide treated seed must not be used for human consumption. Rapeseed grown and harvested from Flint Fungicide treated seed is only for industrial uses and cannot be used for edible oil or any other human/feed consumption.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. **DO NOT** walk through spilled material. Dispose of pesticide as directed below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. is 1-800-334-7577 or contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes may be toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

**Container Handling:** Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure-rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Offer for recycling, if available. If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

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**NET CONTENTS: 20 Ounces**

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PRODUCED FOR



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