



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs  
Registration Division (7505P)  
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

279-3604

Date of Issuance:

12/6/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration  
 Reregistration  
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

F9653-1 Fungicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Callista O. Chukwunenye, Ph.D.  
Manager Sr., Product Registrations  
FMC Corporation  
2929 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration 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 Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his 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 this 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/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Rachel C. Holloman, Chief  
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch,  
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

12/6/18

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
  - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 279-3604.”
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 12/21/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Aswathy Balan by phone at 703-347-0510, or via email at [balan.aswathy@epa.gov](mailto:balan.aswathy@epa.gov).

NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

<b>BIXAFEN</b>	<b>GROUP 7</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>
<b>AZOXYSTROBIN</b>	<b>GROUP 11</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>

## F9653-1 Fungicide

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	<b>% BY WEIGHT</b>
<b>*Bixafen:</b> N-(3',4'-dichloro-5-fluorobiphenyl-2-yl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide.....	21.6%
<b>**Azoxystrobin:</b> Methyl (E)-2-{2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy) pyrimidin-4-yloxy] phenyl}-3 methoxyacrylate.....	21.6%
<b>Other Ingredients</b> .....	56.8%
<b>Total</b> .....	100.0%

F9653-1 is a suspension concentrate (SC) containing 2.08 pounds bixafen and 2.08 pounds azoxystrobin per gallon

\*CAS No.: 581809-46-3 and \*\*CAS No.: 131860-33-8

**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.)

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<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>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p>For <b>MEDICAL</b> emergencies, call 24 hours a day at 1-800-331-3148. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</p> <p>For <b>TRANSPORTATION</b> and <b>SPILLS</b>, Call CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300.</p>	

EPA Reg. No. 279-GANU

EPA Est. No. 279-NY-1

Net Contents: 2.5 gallons

Sold By  
 FMC Corporation  
 2929 Walnut Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19104



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear –

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber)
- Shoe plus socks

**USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

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

**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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Bixafen and azoxystrobin is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Both chemicals can be persistent for several months or longer. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

**Ground Water Advisory**

Bixafen has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Azoxystrobin and a degradate of azoxystrobin is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. These chemicals may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory**

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water.

This product is classified as having high potential for reaching aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of these chemicals from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read entire label before using this product.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly 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.

[Optional state restriction language for the state of NY: Not for sale, distribution, or use in -- Counties of New York State.]

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

### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, please note that F9653-1 contains both a Group 7 (Bixafen) and Group 11 (Azoxystrobin) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to F9653-1 and other Groups 7 or 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 must be followed.

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

- 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 your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist.

## **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 re-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). The REI for each crop is listed in the application directions associated with each crop.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with any- thing that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves (barrier laminate, butyl rubber (> 14 mils), nitrile rubber (> 14 mils), neoprene rubber (> 14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (> 14 mils), or viton (> 14 mils)), and shoes plus socks.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

### **PESTICIDE STORAGE**

If storing this product below freezing, user must shake or roll the container to ensure proper product consistency. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC: 1-(800)-331-3148. To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

### **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

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

### **CONTAINER HANDLING**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 Offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning or 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.

### **RETURNABLE -- REFILLABLE CONTAINERS**

Refillable container. Refill this container with F9653-1 Fungicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container.

Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full of water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. This material may be repackaged in 30 gallon returnable-refillable containers by FMC Corporation or a registered establishment under contract to FMC Corporation. After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. If the container is not being refilled, return it to the point of purchase.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

### **SENSITIVE AREAS:**

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered below.

### **INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

### **CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:**

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - The nozzles must be oriented such that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - 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 the lowest drift.

### **BOOM LENGTH:**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:**

Applications must not be made 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 of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

**WIND:**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:**

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

**ATTENTION**

F9653-1 Fungicide is extremely phytotoxic to certain apple varieties.

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

DO NOT spray F9653-1 Fungicide where spray drift may reach apple trees.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond area intended for application.

Conditions which may contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, sprayer nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, etc. Contact your State extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area.

DO NOT use spray equipment which has been previously used to apply F9653-1 Fungicide to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity to certain apple and crabapple varieties.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.



## APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand move) irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you must contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not apply this product through irrigation systems connected to a public water system. "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 per year. Controls for both irrigation water and pesticide injection systems must be functionally interlocked, to automatically terminate pesticide injection when the irrigation water pump motor stops. A person knowledgeable of the irrigation system and responsible for its operation shall be present to discontinue pesticide injection and make necessary adjustments, should the need arise.

The irrigation water pipeline must be fitted with a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of treated irrigation water back toward the water source. The pipeline must also be fitted with a vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain, located between the irrigation water pump and the check valve, to prevent back-siphoning of treated irrigation water into the water source. Always inject F9653-1 Fungicide into irrigation water after it discharges from the irrigation pump and after it passes through the check valve. Never inject pesticides into the intake line on the suction side of the pump. Pesticide injection equipment must be fitted with a functional, normally closed, solenoid- operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump. Interlock this valve to the power system, to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the chemical supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually turned off.

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 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. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated always, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. 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.

F9653-1 Fungicide may be used through two basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B below. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

### A. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2-3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi applicator units cannot be used on these systems. Thoroughly mix specified

amount of F9653-1 Fungicide for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until F9653-1 Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

#### B. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides; however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used. Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five-minute period. Mix desired amount of F9653-1 Fungicide for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of F9653-1 Fungicide plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used, for amount of time established during calibration. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. F9653-1 Fungicide can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until F9653-1 Fungicide has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Ensure the sprayer tank, filter and lines are clean, then partially fill the spray tank with clean water. Measure the required amount of F9653-1 Fungicide and pre-mix with a small volume of water, add this to the tank.

Agitate to ensure thorough mixing while filling tank with remaining water. Maintain agitation during application and apply with properly calibrated application equipment. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods, as some chemical breakdown may occur, particularly in water with a high pH. The spray solution must be buffered to a pH of 5.0 - 7.0. A high quality, nonionic spreader can be used as a spray tank additive for every application. F9653-1 Fungicide must be added to the tank before the addition of any adjuvant. Consult the adjuvant label or manufacturer for crop tolerance and safety information when used with F9653-1 Fungicide.

### **APPLICATION TIMING**

F9653-1 Fungicide can be used in a preventive spray program to manage diseases in labeled crops. Complementary dual modes of action provided by F9653-1 Fungicide helps prevent the development of disease resistance. It is directed that this product be used within an Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM), rotating with non FRAC 11 or FRAC 7 fungicides. Carefully read, and understand, and follow all directions and precautions. Disease pressure and environmental conditions will determine application rates and the length of the spray intervals. Consult local disease advisory system recommendations to determine the predicted disease pressure and the associated application rates and intervals.

### **COMPATIBILITY**

The tank mixing behavior of this fungicide with other pesticides has not been fully investigated. If tank mixing with other pesticides is desirable, conduct a jar test with rates and volumes of carrier typically used in an agricultural application. Look for signs of separation, globules, sludge, flakes or other precipitates. DO NOT tank mix with the other pesticide if the jar test with F9653-1 Fungicide has indicated incompatibility. Follow the most restrictive labeling on this

label or the tank mixture partner. Before adding F9653-1 Fungicide along with other additives or pesticide products to a spray tank, a compatibility jar test must be conducted.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

### **Compatibility Jar Test:**

F9653-1 Fungicide is compatible with most products, however not all have been tested. Use the following compatibility test to ensure physical compatibility.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granular products first, next liquid flowables, then emulsifiable concentrates, and last liquid soluble products. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to 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 products to the spray tank. Use tank mix combinations on a small number of plants before treating larger areas. When tank mixing, follow more restrictive labeling of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with any product that contains a prohibition on tank mixing.

Before applying any tank mixture not specifically directed on this label, the crop safety of the target crop must be confirmed by applying the mixture to a small area of the target crop in accordance to the label instructions.

### **FOLIAR APPLICATION**

Maximum benefit of F9653-1 Fungicide from foliar applications requires coverage both outside and inside the plant canopy. Thorough coverage of foliage is obtained by using proper spray pressure, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, appropriate nozzles that provide uniform spray distribution and minimize drift, nozzle spacing and sprayer speed. Follow directions of nozzle manufacturer for nozzle pressures.

### **SOILBORNE/SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL**

For those crops that have specific use directions for soil born disease control: F9653-1 Fungicide can provide control of many soil borne diseases if applied early in the growing season. Specific applications for soil borne diseases include in-furrow applications and banded applications applied over the row, either shortly after plant emergence or during herbicide applications or cultivation. These applications will provide control of pre-or post- emergence damping off and diseases that infect plants at the soil-plant interface. For specific application instructions see the individual crop sections for application timings and spray intervals.

The use of either type of application depends on the cultural practices in the region. In some locations, one type of application may provide better disease control than the other, depending on the timing of the disease epidemic. Seedling diseases are generally controlled by in-furrow applications while banded applications are more effective against soil borne diseases that develop later in the season. Consult your local expert to get some guidance regarding application type. Under cool, wet conditions, crop injury from soil directed applications can occur.

## BANDED:

Apply F9653-1 Fungicide prior to infection as a directed spray to the soil, using single or multiple nozzles, adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the lower stems and the soil surface surrounding the plants. Band width must be limited to 7 inches or less. Apply F9653-1 Fungicide at a rate of 0.40 fl. oz. product (0.20 oz. a.i.)/1000 row feet. For banded applications on 22-inch rows, the maximum application rate is 0.345 fl. oz./1000 row feet.

These applications come into contact with the foliage and are counted as foliar applications when considering resistance management. They may be applied during cultivation or hilling operations to provide soil incorporation.

## IN-FURROW:

Apply F9653-1 Fungicide as an in-furrow spray in 3-15 gallons of water at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow just before the seeds are covered. Use the higher rate when the weather conditions are expected to be conducive for disease development, if the field has a history of Pythium problems, or if minimum/ low till programs are in place.

### IN-FURROW APPLICATION RATES

RATE PER 1000 ROW FEET		PRODUCT PER ACRE (fl. oz.)						
<i>fl. oz. product</i>	<i>oz. a.i.</i>	<i>22" rows</i>	<i>30" rows</i>	<i>32" rows</i>	<i>34" rows</i>	<i>36" rows</i>	<i>38" rows</i>	<i>40" rows</i>
0.40	0.20	9.5	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.2

22" = 23,760 row ft., 30" = 17,424 row ft., 32" = 16,315 row ft., 34" = 15,374 row ft., 36" = 14,520 row ft., 38" = 13,754 row ft., and 40" = 13,068 row ft./Acre

<b>ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES:</b> After making the last F9653-1 Fungicide application, rotational crops may be planted with the following intervals:	
0 days	F9653-1 Fungicide labeled crops
30 days	Leafy crops
365 days	Unlabeled crops

## RESTRICTIONS

### AERIAL APPLICATION:

Do not apply in less than 2 gallons per acre.

### CHEMIGATION APPLICATION:

Do not apply by flood systems.

### WATER BODIES:

Do not apply when spray could drift into a body of water.

### FORAGE:

Do not harvest or feed forage until number of days specified after last F9653-1 Fungicide application for each crop.

## RATE EQUIVALENCY TABLE

Product Rate (fl. oz./A)	Total Active Ingredient Rate (lb. a.i./A)	Equivalent Bixafen Active Ingredient Rate (lb. a.i./A)	Equivalent Azoxystrobin Active Ingredient Rate (lb. a.i./A)
2.2	0.071	0.036	0.036
3.15	0.10	0.051	0.051
4.1	0.134	0.067	0.067
5.5	0.178	0.089	0.089

## FIELD AND ROW CROPS

Crop	Disease (pathogen)	Single Use Rate	Application Instructions
Corn (sweet corn, field corn, field corn grown for seed, and popcorn)	Gray leaf spot <i>(Cercospora sorghi)</i> Southern corn rust <i>(Puccinia polysora)</i> Common corn rust <i>(Puccinia sorghi)</i> Northern leaf blight <i>(Setosphaeria turcica)</i> Southern leaf blight <i>(Cochliobolus heterostrophus)</i> Northern leaf spot <i>(Cochliobolus carbonum)</i> Eyespot <i>(Kabatiella zeae)</i> Anthracnose leaf blight <i>(Glomerella graminicola)</i> Physoderma brown spot <i>(Physoderma maydis)</i> Yellow leaf blight <i>(Phyllosticta maydis)</i> Tar spot <i>(Phyllachora maydis)</i>	3.15 – 4.1 fl. oz./A  (0.10 – 0.134 lb. a.i./A)	<p><b>Foliar disease:</b> For ground, aerial and/or chemigation, apply F9653-1 in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14-day intervals. When disease is high, use the higher rate and shorter interval. Applications are from the onset of disease up to the R4 growth stage of corn.</p> <p>For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with F9653- 1.</p> <p>For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, do not make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 11.</p>
	Soil borne Diseases Rhizoctonia root and stalk rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	4.1 fl. oz./A (0.134 lb. a.i./A)	For soil borne / seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOIL BORNE SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.

**Restrictions:**

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications of soil and/or foliar sprays per year.
- Do not apply more than 8.2 fl. oz. of product/A per year.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products.
- Do not apply more than 0.134 lb. a.i. of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- Re-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- Do not use an adjuvant after the V8 stage and prior to the VT stage of corn. An adjuvant may be used at any other growth stage.
- Do not apply after R4 growth stage of corn.
- F9653-1 may be applied up to 10 days before harvest for forage, and 30 days before harvest for grain or stover.

Crop	Disease (pathogen)	Single Use Rate	Application Instructions
Peanut	<p>Stem rot [white mold, southern blight, southern stem rot] (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)</p> <p>Rhizoctonia limb rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Early leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella arachidis</i>, <i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>)</p> <p>Late leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella berkeleyi</i>, <i>Phaeoisariopsis personata</i>)</p> <p>Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)</p>	<p>4.1 – 5.5 fl. oz./A (0.134 – 0.178 lb. a.i./A)</p>	<p><b>Soil disease:</b> For fields with moderate infestation level, apply by ground, aerial and/or chemigation, two applications using the maximum rate at number 2 and 4, of a 7 application preventive spray schedule. For consecutive applications, use a 14-day application interval.</p> <p>Apply as a 30-40 gal/A spray, targeting the root and pod zone with nozzles producing large droplets to penetrate canopy.</p> <p>For soil-borne diseases, rainfall or irrigation will optimize activity of F9653-1.</p> <p><b>Foliar disease:</b> Apply by ground, aerial and/or chemigation, the lower rate early and higher later in a preventive spray schedule. For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with F9653-1. For consecutive applications, use a 14-day application interval.</p> <p>To discourage development of resistant strains of pathogens, applications of different FRAC group fungicide must be made prior to and following applications of F9653-1.</p>

**Restrictions:**

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications per year of soil and/or foliar sprays at the high rate (11 fl. oz. of product/A per year) or 3 applications at the low rate (12.3 fl. oz. of product/A per year).
- Do not apply more than 12.3 fl. oz. of product/A per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.8 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products.
- Do not apply more than 0.201 lb. a.i. of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- F9653-1 may be applied up to 14 days before harvest.
- Do not feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Crop	Disease (pathogen)	Single Use Rate	Application Instructions
Potato	Early Blight <i>(Alternaria solani)</i>  Brown spot and Black pit <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i>	3.15 – 4.1 fl. oz./A  (0.10 – 0.134 lb. a.i./A)	<p><b>Foliar disease:</b> Make the first application by ground, aerial and/or chemigation when conditions become favorable for disease development.</p> <p>Apply as a foliar spray with sufficient water and single or multiple nozzles adjusted to provide thorough coverage of the foliage, particularly the older leaves.</p>
Sugar beet	Alternaria leaf spot <i>(Alternaria alternata)</i>  Cercospora leaf spot <i>(Cercospora beticola)</i>  Powdery mildew <i>(Erysiphe polygoni, Leveillula taurica)</i>  Rust <i>(Uromyces betae)</i>  Southern blight <i>(Athelia rolfsii, Sclerotium rolfsii)</i>		<p>Apply at 7-14 day interval or as required.</p> <p>Under severe disease conditions the higher rate must be used for Early Blight.</p> <p>An adjuvant may be mixed for improved wetting.</p> <p>For powdery mildew, do not apply more than one application of F9653-1 or other Group 11 containing fungicides before alternating with a fungicide that is not Group 11.</p>
Potato and Sugar beet	Soil Born Diseases: Rhizoctonia root and crown rot <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	4.1 fl. oz./A  (0.134 lb. a.i./A)	For soil borne / seedling disease control, see directions and rates under the <b>SOIL BORN SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL</b> section.

**Restrictions:**

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications of soil and/or foliar sprays per year at the high rate (8.2 fl. oz. of product/A per year) or 3 applications of soil and/or foliar sprays per year at the low rate (9.45 fl. oz. of product/A per year).
- Do not apply more than 9.45 fl. oz./A per year.
- Do not apply more than 2.0 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products.
- Do not apply more than 0.153 lb. a.i. of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12hours.
- F9653-1 may be applied up to 14 days before harvest.
- Do not feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas.



Crop	Disease (pathogen)	Single Use Rate	Application Instructions
Soybean	Brown spot ( <i>Septoria glycines</i> ) Frogeye leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora sojina</i> ) Cercospora leaf blight [purple seed stain] ( <i>Cercospora kikuchii</i> ) Rust ( <i>Phakopsora meibomia</i> ) White mold ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> ) Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i> ) Pod and stem blight ( <i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i> ) Aerial web blight ( <i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	3.15 – 4.1 fl. oz./A (0.10 – 0.134 lb. a.i./A)	<p><b>Foliar disease:</b> Apply by ground, aerial and/or chemigation, F9653-1 in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14-day intervals, or as necessary to maintain control.</p> <p>For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with F9653- 1.</p> <p>For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, do not make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 11. Do not rotate F9653-1 applications with FRAC 7 or 11 fungicides. Do not apply to fields with FRAC 11 resistant frogeye leaf spot.</p>

**Restrictions:**

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 8.2 fl. oz. of product/A per year.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products. However, for soybean hay and forage, do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products.
- Do not apply more than 0.134 lb. a.i. of bixafen/A per year.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- F9653-1 may be applied up to 20 days before harvest.
- Do not feed hay or threshings or allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Crop	Disease (pathogen)	Single Use Rate	Application Instructions
Wheat Triticale Barley Oat Rye	<p>Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i> = <i>Puccinia recondita</i>)</p> <p>Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)</p> <p>Stagonospora leaf / glume blotch [= <i>Septoria</i> leaf &amp; glume blotch] (<i>Phaeosphaeria</i> <i>herpotrichoides</i>)</p> <p>Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora</i> <i>tritici-repentis</i>)</p> <p>Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>graminicola</i>, anamorph <i>Septoria tritici</i>)</p> <p>Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)</p> <p>Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)</p> <p>Sooty mold (<i>Cladosporium</i> sp, <i>Alternaria</i> sp)</p> <p>Eyespot [=foot rot] (<i>Tapesia yallundae</i>, = <i>Pseudocercosporella</i> <i>herpotrichoides</i>)</p> <p>Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus stivus</i>)</p>	<p>3.15 – 4.1 fl. oz./A</p> <p>0.10 – 0.134 lb. a.i./A</p>	<p><b>Foliar disease:</b> Apply F9653-1 in a protective spray schedule or when weather conditions are favorable for disease development and disease thresholds are met. Apply lower rates early season. Application of high rate at flag leaf ligule emergence protects the upper foliage during critical grain fill period. For consecutive applications, use a 14-day application interval.</p> <p>For optimum control of foliar diseases, a surfactant must be tank-mixed with F9653- 1.</p> <p>F9653-1 needs two to four hours of drying time on plant foliage to move systemically into plant tissue and be resistant to weathering, before rain or irrigation occurs.</p> <p>For management of fungal pathogen resistance development, do not make more than 2 sequential applications per year before alternating to another fungicide from a FRAC group different from FRAC groups 7 and 11.</p>

**Restrictions:**

- Not registered for use in California.
- Maximum 2 applications per year.
- Do not apply more than 8.2 fl. oz. of product/A per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.40 lb. a.i. of azoxystrobin/A per year from all azoxystrobin containing products.
- Do not apply more than 0.134 lb. a.i. of bixafen/A per year from all bixafen containing products.
- Restricted-entry interval (REI) = 12 hours.
- F9653-1 may be applied up to 10 days before harvest for forage, 20 days for hay, and 30 days before harvest for grain or stover.
- Do not apply after Feekes 10.54.

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