



AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN



BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
BRASSICA CROPS

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE FOR CONTROL
OF SEED-BORNE BLACKLEG ON BRASSICA CROPS

ACCEPTED
APR 22 1985
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 352-354

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for use as a stock seed treatment on Brassica crops (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kale, collard, Brussels sprouts, turnip, rutabaga, mustard, Chinese cabbage and kohlrabi) for control of seed-borne blackleg (Phoma lingam).

HOW TO USE

Make a slurry of 8 ozs. of Benlate® in sufficient water (normally 1/2 to 2 pts.) to uniformly treat 100 lbs. of seed.

Seeds may be treated any time after being well cured. Allow seeds to dry before planting.

NOTE: Do not use treated seed for food, feed or oil purposes.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

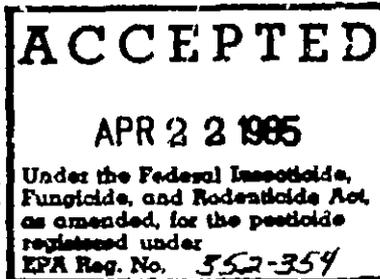
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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF FUSARIUM WILT OF SPINACH

DIRECTIONS FOR USE



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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended as a seed treatment to control
the seed-borne phase of Fusarium Wilt of Spinach.

HOW TO USE

Make a slurry of 1 to 2 lbs. of Benlate® in sufficient water
(normally 1/2 to 2 pints) to uniformly treat 100 lbs. of seed. Seeds
may be treated any time after being well cured. Allow seeds to dry before
planting.

NOTE: Do not use treated seed for food, feed or any purpose other than
planting.

IMPORTANT

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carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesti-
cide application.

101584

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

APR 22 1985

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF POWDERY MILDEW OF CURRANTS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for the control
of powdery mildew of currants.

HOW TO USE

Apply 3/4 lb. of Benlate® per acre, using sufficient water
to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Begin applications at
early bloom, repeat at full bloom and as needed at 7 to 14-day
intervals. Do not make more than 5 applications. Do not apply
within 21 days of harvest.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY
STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of
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instructions carefully.

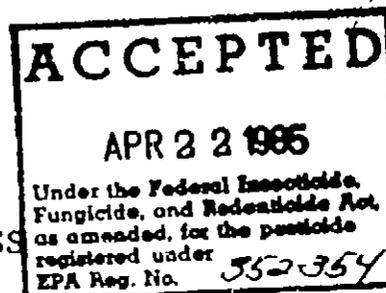
This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of
pesticide application.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF DAMPING-OFF OF SEEDLINGS
OF EGGPLANT AND PEPPER



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for the control of damping-off of seedlings (Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and Thielaviopsis) of eggplant and pepper bedding plants in greenhouses.

HOW TO USE

Make up a solution of 1 lb. of Benlate® in 100 gallons of water for treatment of 2000 sq. ft. of bedding. Apply the solution as a soil drench immediately after seeding and as damping-off appears.

Note: Do not apply after plants have reached the 8-leaf stage.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

101784

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ACCEPTED

APR 22 1985

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 352-354

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR THE CONTROL OF ANTHRACNOSE AND POWDERY MILDEW OF PAPAYA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for the control of anthracnose and powdery mildew of papaya.

HOW TO USE

Apply 1 to 2 lbs. of "Benlate" per acre, using sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage. Begin applications when buds expand and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the higher rate and shorter interval.

NOTE: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not make more than 7 applications per year.

IMPORTANT

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This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN



BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
LONGLEAF PINE

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF BROWN SPOT NEEDLE BLIGHT
ON LONGLEAF PINE

ACCEPTED
NOV 16 1984
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
this amendment for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 352-354

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for use as a seedling root-dip treatment prior to packing at the nursery or prior to planting at the forestation site in order to control brown spot needle blight (Scirrhia acicola) on longleaf pine.

HOW TO USE

Prepare the seedling roots by dipping them in clean water and allow excess water to drain off. Thoroughly cover the roots with a Benlate® - kaolinite clay mixture, made from 1 oz. (28 gm) Benlate® and 9 1/2 ozs (266 gm) dry kaolinite clay, by shaking the roots vigorously for 15 to 30 seconds in a suitable container such as a plastic bag containing the clay mixture. This mixture represents a dosage rate of 5% active ingredient (wt/wt). No surfactant or spreader-sticker is needed with this treatment.

NOTE:

Do not apply the mixture to the seedling foliage. Avoid exposing the roots to abnormally high temperatures (ie above 90°F), freezing temperatures or to excessive drying conditions. Use special care to avoid loss of the Benlate® - kaolinite clay mixture from the treated roots during seedling packaging, storage, transport and field planting.

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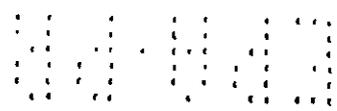
IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

051784



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
FOR CONTROL OF
CERTAIN DISEASES OF WHEAT

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for use as a foliar spray for the control of Cercospora Foot Rot and Powdery Mildew of Wheat.

HOW TO USE

Apply Benlate® at the following rates, using sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage; for aerial application, use 5 to 10 gals. per acre. Use the higher dosage rate under conditions of severe disease pressure. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to forage in treated fields.

Cercospora Foot Rot (Strawbreaker Foot Rot) - For fall-seeded winter wheat, make a single application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre when wheat is tillered but before elongation has occurred. For best results, apply in the spring.

Powdery Mildew - Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre before low levels of disease spread to cause serious crop damage. Repeat 14 days later. Applications should be timed to keep the flag leaf disease free. Treatments made after the flag leaf becomes infected may not provide economical control of powdery mildew.

A non-phytotoxic superior-type spray oil (60 to 70 second viscosity) may be added at the rate of 1 qt. per acre to improve spray coverage; add oil as last ingredient to spray tank.

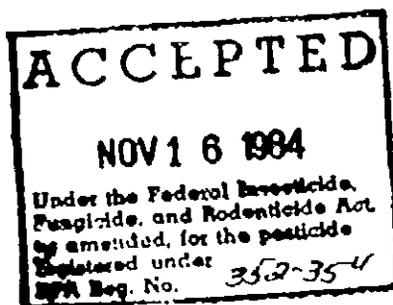
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IMPORTANT

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12/12/78
(Revised 12/17/82)



SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

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BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
AS A SEED TREATMENT FOR
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for use as a seed treatment for wheat, oats, barley, and rye for the control of bunt, common bunt, flag smut, loose smut, covered smut, and oat smut. It is to be used in conjunction with a standard seed protectant, either as a mixture or as an overcoat treatment.

HOW TO USE

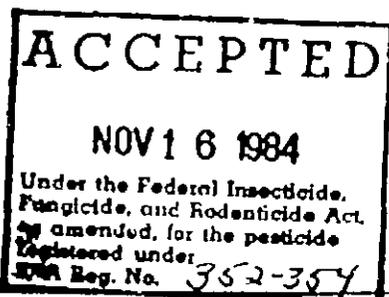
Apply 1 to 2 oz. Benlate® per bushel of seed, either as a slurry treatment or as a dry treatment. Use the higher rate if seed is of poor quality or will be subjected to high disease pressure. Do not allow livestock to forage on immature plants.

Overcoat Slurry Treatment - Use a standard seed treater; mix Benlate® in water and apply at the rates, slurry cup size, and dump weight shown below.

<u>Treating Rate</u> <u>Oz/Bu</u>	<u>Concentration</u> <u>Lbs/Gal Water</u>	<u>cc/Cwt Seed</u>	<u>Cup cc</u>	<u>Dump Weight</u> <u>Lbs</u>
1	2	230	23	10
2	3-3/4	288	23	8

Combination Slurry Treatment - For slurry application as a mixture with a standard seed protectant, adjust slurry cup size and dump weight as needed to achieve the recommended use rates for both products.

Dry Treatment - Apply with any suitable dust treater or mix directly with seed in planter box by thorough stirring.



Label Treated Seed - "This seed treated with benomyl fungicide (Benlate®). Do not use for food, feed, or oil purposes." Add appropriate information for any other chemical treatments.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

11/20/79

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AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN



BENLATE® FUNGICIDE
GARLIC
CALIFORNIA

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-354

BENLATE® FUNGICIDE FOR CONTROL
OF PENICILLIUM CLOVE ROT ON GARLIC
IN CALIFORNIA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ACCEPTED
MAY 31 1984
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 352-354

Du Pont Benlate® Fungicide is recommended for use on garlic cloves used as seed pieces in California to control Penicillium clove rot.

HOW TO USE

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Use 1 lb. of Benlate® per 100 gals of water. Add the Benlate® to the required volume of water in a dip tank agitated by hydraulic or mechanical means. Continuous agitation is needed to keep the material in solution. Completely immerse the garlic cloves in the Benlate® suspension for a minimum period of 5 minutes. 150 lbs. of garlic cloves can be treated per 100 gals. of seed treatment solution.

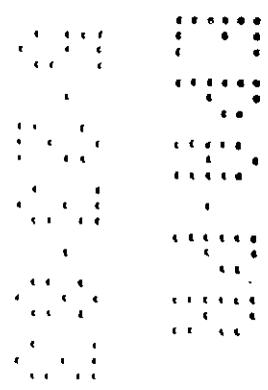
After treatment, remove the cloves from the solution and allow to drain over the tank. Dry the cloves after treatment and prior to planting.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING BENLATE®, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This label bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

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R051683



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DU PONT

BENLATE

FUNGICIDE

Wettable Powder

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Benomyl (Methyl 2-benzimidazole carbamate)

2-benzimidazole carbamate

50

INERT INGREDIENTS

50

SPECIMEN LABEL
ACTUAL SIZE

Keep out of reach of children.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT, AND SKIN.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing.

Wash thoroughly after using.

First Aid: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention.

ACCEPTED

MAR 31 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, this pesticide is registered under Reg. No. 352-354

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

NET 2 LBS.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)

Biochemicals Department, Wilmington, Delaware

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15 814

EPA Est. 352 WV 1; 42761-MS-1
Superscript used is first letter of lot number



BENLATE

FUNGICIDE

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Never allow "Benlate" to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of "Benlate" as a fungicide. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Dispose of bags according to approved federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—SEE FOLDER IN BOTTOM FLAP

- ALMONDS:** Brown Rot Blossom Blight
- APPLES:** Certain Diseases of Fruit and Foliage (Tank Mixture), Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.)
- AVOCADOS (Florida):** Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose
- BEANS:** White Rot (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis)
- BLUEBERRIES:** Mummy Berry, Botrytis Blossom Blight, Anthracnose Leaf Spot
- CABBAGE (Seed Crop, Pacific Northwest):** White Blight (Sclerotinia Stalk Rot)
- CANE BERRIES—RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BOYSEN BERRIES, LOGAN BERRIES, DEWBERRIES:** Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Penicillium Rots
- CELERY:** Early Blight (Cercospora), Late Blight (Septoria)
- CITRUS:** Scab, Greasy Spot, Fruit Decay (Green Mold, Blue Mold, Stem-end Rot)
- CUCURBITS—CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH:** Target Spot (Cucumbers), Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose
- GRAPES:** Botrytis Bunch Rot, Powdery Mildew, Black Rot, Bitter Rot—East of Rockies
- MACADAMIA NUTS (Hawaii):** Botrytis Blossom Blight
- MANGOES:** Anthracnose
- MUSHROOMS:** Verticillium Spot (Dry Bubble)
- PEANUTS:** Cercospora Leafspot, Rust, Ascochyta Web Blotch (Tank Mixture)
- PEARS:** Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.)
- PECANS:** Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liver Spot, Zonate Leafspot, Fungal Leaf Scorch
- PINEAPPLE:** Thielaviopsis Rot (Fresh Fruit), Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa)
- RICE:** (Except Calif.) Rice Blast, Stem Rot
- SOYBEANS:** Diaporthe Pod-and-Stem Blight, Anthracnose, Septoria Brown Spot, Cercospora Frog-eye Leafspot, Purple Seed Stain
- STONE FRUITS—APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES:** Brown Rot (Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot), Peach Scab, Powdery Mildew, Cherry Leaf Spot, Postharvest Fruit Rots
- STRAWBERRIES:** Gray Mold (Botrytis), Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot, Botrytis Crown Rot
- SUGAR BEETS:** Cercospora Leafspot
- SUGARCANE (Hawaii):** Pineapple Disease (Ceratocystis paradoxa)
- TOMATOES:** Gray Mold (Botrytis), Leaf Mold (Cladosporium), White Mold (Sclerotinia), Cercospora Leafspot, Phoma Leafspot
- ROSES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES:** Powdery Mildew, Botrytis Gray Mold, Anthracnose, Black Spot (Roses), Certain Other Diseases
- BULBS—EASTER LILY, TULIP, GLADIOLUS, DAFFODIL, IRIS:** Fusarium and Penicillium Rots

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NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Never allow "Benlate" to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of "Benlate" as a fungicide. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinseate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Dispose of bags according to approved federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

ACCEPTED

MAR 31 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 752-354

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ACTUAL SIZE
SPECIMEN LABEL

SEE FOLDER IN BOTTOM FLAP FOR USE

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight

APPLES: Certain Diseases of Fruit and Foliage (Tank Mixture), spp., *Penicillium* spp., *Gloeosporium* spp.)

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, *Cercospora* Spot, Anthracnose

BEANS: White Rot (*Sclerotinia*), Gray Mold (*Botrytis*)

BLUEBERRIES: Mummy Berry, *Botrytis* Blossom Blight, Antl

CABBAGE (Seed Crop, Pacific Northwest): White Blight (*Sclero*

CANE BERRIES—RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, LOGAN BERRIES, DEWBERRIES: *Botrytis*, Po

CELERY: Early Blight (*Cercospora*), Late Blight (*Septoria*)

CITRUS: Scab, Greasy Spot, Fruit Decay (Green Mold, Blue Mold)

**CUCURBITS—CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKIN
AND SQUASH:** Target Spot (Cucumbers), Gummy Stem Blight, Po

GRAPES: *Botrytis* Bunch Rot; Powdery Mildew, Black Rot, Bitter

MACADAMIA NUTS (Hawaii): *Botrytis* Blossom Blight

MANGOES: Anthracnose

MUSHROOMS: *Verticillium* Spot (Dry Bubble)

PEANUTS: *Cercospora* Leafspot, Rust, *Ascochyta* Web Blotch (

PEARS: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Postharvest
Penicillium spp., *Gloeosporium* spp.)

PECANS: Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery
spot, Fungal Leaf Scorch

PINEAPPLE: *Thielaviopsis* Rot (Fresh Fruit), Pineapple Butt Rot

RICE: (Except Calif.) Rice Blast, Stem Rot

SOYBEANS: *Diaporthe* Pod-and-Stem Blight, Anthracnose, Se
Frogeye Leafspot, Purple Seed Stain

**STONE FRUITS—APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES,
PLUMS, PRUNES:** Brown Rot (Blossom Blight and Fruit Rot),
Cherry Leaf Spot, Post-harvest Fruit Rots

STRAWBERRIES: Gray Mold (*Botrytis*), Powdery Mildew, Leaf
Botrytis Crown Rot

SUGAR BEETS: *Cercospora* Leafspot

SUGARCANE (Hawaii): Pineapple Disease (*Ceratocystis* para

TOMATOES: Gray Mold (*Botrytis*), Leaf Mold (*Cladosporium* spp.),
Cercospora Leafspot, *Phoma* Leafspot

ROSES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES:
Botrytis Gray Mold, Anthracnose, Black Spot (Roses), Certain Other

BULBS—EASTER LILY, TULIP, GLADIOLUS, DAFFODIL:
Penicillium Rots

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Product Labeling

DIRECTIONS ACCEPTED FOR USE

MAR 31 1983

Registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, No. 352-354

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Benomyl [Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate] 50%

INERT INGREDIENTS 50%

U.S. Pats. 3,541,213 & 3,631,176

EPA Reg. No. 352-354

Keep out of reach of children.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT, AND SKIN.

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after using.

First Aid: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention.

~~For information on the handling and use of this product, see the product literature.~~

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont "Benlate" should be used only in accordance with recommendations.

tank agitated by hydraulic or mechanical means; or required to keep the material in suspension. Do not mix with lime or alkaline pesticides such as Bordeaux mixture. Where use of spray oil is recommended (apples, peaches, etc.), use a nonphytotoxic superior-type (60 to 70% oil); add as last ingredient to spray tank. Before application in conjunction with spray oil or immediately before or after, consult product labels. Observe all cautions and limitations of all products used in mixtures.

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight—Apply at pink bud. Under severe disease conditions and on heavy crops, make a second application during half- to full-bloom.

APPLES: For applications through cover spray tank mixture as detailed below. Apply 200 to 500 gals. per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount per acre with concentrate sprayers. Do not graze livestock.

"Benlate" + "Manzate" 200 Fungicide: Scab, Blossom Blight, Blotch, Fyspeck, Cedar Apple Rust, Quince Rust, Brown Rot—Use 2 to 3 ozs. "Benlate" plus 12 ozs. "Manzate" per 100 gals. of water; 1 qt. spray oil may be added per 100 gals. tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed).

Use the 3 oz. rate of "Benlate" and add spray oil to tank mixture. Varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew, and if application is missed during an infection period (apply as soon as infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection). Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

"Benlate" + Captan: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Bitter Rot, Black Rot—Use 2 to 3 ozs. "Benlate" plus 12 ozs. Captan 50WP Fungicide (or 7½ to 10 ozs. Captan 80WP). Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals through the cover sprays. Use the 3 oz. rate of "Benlate" for varieties susceptible to powdery mildew. If an application is missed during an infection period, apply the higher rates as soon as possible in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Spray injury may result if Captan is used with "Benlate" closely following an oil spray.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp.):—Make a single application of 6 ozs. "Benlate" per 100 gals. 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For apples, fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvest sprays at 8 ozs. per 100 gals.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot—Apply 2 to 2 lbs. per acre; begin when buds swell and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

BEANS: White Mold (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis)—Apply 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre at 25% to 50% bloom; repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals. For narrow-row (20-24") irrigated dry beans in Montana and Wyoming, apply at initial bloom and repeat 7- to 14 days later. Control of white mold may result. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (28 days for lima beans); do not use where crop is to be used for animal age purposes.

BLUEBERRIES: Apply 1 lb. per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest; do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Botrytis Blossom Blight—Apply at green tip and repeat at 7-day intervals through petal fall. Anthracnose Leaf Spot—Apply as soon as first appears and make one additional application before harvest, make up to 4 applications to the bushes nearest the harvest.

eyes, get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire or sparks.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Du Pont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Du Pont. In no case shall Du Pont be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. DU PONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Du Pont "Benlate" should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label, or in separate published Du Pont recommendations available through local dealers.

Du Pont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Du Pont. User assumes all risk associated with such non-recommended use.

"Benlate" is a systemic fungicide recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. If treatment is not effective following use of "Benlate" as recommended, a resistant strain of the fungus may be present. If treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a benomyl resistant strain, then neither "Benlate", nor any other benzimidazole or thiophanate type fungicide will effectively control that disease; consideration should be given to prompt use of other types of suitable fungicides.

The repeated exclusive use of "Benlate" may lead to buildup of resistant strains of fungi and loss of disease control. A spray program using other fungicides may delay resistant strain buildup. Consult your state extension specialist or official state recommendations for guidance on your particular crop and disease control situation.

Note: Do not tank mix or alternate "Benlate" with benzimidazole or thiophanate products such as "Mertect"¹ or "Topsin"².

Apply as a spray with ground equipment (except as otherwise directed), using sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plants. Under severe disease conditions use the higher rate and shorter interval specified for each crop; also, for tree crops, use the higher rate for large mature trees. For aerial application (listed crops only) use the following gals. per acre: Rice and Soybeans, 3 to 10; Cabbage (seed crop), Celery, Cucurbits, Peanuts, and Sugar Beets, 5 to 10; Almonds, Avocados, Beans, Pecans, Stone Fruits, and Strawberries, 10 to 20; Grapes, 15 to 20; Roses, Flowers, Ornamentals and Shade Trees 20 gals. per acre minimum.

For use in small gardens and orchards (less than 1 acre), application rates may be converted to lbs. per 100 gals. by dividing the lbs. per acre rate in half, and applying the resulting spray mixture at the rate of 4.5 gals. per 1000 sq. ft. (1 lb. "Benlate" per 100 gals. equals 1 tablespoonful per gal.)

Add required amount of "Benlate" to necessary volume of water in spray

¹Registered trademark of Merck & Co
²Registered trademark of Nippon Soda Co., Japan

period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Note: Spray injury may result if Captan is used with, immediately before, or closely following an oil spray.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.)—Make a single application of 6 ozs. "Benlate" per 100 gals. anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For additional protection of fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvested fruit by dipping or spraying at 8 ozs. per 100 gals.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose—Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre; begin when buds swell and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

BEANS: White Mold (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis)—Use on beans grown as fresh vegetables, for processing, or for the dry bean market. Apply 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre at 25% to 50% bloom; repeat at peak bloom. For narrow-row (20-24") irrigated dry beans in Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, apply at initial bloom and repeat 7 to 10 days later; only partial control of white mold may result. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (28 days for lima beans); do not use where crop is grown only for forage purposes.

BLUEBERRIES: Apply 1 lb. per acre. Do not make more than 4 applications before harvest; do not apply within 21 days of harvest. **Blossom Blight, Botrytis Blossom Blight**—Apply at green tip and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals through petal fall. **Anthracnose Leaf Spot**—Apply when disease first appears and make one additional application 14 days later. After harvest, make up to 4 applications to the bushes at 14-day intervals as needed.

CABBAGE (Seed Crop, Pacific Northwest): White Blight (Sclerotinia Stalk Rot)—Apply 2 lbs. per acre by aircraft in 5 to 10 gals. of water; add a spreader-sticker to aid in wetting plants. Make first application at first petal fall; make two additional applications at 14-day intervals if conditions favor development of disease. Note: Do not graze treated areas; do not use seed or plant parts for food or feed purposes.

CANE BERRIES—RASPBERRIES, BLACK-BERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, DEWBERRIES: Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Penicillium Rots—Apply ¾ lb. per acre at early bloom (5 to 10%) and at full bloom; make up to 3 additional applications at 14-day intervals as needed. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

CELERY: Early Blight (Cercospora), Late Blight (Septoria)—Apply ¼ to ½ lb. per acre; begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CITRUS: Scab—Apply 1½ to 3 lbs. per acre. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, apply at pinhead stage (just prior to first flush) and repeat at ¾ petal fall; otherwise, make a single application at ¾ petal fall.

Greasy Spot—Make a single application of 1½ to 3 lbs. per acre during the period mid-June to mid-July.

Fruit Decay (Green Mold, Blue Mold, Stem-end Rot)—Preharvest Spray—Make a single application of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre anytime from 3 weeks prior to harvest up to day of harvest. Postharvest—Apply as a dip, flood, or spray using 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 gals.; do not immerse fruit for more than 5 min. When citrus wax is used, "Benlate" may be incorporated into the wax spray. Use the higher rate on more susceptible fruits and when excessive inoculum levels are present. For control of sporulation (Penicillium spp.), apply as a spray in citrus wax using 4 lbs. "Benlate" per 100 gals.

Note: Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

CUCURBITS—CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH: Target Spot (Cucumbers), Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose—Apply

¼ to ½ lb. per acre; for aerial application, use ½ lb. per acre. Begin applications when plants begin to run or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed. For target spot, use 7-day intervals as needed.

GRAPES: Botrytis Bunch Rot—Apply 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre at first bloom (no later than 5% bloom) and repeat 14 days later if severe disease conditions persist. Make an additional application 3 to 4 weeks before harvest or when sugar begins to build; repeat 14 days later if conditions favorable for disease persist. "Benlate" does not control bunch rots caused by other organisms such as *Rhizopus* spp., *Alternaria* spp., and *Diplodia* spp.; these rots occur most frequently in high temperature areas such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California. **Powdery Mildew, Black Rot, Bitter Rot**—East of Rockies—Apply ¾ to 1½ lbs. per acre when foliage first develops and repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals, or as needed, until berries are full size.

Note: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

MACADAMIA NUTS (Hawaii): Botrytis Blossom Blight—Apply 1½ lbs. per acre; a surfactant may be added to the spray to improve wetting of foliage. Begin applications 1 to 2 weeks prior to bloom, and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals through the bloom period.

MANGOES: Anthracnose—Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Begin applications at first appearance of panicles (approx. 2" long), and repeat at weekly intervals until all fruits are set. Continue at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

MUSHROOMS: Verticillium Spot (Dry Bubble)—Use 1 lb. per 100 gals. and apply to bed surface at the rate of 12½ gals. per 1000 sq. ft. Apply immediately after casing; and repeat at pinning; alternatively, if disease has occurred, apply to beds after picking and repeat 10 days later. Do not apply within 2 days of harvest.

PEANUTS: "Benlate" + "Manzate" 200 Fungicide: Cercospora Leafspot, Rust, Ascochyta Web Blotch—Apply ¼ lb. "Benlate" plus 1½ lbs. "Manzate" 200 per acre; spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 pt. to 1 qt. per acre. Begin applications 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease first appears. Repeat at following intervals: for *Cercospora* leafspot, 10 to 14 days; for rust, 7 to 10 days; for *Ascochyta* web blotch, 7 to 14 days. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest; do not graze or feed treated vines, hay, or hulls to livestock.

PEARS: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck—Use 4 to 6 ozs. per 100 gals. of water; apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of "Benlate" per acre with concentrate sprayers. Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. If an application is missed during an infection period, use 6 ozs. per 100 gals. and apply as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gloeosporium spp.)—Make a single application of 5 ozs. per 100 gals. anytime from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For additional protection of fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvested fruit by dipping or spraying at 8 ozs. per 100 gals.

Overwintering Scab—Apply 8 ozs. per 100 gals. after harvest but before leaf drop. Thorough wetting of foliage is necessary.

PECANS: Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liverspot, Zonate Leafspot, Fungal Leaf Scorch—Apply ½ to 1 lb. per acre; use the higher rate on trees over 30' tall. For aerial application (Ark., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. only), use 1 lb. per acre. Spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 gals. per acre. Apply at prepollination when young leaves are unfolding, when small nuts are forming, and thereafter at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply after shucks split.

PINEAPPLE: Thielaviopsis Rot (Fresh Fruit)—Use 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. Immediately after harvest, immerse or spray fruit to give thorough wetting and allow to drain; do not immerse for more than 5 min. **Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa)**—Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gals. of water as a preplant dip treatment. Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

RICE (Except Calif.): Rice Blast, Stem Rot—Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre at booting and repeat at heading. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply to stubble rice. Do not apply to fields where crayfish or catfish farming is practiced, nor drain water from treated areas into areas where such farming is practiced. Water drained from treated areas must not be

WEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight—Apply at early bloom stages (apricots—red bud; peaches, nectarines—pink bud; cherries—early popcorn; plums and prunes—green tip); for this application only, "Benlate" may be used in combination with spray oil. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, make a second application 14 days later.

Fruit Brown Rot—After bloom blight sprays, make a preharvest application (before rain) any time from 3 weeks before harvest to day of harvest. Make a second application if conditions favorable for disease persist or harvest is prolonged. Preharvest applications are most effective when applied with ground equipment, using sufficient volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of fruit.

Powdery Mildew—Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight plus applications at shuck split, shuck fall, and 14 days later.

Cherry Leaf Spot—Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10- to 14-day intervals through harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

POSTHARVEST FRUIT ROTS (U.S.)—Dip or spray fruit thoroughly as soon as possible after harvest; use ½ lb. per 100 gals. When wax is used, "Benlate" may be incorporated into the wax spray.

NOTE: "Benlate" does not control peach leaf curl, shot hole (*Coryneum* blight) or bacterial blast, nor fruit rots caused by *Rhizopus* spp. and *Alternaria* spp. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

STRAWBERRIES: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Powdery Mildew, Leaf Scorch, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot—Apply 1 lb. per acre at 10% bloom and at full bloom; continue at 10- to 14-day intervals, using ½ lb. per acre. **Anthracnose**—Apply 1 lb. per acre when plants are established (plant bed or field) and repeat at 7-day intervals.

Transplants: Botrytis Crown Rot, Leaf Spot—Use ½ lb. per 100 gals. of water. Immerse plants to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leafspot—Apply ¾ to ½ lb. per acre. Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals as needed. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

SUGARCANE (HAWAII): Pineapple Disease (Ceratocystis paradoxa)—Apply to cut seedpieces either as a cold dip or hot dip.

Cold Dip—Use ¼ lb. per 100 gals. of water (1:1600). Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

Hot Dip—Use ¼ lb. per 100 gals. of water (1:3200). Maintain temperature of the dip at 50°C. Soak seedpieces for 20 to 30 minutes; remove and allow to drain.

Note: Do not use treated seedpieces for food or feed purposes.

TOMATOES—Field and Greenhouse: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Leaf Mold (Cladosporium), White Mold (Sclerotinia), Cercospora Leafspot, Phoma Leafspot—For field tomatoes, apply ½ to 1 lb. per acre; for greenhouse, use ½ to 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water. Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed.

ROSES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES—Field and Greenhouse: Foliar Spray—Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals throughout the growing season; shorten interval during humid, rainy weather. Use at the following rates: ½ lb. per 100 gals. (1 tablespoonful per 2 gals.)—for Powdery Mildew, Botrytis Gray Mold, 1 lb. per 100 gals.—for Anthracnose (for shade trees and woody ornamentals, begin at bud break and make 2 or 3 additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals); Black Spot of roses; *Cercospora*, *Entomosporium*, *Ramularia*, and *Septoria* Leafspots; *Ascochyta* and *Phomopsis* blights; *Didymellina* Leafspot of iris; *Corynespora* Leafspot of Ligustrum; *Ovulinia* Blight of azalea and rhododendron (begin as flowers open); Scab of pyracantha and flowering crab. Addition of a surfactant to the spray mixture improves distribution of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses. For aerial application, use ½ to 1 lb. per acre.

Drench Treatment—*Botrytis*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Sclerotinia* stem, crown and root rots on herbaceous annuals, perennials and bedding plants; *Cylindrocladium* and *Thielaviopsis* rots on woody ornamentals such as azaleas, rhododendrons, conifers, and poinsettias—Use 1 lb. per 100 gals.; apply as a drench or heavy spray (1 to 2 pts. per sq. ft.) after transplanting into propagation beds or containers. Repeat at 2- to 4-week intervals during periods favorable for disease. "Benlate" does not control *Pythium* spp. or *Phytophthora* spp.

Preplant Dip Treatment—For diseases listed under Drench Treatment, use 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water; immerse plants or cuttings for 10 to 15 min.

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PEACHES: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck—Use 4 to 6 ozs. per 100 gals. of water; apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of "Benlate" per acre with concentrate sprayers. Apply at ½" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. If an application is missed during an infection period, use 6 ozs. per 100 gals. and apply as soon as possible after the infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

Postharvest Fruit Rots (Botrytis spp., Penicillium spp., Gibberellium spp.)—Make a single application of 6 ozs. per 100 gals. solution from 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest. For additional protection of fruit to be held in storage, thoroughly wet harvested fruit by dipping or spraying at 8 ozs. per 100 gals.

Overwintering Scab—Apply 8 ozs. per 100 gals. after harvest but before leaf drop. Thorough wetting of foliage is necessary.

PECANS: Pecan Scab, Brown Leafspot, Downy Spot, Powdery Mildew, Liverspot, Zonate Leafspot, Fungal Leaf Scorch—Apply ½ to 1 lb. per acre; use the higher rate on trees over 30' tall. For aerial application (Ark., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. only), use 1 lb. per acre. Spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 to 2 gals. per acre. Apply at prepollination when young leaves are unfolding, when small nuts are forming, and thereafter at 3- to 4-week intervals. Do not apply after shucks split.

PINEAPPLE: Thielaviopsis Rot (Fresh Fruit)—Use 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. Immediately after harvest, immerse or spray fruit to give thorough wetting and allow to drain; do not immerse for more than 5 min. **Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa)**—Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gals. of water as a preplant dip treatment. Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

RICE (Except Calif.): Rice Blast, Stem Rot—Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre at booting and repeat at heading. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply to stubble rice. Do not apply to fields where crayfish or catfish farming is practiced, nor drain water from treated areas into areas where such farming is practiced. Water drained from treated areas must not be used to irrigate other crops.

SOYBEANS: Diaporthe Pod-and-Stem Blight, Anthracnose, Septoria Brown Spot, Cercospora Frogeye Leafspot, Purple Seed Stain—Apply ½ to 1 lb. per acre. For determinate varieties (generally grown in the South), apply at early pod set when majority of pods are ¼ to ½" in length; for indeterminate varieties (generally grown in the North), apply when pods near the top of the plant are ½ to 1" in length. Make one additional application 14 to 21 days later. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest; do not graze or feed treated soybean vines or hay to livestock.

STONE FRUITS—APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES: Treatment is most effective if applied just before rainfall; for aerial application, fly over every row or center.

EAST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS—Use ¾ to 1½ lbs. per acre on trees up to 12' tall; over 12', use 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight—Apply at early bloom stages (apricots—red bud; peaches, nectarines—pink bud; cherries—early popcorn; plums and prunes—green tip); for this application only, "Benlate" may be used in combination with spray oil. Make a second application at 75% to 100% bloom. If blossoming is prolonged or conditions favorable for disease persist, apply at petal fall.

Fruit Brown Rot—After blossom blight sprays, make two preharvest applications beginning 3 weeks before harvest up to day of harvest.

Peach Scab, Powdery Mildew—Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight plus applications at shuck split, shuck fall and 14 days later.

Cherry Leaf Spot—Use same schedule as for Brown Rot Blossom Blight and continue at 10- to 14-day intervals through harvest. Make an additional application 2 to 3 weeks after harvest.

Preplant Dip Treatment—For diseases listed under Drench Treatment, use 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water; immerse plants or cuttings for 10 to 15 min.; remove and allow to drain.

Note: Do not use treated seedpieces for food or feed purposes.

TOMATOES—Field and Greenhouse: Gray Mold (Botrytis), Leaf Mold (Cladosporium), White Mold (Sclerotinia), Cercospora Leafspot, Phoma Leafspot—For field tomatoes, apply ½ to 1 lb. per acre; for greenhouse, use ¼ to 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water. Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed.

ROSES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES—Field and Greenhouse: Foliar Spray—Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals throughout the growing season; shorten interval during humid, rainy weather. Use at the following rates: ¼ lb. per 100 gals. (1 tablespoonful per 2 gals.)—for Powdery Mildew, Botrytis Gray Mold. 1 lb. per 100 gals.—for Anthracnose (for shade trees and woody ornamentals, begin at bud break and make 2 or 3 additional applications at 10- to 14-day intervals); Black Spot of roses; Cercospora, Entomosporium, Ramularia, and Septoria Leafspots; Ascochyta and Phomopsis blights; Didymellina Leafspot of iris; Corynespora Leafspot of Ligustrum; Ovulinia Blight of azalea and rhododendron (begin as flowers open); Scab of pyracantha and flowering crab. Addition of a surfactant to the spray mixture improves distribution of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses. For aerial application, use ½ to 1 lb. per acre. **Drench Treatment**—Botrytis, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and Sclerotinia stem, crown and root rots on herbaceous annuals, perennials and bedding plants; Cylindrocladium and Thielaviopsis rots on woody ornamentals such as azaleas, rhododendrons, conifers, and poinsettias—Use 1 lb. per 100 gals.; apply as a drench or heavy spray (1 to 2 pts. per sq. ft.) after transplanting into propagation beds or containers. Repeat at 2- to 4-week intervals during periods favorable for disease. "Benlate" does not control Pythium spp. or Phytophthora spp.

Preplant Dip Treatment—For diseases listed under Drench Treatment, use 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water; immerse plants or cuttings for 10 to 15 min.; remove and allow to drain.

BULBS (Easter Lily, Tulip, Gladiolus, Daffodil, Iris): Fusarium and Penicillium Rots—Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gals. of water (2 tablespoonfuls per gal.). Soak cleaned bulbs for 15 to 30 minutes in warm dip (80 to 85°F.), preferably within 48 hours after digging. Dry bulbs after treatment. If bulbs are for forcing, treat after bulbs have been heat-cured.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Never allow "Benlate" to become wet during storage. This may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce the effectiveness of "Benlate" as a fungicide. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Dispose of bags according to approved federal, state or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY (INC.)
BIOCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE