



Product Labeling

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
MAR 25 1981
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act...

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Benomyl (Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate)
INERT INGREDIENTS
U.S. Pat. 3,541,213 & 3,631,176

Keep out of reach of children
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
WARNING! CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. MAY IRRITATE NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN.
Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.
First Aid: In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water; for 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.

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

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" DF Fungicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on its 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 risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

"Benlate" DF is a systemic fungicide recommended for the control of many important plant diseases. If treatment is not effective following use of "Benlate" DF as recommended, a tolerant strain of fungi may be present (contact your Du Pont representative); consideration should be given to prompt use of other suitable fungicides.

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 following gallons per acre: Almonds, 10 to 20; Avocados, 10 to 20; Beans, 10 to 20; Cabbage (seed crop), 5 to 10; Celery, 5 to 10; Cucurbits, 5 to 10; Grapes, 15 to 20; Peanuts, 5 to 10; Pecans, 10 to 20; Rice, 3 to 10; Stone Fruits, 10 to 20; Strawberries, 10 to 20; Soybeans, 3 to 10; Sugar Beets, 5 to 10; Roses, Flowers, Ornamentals, Shade Trees, 20.

Add required amount of "Benlate" DF to necessary volume of water in spray tank agitated by hydraulic or mechanical means, continuous agitation is required to keep the material in suspension. Do not tank mix "Benlate" DF with lime or alkaline pesticides such as Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur.

Where use of spray oil is recommended (apples, peaches, pears, stone fruits), use a nonphytotoxic superior type (60 to 70 second viscosity) spray oil. Add as last ingredient to spray tank. Before applying other pesticides in combination with spray oil or immediately before or after oil

application, consult product labels. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

ALMONDS: Brown Rot Blossom Blight—Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre at pink bud. Under severe disease conditions and on highly susceptible varieties, make a second application during half- to full bloom.

APPLES: For applications through cover sprays, use "Benlate" DF as a tank mixture as detailed below; do not use "Benlate" DF alone. Apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of products per acre with concentrate sprayers. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

"Benlate" DF + "Manzate" 200 Fungicide: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Cedar Apple Rust, Quince Rust, Bitter Rot, Black Rot, Brown Rot—Use 1 1/2 to 2 ozs. "Benlate" DF plus 12 ozs. "Manzate" 200 per 100 gals. of water; 1 qt. spray oil may be added per 100 gals. Apply at 1/2" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays.

Use the 2 oz. rate of "Benlate" DF and add spray oil to the spray mixture for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew, and for scab if an application is missed during an infection period (apply as soon as possible after infection period in order to deactivate scab and to prevent further infection). Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

"Benlate" DF + Captan: Scab, Powdery Mildew, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Bitter Rot, Black Rot—Use 1 1/2 to 2 ozs. "Benlate" DF plus 12 to 16 ozs. Captan 50WP Fungicide (or 7 1/2 to 10 ozs. Captan 80WP) per 100 gals. of water. Apply at 1/2" green tip and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals (or as needed) through the cover sprays. Use the 2 oz. rate of "Benlate" DF for varieties more susceptible to powdery mildew. If an application is missed during an infection period, apply the higher rates as soon as possible after the infection 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 4 ozs. "Benlate" DF 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 5 1/4 ozs. per 100 gals.

AVOCADOS (Florida): Scab, Cercospora Spot, Anthracnose—Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 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 Rot (Sclerotinia), Gray Mold (Botrytis)—Use on beans grown as fresh vegetables, for processing, or for the dry bean market. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 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 rot 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 1/2 lb. per acre. Do not make more than 4 applications before harvest; do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Mummy Berry, Botrytis Blossom Blight—Apply at green tip and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals through petal fall. Anthracnose Leafspot—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 1 1/2 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, BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, DEWBERRIES: Botrytis, Powdery Mildew, Penicillium Rots—Apply 1 1/2 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 1/2 to 1 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 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Under conditions of severe disease pressure, apply at pinhead stage (just prior to first flush) and repeat at 1/2 petal fall, otherwise, make a single application at 1/2 petal fall.

Greasy Spot—Make a single application of 1 to 2 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 1 1/2 lbs. per acre beginning from 3 weeks prior to harvest up to day of harvest. Postharvest—Apply as a dip, flood, or spray using 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs. per 100 gals. do not immerse fruit for more than 5 minutes. When citrus wax is used, "Benlate" DF 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 2 1/2 lbs. "Benlate" DF per 100 gals.

Note: Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

CUCURBITS—CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH: Target Spot (Cucurbitaria), Gummy Stem Blight, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose—Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre, for aerial application use 1 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 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre at first bloom (no later than 5% bloom) and repeat 14 days later if severe disease is present.

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

**CONTINUED FROM OTHER SIDE**

ditions 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" DF 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 1/2 to 1 lb. 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 1 1/4 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 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 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 2 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. and apply to bed surface at the rate of 12 1/2 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" DF + "Manzate" 200 Fungicide: Cercospora Leafspot, Rust, Ascochyta Web Blotch—**Apply 1/2 lb. "Benlate" DF plus 1 1/2 lbs. "Manzate" 200 per acre; spray oil may be added at the rate of 1 pt. to 1 qt. per acre. Do not use "Benlate" DF alone. 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 2 1/2 to 4 ozs. per 100 gals. of water; apply 200 to 500 gals. of spray per acre with hydraulic ground equipment or equivalent amount of "Benlate" DF per acre with concentrate sprayers. Apply at 1/2" 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 4 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 5 1/2 ozs. per 100 gals.

**Overwintering Scab—**Apply 5 1/2 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 1/2 to 2/3 lb. per acre. Use the higher rate on trees over 30' tall. For aerial application (Ark., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. only), use 2/3 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 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 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 minutes.

**Pineapple Butt Rot (Thielaviopsis paradoxa)—**Use 1/2 lb. 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 2/3 to 1 1/2 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 Frog-eye Leafspot, Purple Seed Stain—**Apply 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre. For determinate varieties (generally grown in the South) apply at early bud set when majority of pods are 1/2 to 1/2" in length; for indeterminate varieties (generally grown in the North) apply when pods near the top of the plant are 1/2 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 1/2 to 1 lb. per acre on trees up to 12' tall; over 12' use 1 to 1 1/2 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" DF may be used in combination with spray oil. 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.

**WEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS—**Use 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre. Do not use on apricots in Merced Co., Calif.

**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" DF 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 blossom 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 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. When wax is used, "Benlate" DF may be incorporated into the wax spray.

**NOTE:** "Benlate" DF 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 2/3 lb. per acre at 10% bloom and at full bloom; continue at 10- to 14-day intervals, using 1/2 lb. per acre. **Anthracnose—**Apply 2/3 lb. per acre when plants are established (plant bed or field) and repeat at 7-day intervals.

**Transplants: Botrytis Crown Rot, Leaf Spot—**Use 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. of water. Immerse plants to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

**SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leafspot—**Apply 1/4 to 1/2 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 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. of water (1:1600). Immerse seedpieces to give thorough wetting; remove and allow to drain.

**Hot Dip—**Use 1/2 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 1/2 to 2/3 lb. per acre, for greenhouse, use 1/2 to 2/3 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: 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. (1 tablespoonful per 5 gals.)—for Powdery Mildew, Botrytis Gray Mold; 2/3 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 1/2 to 2/3 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 2/3 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" DF does not control *Phoma* spp. or *Phytophthora* spp.

**Preplant Dip Treatment—**For diseases listed under Drench Treatment, use 2/3 lb. per 100 gals. of water. Immerse plants or cuttings for 10 to 15 minutes; remove and allow to drain.

**BULBS (Easter Lily, Tulip, Gladiolus, Daffodil, Iris): Fusarium and Penicillium Rots—**Use 1 1/2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water (3 1/2 tablespoonfuls per 4 gals.) 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; bulb cure for forcing treat after bulbs have been heat cured.

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not reuse containers. Bury empty container or product that cannot be used in a safe place away from water supplies or dispose of by alternative procedures recommended by federal, state, or local authorities. Open dumping is prohibited.

CEP...  
 JAN 25 1975  
 U.S. Patent Office  
 Serial No. 3,541,213 & 3,631,176  
 Class. Int. Cl. 21:00

ACTUAL SIZE

NET 8 LBS

DRY FLOWABLE

# BENLATE<sup>®</sup> DF

## FUNGICIDE

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	
Benomyl [Methyl 1 (butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazolecarbamate]	75%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS</b>	25%
U.S. Pats. 3,541,213 & 3,631,176	EPA Est. 352 WY 1
	EPA Reg. No. 352-396

**Keep out of reach of children.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS**

**WARNING!** CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. MAY IRRITATE NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN.  
 Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.  
**First Aid:** In case of contact, flush skin or eyes with plenty of water. For 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.

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

E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO (INC) • BIOCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT WILMINGTON DE

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**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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B 22073 2-81

Made in U.S.A.

Printed in U.S.A.



# BENLATE DF

FUNGICIDE

### SEE ATTACHED FOLDER FOR USE INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 Leafspot
- CABBAGE (Seed Crop, Pacific Northwest):** White Blight (Sclerotinia Stalk Rot)
- CANE BERRIES—RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, 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 (Hawai):** 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 Cold) Rice Blast, Stem Rot
- SOYBEANS:** Diaporthe Pod-and-Stem Blight, Anthracnose, Septoria Brown Spot, Cercospora Frogeye 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 (Hawai):** Pineapple Disease (Ceratozostis 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 Rot