

NOTICE: Before using this product, read the entire Precautionary Statements, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, Directions for Use, Use Restrictions and Storage and Disposal Instructions. If the Conditions of Sale and Warranty are not acceptable, return the product unopened within thirty days of purchase to the place of purchase.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

May cause irritation of nose, throat, eyes and skin. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING** consisting of long pants, long-sleeved shirt, gloves, hat and boots must be worn during mixing and loading.

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Dilute by giving 2 glasses of water to drink and call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move subject to fresh air.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash affected skin areas with soap and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Rohm and Haas warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label only when used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions of use. **ROHM AND HAAS MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES EITHER OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE.** Handling, storage and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Rohm and Haas and Seller. Risks such as crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences resulting from, but not limited to, weather or soil conditions, presence of other materials, disease, pests, drift to other crops or property or failure to follow label directions will be assumed by the Buyer or User. **IN NO CASE WILL ROHM AND HAAS OR SELLER BE HELD LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING, STORAGE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

FORE turf and ornamental fungicide is a unique and different broad-spectrum protectant fungicide which, when used according to label directions, provides high levels of disease control. This fungicide is safe for use on turf grasses and most ornamentals.

Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program. The addition of a spreader sticker will improve fungicide performance by providing a uniform spray deposit, increased foliar redistribution, and fungicide retention during periods of wet weather.

USE RATE DETERMINATION

Carefully read, understand, and follow label rates and use restrictions. Under low disease conditions, minimum label rates per application can be used while maximum label rates and shortened spray schedules are recommended for severe or threatening disease conditions.

For proper application to turf, determine the square footage to be treated, divide footage by 1000 and multiply by the recommended fungicide use rate per 1000 sq ft, and then determine the amount of water required to provide adequate coverage. When treating ornamentals, determine the recommended fungicide use rate and the spray gallonage required to provide a thorough coverage. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the desired area.

When FORE fungicide is applied by a hand sprayer, 1 pound per 100 gallons or acre is equivalent to 1 level tablespoon per gallon spray solution.

MIXING

Slowly place into spray tank as it is being filled or thoroughly premix in a nurse tank for concentrate sprayers. Add other co-applied fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients, and spray adjuvants after FORE fungicide has been placed into suspension.

When preparing spray solutions for use in a hand sprayer, premix as a slurry in a small container, and then add to sprayer containing $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the desired final water volume.

COMPATIBILITY

FORE fungicide is compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, and growth regulators. When preparing tank mixes, user should consult spray compatibility charts or State Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

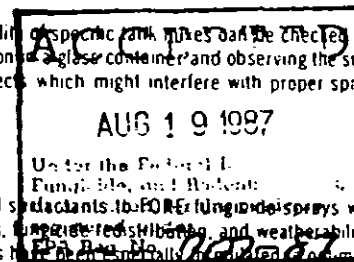
The physical spray compatibility of specific tank mixes can be checked by preparing a sample suspension in a glass container and observing the suspension for any adverse effects which might interfere with proper spray application.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

The addition of agricultural surfactants to FORE fungicide sprays will improve wettable spray deposits, fungicide redistribution, and weatherability. The following spray adjuvants have been specifically formulated to improve the performance of foliar-applied agricultural chemicals.

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| TRITON AC-98 [®] | A low foam nonionic general purpose spray adjuvant. May be used in dilute or concentrate sprays applied by aircraft or ground equipment. |
| TRITON [®] B-1956 [®] | A water-dispersible, resin-based nonionic surfactant which resists re-wetting and removal by rain. Effective with dilute sprays applied by ground equipment. |
| TRITON CS-7 [®] | A spreader-binder designed specifically for use in concentrate and low volume sprays applied by aircraft or ground equipment. |

Place FORE fungicide into suspension prior to adding an adjuvant to the spray mixture. Read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information appearing on both product labels prior to spray preparation.



applications to achieve adequate disease control. Apply FORE turf and ornamental fungicide only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center-pivot, lateral move, end row, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply product through any other type of irrigation system.

Lack of fungicidal effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Before applying FORE turf and ornamental fungicide through sprinkler irrigation equipment, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- 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 out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- 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 pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 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.
- 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

normal line pressure.

- Determine the amount of FORE turf and ornamental fungicide required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of FORE turf and ornamental fungicide and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements of the solution tank.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until FORE turf and ornamental fungicide solution has cleared the sprinkler head.

Solid-set, Side (wheel) Roll, and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:

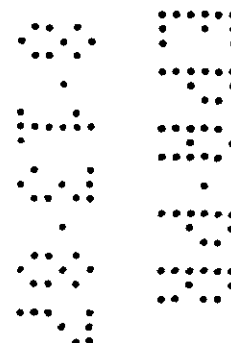
- Determine acreage covered by sprinkler.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use contents over a 10 to 30 minute interval.
- Determine the amount of FORE turf and ornamental fungicide required to treat area.
- Add the required amount of FORE turf and ornamental fungicide into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection equipment.
- Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the injection period.
- Operate system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the injection equipment and used for the time interval established during calibration.
- Inject FORE turf and ornamental fungicide at the end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar fungicide retention.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until FORE turf and ornamental fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

DISEASE SCOUTING

FORE fungicide is a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide. If not applied on a routine protectant spray schedule, turf and ornamental plants should be frequently observed for disease signs or symptoms. Fungicide application should be made, at the recommended label use rate and spray schedule, when disease is first observed, reported in local area, or during environmental conditions favorable for disease development.

RESTRICTIONS

Users should carefully read, understand and follow all use restrictions prior to using FORE fungicide.



TURF

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Crop	Diseases Controlled	Rate of FORE Fungicide Per Application	Remarks (Also Refer To Directions For Use)	Restrictions
		Oz./1000 sq. ft.		
GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS			Start application when grass greens-up in spring or when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or until disease threat is past. When conditions are especially favorable for disease development, apply maximum fungicide use rate on a 7 day spray schedule. Apply in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage.	Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed clippings to livestock.
Assorted Grasses	Helminthosporium melting-out	4		
	Rust (leaf, stem, stripe)	4		
	Copper spot Fusarium blight Red thread Slime mold	4 to 8		
	Algae	6		
	Dollar spot	6 to 8		
	Rhizoctonia brown patch	4	Apply on a 7 day spray schedule.	
	Pythium blight	8	Apply at 5 day intervals, or more frequently, if conditions are especially favorable for disease development.	
	Fusarium snow mold	6 to 8	Apply at 2 to 6 week intervals during winter.	

ORNAMENTALS

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks (Also Refer To Directions For Use)	Restrictions
GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined the effects of using FORE fungicide on ornamentals not specified on this label. Prior to any large-scale application on such plants, the user should determine the effects of FORE fungicide by testing a small section of the type of plants to be treated. User assumes all risks arising out of application to unlabeled plants. The Conditions of Sale and Warranty apply to all uses. Apply 1½ pounds FORE fungicide per 100 gallons spray. The addition of TRITON B-1956 to spray solutions will improve performance. Begin spraying when plants are well leafed out or at first sign of disease, in a full coverage spray at 7 to 10 day intervals throughout season or follow State Extension Service recommendations for disease control on the following ornamental plants:			
African violet	Botrytis blight		
Anthurium	Anthraxnose, spadix rot		
Arborvitae	Cercospora blight		
Ash, mountain	Entomosporium leaf spot Guignardia leaf blotch		
Ash, white	Anthraxnose Cylindrosporium leaf spot		
Aster, perennial	Puccinia rusts		
Aucuba, japonica	Anthraxnose Alternaria leaf spot		
Azalea	Cylindrocladium rot Petal blight Phytophthora twig and bud blight	Apply in a full coverage spray, 2 to 3 times a week, while flowers are opening. Direct spray into flowers and thoroughly spray ground under bushes.	
Begonia	Botrytis blight		
Buffaloberry	Cylindrosporium leaf spot		Do not use fruit for food or feed purposes.

ORNAMENTALS (cont'd)

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks (Also Refer To Directions For Use)	Restrictions
Camellias	Petal blight	Refer to azalea	
Carnation	Septoria leaf spot Rust	Refer to azalea	
Cedar, red (Juniper)	Cercospora blight Phomopsis blight		
Chrysanthemum	Ascochyta blight Botrytis petal spot Rust	Apply twice weekly during blooming period.	
Conifers	Lophodermium needle cast Pine gall rust Scirrhia brown spot	Begin application in spring or early summer before infection occurs. Repeat after heavy rains and at two week intervals as long as needed	
Cordyline	Cercospora leaf spot		
Crabapple (Ornamental)	Cedar-apple rust Scab Sphaeropsis leaf spot		
Cypress, Arizona (Cupressus sp.)	Cercospora blight Monochaeta canker		
Dahlia	Botrytis blight		
Dieffenbachia	Leptosphaeria brown spot		
Dogwood flowering	Anthraxnose Elsinoe leaf spot Septoria leaf spot	Apply when buds begin to open, when bracts have fallen, 4 weeks later, and again in late summer after flower buds for next season have formed	
Dracaena	Fusarium leaf spot		
Elm	Black leaf spot		
Eucalyptus	Anthraxnose		
Fatsia	Anthraxnose		
Fern	Rhizoctonia blight		
Ficus	Cercospora leaf spot		
Firethorn (Pyracantha)	Fusicladium scab		
Fir, Douglas	Swiss needle cast		
Fuchsia	Botrytis blight Rust		
Geranium	Rust		
Geranium	Botrytis blossom blight Curvularia leaf spot	Make regular weekly applications starting before diseases appear and increase to 2 or 3 applications per week during periods of heavy disease and during rainy weather. On flower spikes, reduce spray concentration to 1/4 lb per 100 gals	
Hawthorn	Cedar-apple rust Fabraea leaf spot Frog-eye leaf spot Hawthorn rust Scab		
Holly	Purple spot		
Hollyhock	Anthraxnose Cercospora leaf spot Puccinia rusts		
Honeysuckle	Herpobasidium blight		
Horsechestnut Buckeye	Alternaria leaf spot Guignardia leaf blotch		
Hydrangea	Botrytis blight Cercospora leaf spot		
Iris	Didymellina leaf spot Myrosporum ink spot		
Juniper	Phomopsis blight		
Laurel, mountain	Cercospora leaf spot Petal blight	Refer to azalea	

ORNAMENTALS (cont'd)

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Remarks (Also Refer To Directions For Use)	Restrictions
Ligustrum	Cercospora leaf spot		
Lily	Botrytis blight		
Magnolia	Gloeosporium leaf spot		
Maple	Alternaria leaf spot Phyllosticta leaf spot		Do not use on Sugar maples intended for the production of maple syrup.
Marigold	Botrytis blossom blight		
Narcissus	Botrytis blight (fire) Smoulder		
Oak	Actinopelte leaf spot Taphrina leaf blister		
Orchid (Dendrobium)	Botrytis blossom blight		
Pachysandra	Volvetella blight	Use a drenching spray of 2 lbs. per 50 gallons of water per 5,000 sq. ft. of bed. Start application at first sign of disease and apply at least 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals.	
Pansy	Anthracnose		
Peony	Botrytis blossom blight Phytophthora blight	Apply in early spring and early fall, drenching soil around plants as well as the foliage. Promptly destroy all infected plant parts.	
Peperomia	Cercospora leaf spot		
Philodendron	Dactylaria leaf spot Phytophthora leaf spot		
Photinia	Entomosporium leaf spot		
Pteomele	Fusarium leaf spot		
Poinsettia	Sphaceloma scab		
Rhododendron	Cercospora leaf spot Discosia leaf spot Petal blight	Refer to azalea.	
Rose	Black spot Cercospora leaf spot Rust		
Scneftlers	Alternaria blight		
Skunkbush, sumac	Cylindrosporium leaf spot		
Snapdragon	Rust		
Statice	Cercospora frogeye		
Syngonium	Cephalosporium leaf spot		
Tulip	Botrytis blight (fire)		
Venus, flytrap	Anthracnose		
Viburnum	Downy mildew Ramularia leaf spot		
Walnut	Anthracnose		Do not use treated walnuts for food or feed purposes.
Zinnia	Alternaria leaf blight		



STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Keep away from fire and sparks. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Do not allow to become wet or overheated in storage: decomposition, impaired activity, or fire may result. Keep container closed when not in use.

Pallets of containers should not be stacked more than three high. Provide access aisle for each two rows. Decomposition produces a foul odor; if observed, check for hot containers and immediately remove to open areas for disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

Fiber Drums with liners — Do not re-use empty containers. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of drum and liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, if allowed by State and local authorities.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Sweep or shovel into containers for disposal or reworking. Keep dusting to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit. REFER TO PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.