

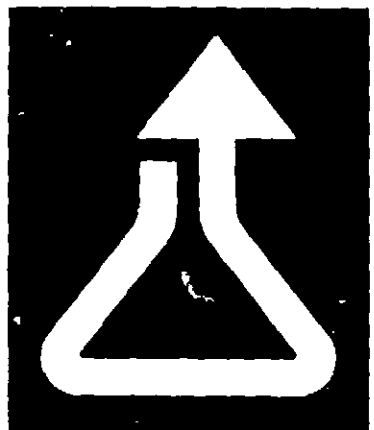
DITHANE FLOWABLE WITH ZINC

AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE

ACCEPTED

MAR 18 1982

by the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Registration No. 100-100000-0000



**ROHM
AND
HAAS**

KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Before using this product, see back panel for additional precautionary statements, storage and disposal instructions, use restrictions and limit of warranty and liability statements on side panel and attached use directions.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

INERT INGREDIENTS

NET CONTENTS

2.5 GALS.

(9.46 L)

PRECAUTIONS
HAZARDS TO
ANIMALS

CAUTION

ENVIRONMENT

PHYSICAL AND

STORAGE AND

PROHIBITIONS AND

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

NOTE

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

CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Causes skin sensitization. Causes allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes respiratory tract sensitization in some individuals. Causes allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes respiratory tract sensitization in some individuals.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Highly flammable. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes respiratory irritation. Causes skin sensitization. Causes allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes respiratory tract sensitization in some individuals.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Highly flammable.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Do not mix with water. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames.

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep away from heat and flame. Keep away from heat and flame. Keep away from heat and flame. Keep away from heat and flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames. Do not use in open flames.

NOTICE

Read the entire label carefully before using. Do not use if the label is damaged or missing. Do not use if the label is damaged or missing. Do not use if the label is damaged or missing. Do not use if the label is damaged or missing.

**DITHANE FLOWABLE WITH ZINC
AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE**

**DITHANE FLOWABLE WITH ZINC
AGRICULTURAL FUNGICIDE**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read the entire label carefully before using this product. It contains important safety information. Do not use this product if the label directions do not cover the crop and disease you are treating. Do not use this product if the label directions do not cover the area where you are treating.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DITHANE FLOWABLE WITH ZINC is a fungicide. It is used to control certain fungi that cause diseases in many crops. It is used to control certain fungi that cause diseases in many crops. It is used to control certain fungi that cause diseases in many crops. It is used to control certain fungi that cause diseases in many crops.

As an insecticide ingredient in this spray tank with DITHANE FLOWABLE WITH ZINC, it is used to control certain insects that cause diseases in many crops. It is used to control certain insects that cause diseases in many crops. It is used to control certain insects that cause diseases in many crops.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS — Brown rot (fungus) and shot hole (insect). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water per acre. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall.

Shot Hole Same rates but begin in dormant stage. Repeat at 70-day intervals through petal fall.

APPLES — Apple scab (fungus), blotch (fungus), and white rot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water in single strength spray or up to 4.8 qt. per 100 gallons of water in concentrated spray. For a protective schedule begin applications in the pink stage and repeat in subsequent pre-bloom, bloom and ripen stages in accordance with a state spray schedule. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest in Apple in New York and New York Michigan far west and other states not specifically listed below.

Do not apply within 15 days of harvest in Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

APRICOTS — Brown rot (fungus) and fruitlet rot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water (8 qts. per acre maximum) at bud break. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

Green or jacket rot Use 1.6 qt. at full bloom and petal fall.

Shot Hole (fungus) Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons from dormant through petal fall stages in regular schedule.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

BANANAS — Leaf spot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat every 7 to 14 days after petal fall.

CRANBERRIES — Leaf blight (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat every 7 to 14 days after petal fall.

NECTARINES — Brown rot (fungus) and fruitlet rot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

FIGS — (Insect) Shot hole (insect). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

GRAPES — Black rot (fungus) and bunch rot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

PAPAYAS — Anthracnose (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

PEACHES — Brown rot (fungus) and fruitlet rot (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

BEANS — Anthracnose (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

BROCCOLI — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

CABBAGE — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

ANTHOUS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

CASABA MELON — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

CELERY — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

COLLARDS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

COGN (sweet) — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

CRESHAW MELON — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

CUCUMBER — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

EGGPLANT — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

ENDIVE — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

HONEY BALL MELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

HONEY DEW MELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

KALE — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

KOHLRABI — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

LETTUCE — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

MELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

MUSK MELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

MUSTARD GREENS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

ONIONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

PEPPERS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

PERSIAN MELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

POTATOES — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

POTATOES (seed pieces) — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

PUMPKINS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

RHUBARB (greenhouse Michigan) — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

SPINACH — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

SQUASH (Summer and Winter) — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

TOMATOES (greenhouse and field) — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

TURNIPS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

WATERMELONS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

FIELD CROPS

GRASSES FOR SEED — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

SUGAR BEETS — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

TORONTO — Botrytis (fungus). Use 1.6 qt. per 100 gallons of water. Repeat at 10-day intervals through petal fall until 7 to 14 days after harvest, depending on the variety.

Protective clothing consisting of long pants, long sleeve shirt, gloves, hat and boots must be worn during mixing and loading.

9461-R2a



back panel for
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statements on
ections.

37%*
76%
63
100

NET CONTENTS
2.5 GALS.
(9.46 L)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

May cause irritation of nose, throat, eyes and skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. In case of contact immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Wash thoroughly after using and before eating or smoking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

This pesticide 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from fire and sparks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container.

Store in a cool place, but not below 32°F. Do not allow to become overheated in storage. This may bring on chemical changes which will impair the fungicidal effectiveness of DITHANE FLOWABLE with Zinc. Keep container 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if permitted by State and local authorities.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use, storage or handling of this product in a manner other than as directed by label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use. These risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants, crops and animals to which the material is applied, failure to control pests, damage caused by drift to other plants or crops, and personal injury.

ACCEPTED
MAR 16 1992
For the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
761-176

MADE IN U.S.A.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Before using this product read all precautionary statements including storage and disposal instructions, use directions, limit of warranty and liability statements on the container label.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc agricultural fungicide is designed as an aid in the control of various plant diseases. Use DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc in sprays at 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre unless specific directions below specify other dosage levels. Use low rates when plants are small and when disease pressure is low. Use the higher rates after the foliage canopy has developed and when disease pressure is severe or threatening. Apply in sufficient volume of water to provide good coverage with available equipment in either dilute sprays or in concentrate ground or aerial sprays. Aerial application should be made with a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre or in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. Further detailed suggestions on aerial application are available on request. DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc may be premixed into the spray tank as it is being filled with water, or it should be premixed in a nurse tank for concentrate ground or aerial sprays.

Add insecticide ingredients to the spray tank last. DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc can be mixed alone or with various other pesticides in recommended spray schedules. It should be used in accordance with directions. For further details, see recommendations on label and then consult the current State Agricultural Experiment Station spray schedules or State Extension Service Specialists for information on compatibility, dosage, timing and frequency of spray. Always observe any listed timing restrictions between last application and harvest to avoid the possibility of residues in excess of the tolerances established.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS — Brown rot (blossom and twig blight), leaf blight, scab. Use 1.2 to 1.6 qts (4.0 to 6.4 qts/acre) per 100 gallons of water or in sufficient water per acre by aircraft. Apply in popcorn, full bloom and petal fall or every 7 to 10 days if bloom is staggered.

Shot Hole Same rates but begin in dormant stage. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals through petal fall.

Do not apply later than 5 weeks after petal fall. If applied after petal fall do not feed hulls to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter.

APPLES — Apple scab, bitter rot, black rot, brown rot, bullseye rot, flyspeck, cedar apple rust, sooty blotch and white rot (*Botryosphaeria*). Use 0.8 to 1.6 qts per 100 gallons of water in single strength sprays or up to 8.0 qts per acre in concentrate sprays for a protective schedule. Begin applications in the pre-pink sprays and repeat in subsequent pre-bloom, bloom and cover sprays in accordance with local state spray schedules. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest on apples in New England, New York, Michigan, Far West and other states not specifically listed below.

Do not apply within 15 days of harvest in Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

APRICOTS — Brown rot (blossom, twig, and fruit). Use 1.2 to 1.6 qts per 100 gallons/acre (8 qts per acre maximum) at red bud. Repeat at early bloom, full bloom, petal fall and at 7 to 14 day intervals as necessary up to 2 weeks before harvest.

Green or Jacket rot Use 1.6 qts at full bloom and petal fall.

Shot Hole (fungus) Use 1.6 qts/100 gallons from dormant through petal fall stages in regular schedule.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not use in combination with boron on apricots.

BANANAS — Sigatoka (*Cercospora musae*). Use 1.6 to 4.0 qts per acre in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage by aerial or ground applications. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every two or three weeks or as required. Do not use for post harvest application.

CRANBERRIES — Cranberry fruit rot (Massachusetts), twig blight (*Lophodermium*) fruit rot (Washington and Oregon), fruit rot (*Gignardia*, *Soronema*, and *Glomerella*) (New Jersey and Wisconsin). Use at 3 to 6 qts per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Start applications at mid bloom and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as required.

Do not apply later than 4 weeks after mid bloom if a maximum of 7.5 qts per acre are used or do not apply within 30 days of harvest if more than 4.8 qts per acre are used.

FIGS — (Rust) Surface molds and rots (*Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*). Use 0.6 qt per 100 gallons or in sufficient water for adequate coverage by aircraft. Make one application 10 to 20 days before harvest. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

GRAPES — Black rot (bunch rot) Use 1.2 to 4.0 qts per acre by ground over-stamping when new shoots are 8 to 10 inches long (pre-bloom). Repeat after bloom and again 10 days later. When fruit is present use maximum of 1.5 qts per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

NECTARINES — Brown rot shot hole. Use 4.8 to 6.4 qts in sufficient water per acre by ground or air. Begin at red bud. Repeat in early bloom, full bloom, petal fall and at 7 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PAPAYAS — Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum*), black spot (*Cercospora*). Use 1.6 to 2.4 qts in sufficient water to cover (no less than 50 gal/acre) per acre. Begin when fruit is set. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals during winter and early spring and every 7 days during wet weather. Direct spray to central column of tree to cover developing fruit.

PEACHES — Brown rot, scab, shot hole. Refer to recommendations for Nectarines. Peach leaf curl. Use 4.8 to 6.4 qts in sufficient water per acre. Apply in spring dormant period.

Do not apply within 2 days of harvest. If applied within 14 days of harvest, remove residues by flushing.

VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS — Rust. Use 2.4 qts per acre. Begin in established field immediately after harvest. Repeat at 10 day intervals as long as necessary. In young fields which will be harvested, begin when disease appears and repeat at 10 day intervals. For post harvest application only on established fields.

BEANS — Anthracnose, downy mildew, rust. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre when disease first appears and repeat at 4 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply to succulent beans within 4 days of harvest. Beans as a general term includes the following crops: chickpeas, garbanzo beans, kidney beans, lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, snap beans, wax beans, broad beans, fava beans, asparagus beans, black-eyed peas and cowpeas.

BROCCOLI — Alternaria leaf spot, downy mildew. Use 1.2 to 1.6 qts per acre. Begin when disease first appears. For downy mildew begin in pre-bloom and repeat at 5 day intervals. In field repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. If applied within 3 days of harvest remove residue by washing or blanching.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS — Alternaria leaf spot, downy mildew. Use 1.2 qts per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 5 day intervals in pre-bloom and at 7 to 10 day intervals in field.

CABBAGE — Alternaria leaf spot, downy mildew. Use 1.2 to 2.0 qts per acre. Begin 7 to 10 days after planting. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals in pre-bloom and in field. Do not apply within

CANTALOUPE — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

CARROTS — *Alternaria* and *Cercospora* leaf spot. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when plants are 6 weeks old or when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CASABA MELON — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

CAULIFLOWER — Refer to recommendations for Brussels Sprouts.

CELERY — Early blight (*Cercospora*) and late blight (*Septoria*). Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat as frequently as required (weekly under average conditions or every 3 to 5 days under severe conditions). Remove residues by stripping, trimming and washing. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

COLLARDS — *Alternaria* leaf spot and downy mildew. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when disease first threatens in area and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Remove residues by washing.

CORN (sweet) — *Helminthosporium* leaf blight. Use 1.6 to 2.0 qts per acre. Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals until harvest. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

CRENSHAW MELON — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

CUCUMBER — *Alternaria* (*Macrosporium*) leaf spot, angular leaf spot, anthracnose, downy mildew, *Pythium* fruit rot. Use 1.2 to 3 qts per acre. Begin when disease threatens or plants begin to run. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or at 3 to 5 day intervals under severe disease conditions. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

EGGPLANT — Anthracnose, early blight (*Alternaria*), *Phytophthora* blight or fruit rot. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Begin when fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ENDIVE — Downy mildew. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Begin when disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming and from leaf lettuce and endive by washing or other effective means.

HONEY BALL MELONS — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

HONEY DEW MELONS — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

KALE — Refer to recommendations for Collards.

KOHLRABI — Refer to recommendations for Brussels Sprouts.

LETTUCE — Refer to recommendations for Endive.

MELONS — Anthracnose, *Cercospora* leaf spot, downy mildew and gummy stem blight. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts and start applications when runners begin to form or when disease threatens. Repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed. Under severe conditions shorten spray intervals to 2 to 5 days. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

MUSK MELONS — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

MUSTARD GREENS — Refer to recommendations for Collards.

ONIONS — Blast (*Botrytis* leaf blight), downy mildew and purple blight (*Blight*). Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Apply when disease first threatens and repeat every 7 days as needed.

PEPPERS — Anthracnose, *Cercospora* leaf spot (frog-eye spot), ripe rot. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PERSIAN MELONS — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

POTATOES — Early and late blight. Use every 7 to 10 days throughout the season. Begin applications early, applying 1.0 qt per acre. Use 1.5 to 2.0 qts per acre as vines increase in size.

POTATOES (seed pieces) — *Fusarium* seed piece decay. Use 1 qt/10 gallons of water. Dip whole or cut tubers. Spread in cool place if hot before packing. Seed piece treatment only. Do not use treated seed pieces for food or feed.

PUMPKINS — Angular leaf spot, downy mildew. Use 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

RHUBARB (greenhouse, Michigan) — *Botrytis* leaf rot. Use 1.6 qts per 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin 4 weeks before harvest. Make 3 applications at 7 day intervals.

SPINACH — Downy mildew (blue mold) and white rust. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when disease first threatens in the area and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Remove residues by washing or other effective means.

SQUASH (Summer and Winter) — Anthracnose, downy mildew. Use 1.2 to 2.8 qts per acre. Begin when runners form and repeat weekly as needed.

Pythium fruit rot. Use 1.5 to 3.5 qts per acre. Begin when runners form. Repeat at weekly intervals as needed.

Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

TOMATOES (greenhouse and field) — *Cladosporium* leaf mold, anthracnose, early and late blight, gray leaf spot (*Stemphylium*) and septoria leaf spot. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre for field applications or 4.5 to 6.1 fluid oz per 5,000 sq ft in greenhouses. Start applications when first cluster fruit is well formed and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. (To avoid injury do not use on young seedlings in greenhouses.) More frequent applications may be necessary starting when plants are set in the fields if weather conditions favor disease. Tomato plants treated with DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc tend to develop heavy foliage so to assure complete coverage increase spray gallonage accordingly. Where anthracnose is a serious problem on canning tomatoes apply 2.4 qts. Begin when first fruit forms. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

Bacterial spot. When bacterial spot is the primary disease use 1.2 qts combined with 4 lbs tribasic copper sulfate (containing 53% metallic copper equivalent) per acre. Start applications when seedlings are about two weeks old and continue including the copper in the regular DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc spray program as long as bacterial spot is prevalent. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

TURNIPS — *Alternaria* leaf spot, downy mildew. Use 0.8 to 2.4 qts per acre. Begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Remove residues by washing.

WATERMELONS — Refer to recommendations for Melons.

FIELD CROPS

GRASSES FOR SEED — Leaf, stem, and sheath rot. Use 1.6 to 2.4 qts in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when first rust pustules are visible and repeat every 7 to 10 days until harvest or as long as rust threatens. Do not feed treated grass to livestock.

SUGAR BEETS — *Cercospora* leaf spot. Use 1.2 to 2.4 qts per acre. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed. Up to 1.6 qts per acre are used and are not applied within 14 days of harvest. There is no residual effect on feeding tops. If more than 1.6 qts per acre are used, do not apply within 10 days of harvest and do not feed treated tops to livestock.

TOBACCO — Anthracnose. Use 1.8 to 3.2 qts per acre. Begin after plants are in field. Repeat as necessary.

Blue mold (0.8 to 1.2 qt per 100 gal) Use 2.5 to 5.0 qts in 100 to 150 gal per 100 sq ft. Apply to tobacco plants by aerial or ground application. Do not apply within 7 to 10 days of harvest. If disease threatens, repeat applications every 7 to 10 days. Do not wash tobacco plants with water or other liquids. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not feed treated tobacco to livestock. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

SEED TREATMENT

Seeds to be treated should be cleaned and well cured prior to treatment with DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc

DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc is recommended at the rates listed in the following table for seed treatment as an aid in establishing good stands by reducing losses caused by damping off organisms and many seedling blights. The recommended rates vary depending on the quality of the seed to be treated and on the extent of disease present. The higher rates are generally used for seed of poor quality or where the disease pressure is considered severe.

DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc may be applied to dry seed with conventional slurry seed treating equipment. The seed must be completely and uniformly covered with fungicide.

For seed treatment a dye must be added to DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc which will impart an unnatural color to the seed. Treated seed must not be used for or mixed with food or animal feed or processed for oil. Seed commercially treated with DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc fungicide must be labeled in accord with all applicable requirements of the Federal Seed Act.

DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc fungicide can be used in combination with the products indicated following the seed treatment table for the uses specified in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. This product cannot be used in combination with any product containing a label prohibition against such combinations.

CROP	DISEASES	DOSAGE	
		MACHINE APPLICATION FLUID OZ.	PLANTER-BOX APPLICATION FLUID OZ.
Barley	covered and false loose smuts (damping off seed rots seedling blights)	15 40/bu	15 42/bu
		15 20/bu ^a	15 36/bu ^b
Oats	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	146/bu ^c	15 40/bu ^d
		20 40/bu	28 42/bu ^e
			16 24/bu ^f
			146/bu ^g
Corn	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	20 40/bu	20 42/bu
		20/bu ^a	15 36/bu ^b
			28 42/bu ^c
			12 24/bu ^d
Cotton	damping off seed rots, seedling blights		192/bu
			20 40/100 ^e
			12 24/100 ^f
			16 32/bu (acid delinted), or 96 160/bu (reginned or fuzzy) ^g
Flax	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	15 40/bu	30 64/bu
		40/bu ^a	30 40/bu ^b
Oats	damping off seed rots, seedling blights, smuts	29/bu ^c	12/bu ^d
		15 40/bu	29/bu ^e
		15 20/bu ^f	15 42/bu
			15 36/bu ^g
Peanuts	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	146/bu ^h	28 42/bu ⁱ
		15 45/100 ^j	28 42/100 ^k
			12 24/100 ^l
			15 45/100 ^m
Peas	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	15 225/100 ⁿ	15 225/100 ^o
		20 40/bu	20 42/bu
			15 36/bu ^p
			28 42/bu ^q
Rye	bunt, damping off seed rots, seedling blights	15 40/bu	15 42/bu
		15 20/bu ^a	15 36/bu ^b
			28 42/bu ^c
			15 40/bu ^d
Soybeans	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	146/bu ^e	06 24/bu ^f
		15 40/bu	146/bu ^g
			15 42/bu
			15 36/bu ^h
Sorghum	covered kernel smut, damping off seed rots, seedling blights	146/bu ⁱ	28 42/bu ^j
			20 40/bu ^k
			20 40/bu ^l
			12 24/bu ^m
Sugar Beets	damping off seed rots, seedling blights	56 160/100	15 42/bu
			15 36/bu ⁿ
Wheat	bunt, damping off seed rots, seedling blights	15 40/bu	15 42/bu
		15 20/bu ^a	15 36/bu ^b
		10/bu ^c	28 42/bu ^d
			15 40/bu ^e

^aIn combination with 0.75 1.8 oz actual captan/bu or 100 lbs as indicated
^bIn combination with 0.4 0.6 oz actual captan/bu or 100 lbs as indicated
^cIn combination with 1.5 2.1 oz actual captan/100 lbs
^dIn combination with 0.2 0.4 oz actual HCB/bu or 100 lbs as indicated
^eIn combination with 0.2 1.2 oz actual captan and HCB/bu or 100 lbs as indicated
^fIn combination with equal amounts of PCNB
^gIn combination with 0.1 oz of HCB/bu
^hIn combination with equal amounts of captan
ⁱIn combination with 0.74 oz of actual thiram
^jIn combination with equal amounts of actual captan plus 2.4 to 0.5 oz actual PCNB and 0.1 to 0.15 oz actual Seitoxy 3-trifluoromethyl-1,2,4-triazole, 470G
^kIn combination with HCB and captan. Maximize HCB to captan ratio of 7:4:1

ORNAMENTALS

General Use Instructions for Ornamentals:

Use DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc in spray at 1 to 2 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft or 0.8 to 1.2 qts /100 gallons per acre unless directions below specify other dosage levels. Begin spraying when plants are leafed out and apply at weekly intervals throughout the season.

ASTERS — Rust, stem rot. Use 1 to 2 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft. Begin at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS — Petal blights. Use 1 to 2 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft. Apply to litter and soil beneath plants, also to flowers of azaleas. Begin when flower buds swell. Repeat at 3-5 day intervals.

CARNATION — Alternaria blight or leaf spot, anthracnose, Botrytis blight. See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals.

CHRYSANTHEMUM — Ascachyla ray blight, Botrytis petal spot, Septoria leaf spot. Use 0.4 qt DITHANE FLOWABLE with zinc plus 1 lb captan active per 100 gallons. Apply twice weekly during the blooming season for petal spot and ray blight. For Septoria leaf spot apply weekly throughout the season.

DAHLIA — Alternaria blight or leaf spot, Botrytis. See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals.

DOGWOOD (FLOWERING) — Anthracnose. Use 0.8 to 1.2 qts /100 gallons. Apply when buds begin to open and again when bracts have fallen, and 4 weeks later and again in late summer after flower buds for next season are formed.

GERANIUMS — Botrytis blight. Use 1 to 2 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft, or 0.8 to 1.2 qts /100 gallons. Begin when new growth starts, before disease appears or at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

GLADIOLUS — Botrytis blight, Curvularia and Stemphylium leaf spots. Use 1.2 qts /100 gallons of water. Begin when flower spikes are developing. Repeat 2 to 3 times at weekly intervals.

GRASSES (TURF) — Leaf, stem and stripe rust. Use 4.4 to 12.8 fluid ozs per gallon or 2.4 qts per 100 gallons. Apply 1 gallon per 1,000 sq ft or 100 gallons per acre when rust pustules are first seen and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as long as rust threatens.

Sclerotinia (dollar spot) Use at 9.6 to 12.8 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. Start applications at first signs of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals until disease threat is past.

Helminthosporium and melting out Use at 4.8 to 6.4 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. Start applications at first signs of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals until disease threat is past.

Rhizoctonia (brown patch) Use at 4.8 to 6.4 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage. Start applications at first signs of disease and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals until disease threat is past.

Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed clippings to livestock.

HYDRANGEAS — See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals and Geraniums for diseases.

IBIS — See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals and Dahlias for diseases.

LILIES — See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals and Geraniums for diseases.

PANSIES — See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals and Carnations for diseases.

PEONY — Botrytis blight and Phytophthora blight, Alternaria leaf blight or spot. Apply to foliage and soil in early spring and early fall, drenching soil surrounding plant as well as foliage. Destroy all infected parts promptly. Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals during growing season. Use 1 to 2 fluid ozs per 1,000 sq ft, or 0.8 to 1.2 qts per 100 gallons per acre.

ROSES — Black spot, Cercospora leaf spot (Texas) and rust (California). See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals. Begin when first leaves unfold. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

SNAPDRAGON — Rust, Botrytis blight, downy mildew. See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals. Begin at time of emergence. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ZINNIA — See General Use Instructions for Ornamentals and Dahlias for diseases.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFERS — Needle diseases such as needle cast (Lophodermium pinastri) and brown spot (Gremmeniella abietina). Use 1.2 qts per 100 gallons. Begin application in spring or early summer before infection occurs. Repeat after heavy rains and at two week intervals as long as needed.

BUFFALOBERY (Shepherdia argentea, in nurseries) — Leaf spot diseases (Cylindrosporium). Use 1.2 quarts per 100 gallons. Begin when diseases first appear. Repeat at weekly intervals as long as necessary.

SKUNKBUSH SUMAC (Rhus trilobata, in nurseries) — Leaf spots (Cylindrosporium). Use 1.2 qts per 100 gallons. Begin when diseases first appear. Repeat at weekly intervals as long as necessary.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied extends to the use, storage or handling of this product in a manner other than as directed by label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes the risk of any such use. These risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants, crops and animals to which the material is applied, failure to control pests, damage caused by drift to other plants or crops, and personal injury.

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