

# EAGLE® WSP FUNGICIDE

IN WATER-SOLUBLE POUCHES



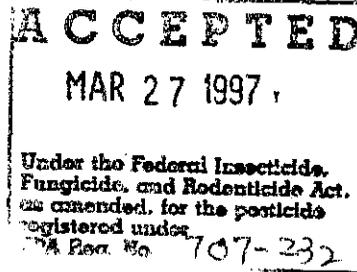
**ACTIVE INGREDIENT**

MYCLOBUTANIL

a-butyl-a-(chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile---40%

INERT INGREDIENTS-----60%

TOTAL 100%



EPA REG. NO. 707-232

**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

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

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

**IF INHALED:** Move victim to fresh air.

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

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

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION**  
Causes eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not swallow, get in eyes, on skin or breathe spray mist.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

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

**User Safety Recommendations**  
**Users should:**  
 •Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.  
 •Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift or runoff from areas treated.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Seed treatments and professional applications to lawn grasses, golf courses, industrial (office park), municipal and residential lawns are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

- Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry area above freezing. The water-soluble pouch may become brittle at storage temperatures below 32°F, but the fungicide is not affected. Do not remove the water-soluble pouches from the container except for immediate use.

**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:** Completely empty container into application equipment. Dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:** Wear eye protection. Wear protective clothing. Spray water on powder and dust. Scoop or shovel solid material into a suitable container for recovery or disposal. Keep dust to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Thoroughly launder clothing before reuse. Refer to Precautionary Statements.

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**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.**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

EAGLE WSP fungicide is a systemic, protectant and curative fungicide recommended for the control of specific diseases mentioned on this label. Optimum disease control is achieved when the fungicide is applied in a regularly scheduled preventative spray program.

**USE RATE DETERMINATION** - Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions.

For proper application, determine the size of the area to be treated, the recommended label use rate and the gallonage to be applied to the area. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured area. Careful calibration of spray equipment is recommended prior to use.

**HANDLING** - The enclosed pouches of EAGLE WSP fungicide are water-soluble. Do not allow pouches to become wet prior to adding to the spray tank. Do not handle the pouches with wet hands or wet gloves. Always reseal overwrap bag to protect remaining unused pouches. Do not remove water-soluble pouches from overwrap except to add directly to the spray tank.

**MIXING**- Always place EAGLE WSP fungicide into solution prior to adding co-applied materials registered for use on specific uses described on this label. Add the required number of unopened pouches as determined by the dosage recommendations into the spray tank with agitation. Depending on the water temperature and the degree of agitation, the pouches should dissolve completely within approximately ten minutes from the time they are added to the water.

**COMPATIBILITY** - EAGLE WSP fungicide is compatible with most commonly used fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, micronutrients and spray adjuvants. When preparing tank mixes, user should consult spray compatibility charts or State Cooperative Extension Service Specialists prior to actual use.

**NOTE:** EAGLE WSP fungicide is compatible with boron and spray oils; however, the water soluble pouches must be completely dissolved before adding spray oils or products containing boron to spray mixtures.

**APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

**Ground Equipment:** Application equipment should be properly calibrated and provide a uniform spray coverage.

**Hand or Pressurized Sprayers.** Thoroughly spray ornamental plant foliage to run-off.

**Sprinkler Irrigation:** EAGLE WSP fungicide must be applied on a regular protectant fungicide schedule, *not an irrigation schedule.* Apply only through solid set or hand-move sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply product through any other type of irrigation system.

Lack of fungicidal effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. Greatest efficacy is achieved when the application of treated water does not exceed 1/4 inch per acre per application.

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

Do not connect an irrigation system 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 EAGLE WSP 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 in such system that 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.

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•Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer 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 pipe fill 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.

**Specific Instructions for Solid-set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment:**

•Determine area covered by sprinkler.

•Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 10 to 30 minute interval.

•Determine the amount of EAGLE WSP fungicide required to treat area.

•Add the required amount of EAGLE WSP 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 EAGLE WSP fungicide at the end of an irrigation cycle or as a separate application to maximize foliar absorption and retention.

•Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the EAGLE WSP fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

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**USE DIRECTIONS FOR TURFGRASS**

- EAGLE WSP fungicide should be used in conjunction with turf management practices that promote good plant health and optimum disease control. The key to selecting a fungicide is the proper diagnosis of the organism causing the disease. Diagnostic kits, extension experts, or other identification methods should be used when developing disease control strategies.
- **Optimum disease control is achieved when EAGLE WSP fungicide is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate specified in the following table.**
- EAGLE WSP fungicide should be applied in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. For foliar diseases, use approximately one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Two to three gallons of spray solution per 1,000 square feet should be used to control diseases causing root and crown rots.
- Under conditions optimum for high disease development, the spray interval between EAGLE WSP fungicide applications should be reduced.

APPLICATION RATE*						
Disease	Oz. EAGLE per 1000 sq. ft.	Water-Soluble Pouches per 5000 sq. ft.	Application Interval/Timing	Instructions	Restrictions	
Anthracnose Red Thread Septoria Leaf Spot	0.6	1	14-21 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.	Do not apply more than 36 ounces per 5,000 sq. ft. per year (twelve, 3 oz. packets per year).	
Brown Patch	0.6	1	10-21 days	Begin applications when conditions are favorable for disease development and before disease symptoms are apparent. If disease is present, mix EAGLE WSP with an EPA registered contact fungicide, such as FORE T/O fungicide. Under conditions of high temperature and humidity, use the shorter spray interval.		
Copper Spot Zonate Leaf Spot	0.6	1	14 day	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.		
Dollar Spot	0.6 1.2	1 2	14-21 days 28 day	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make no more than 3 consecutive applications for dollar spot control before rotating to a registered fungicide with a different mode of action.		For Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, use is limited to 9 ounces per 5000 sq. ft. per year (1.95 lbs. active ingredient per acre).
Leaf Spot Melting-Out Crown Rot	0.6	1	14 day	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.		
Leaf Smuts	0.6	1	14 day	Apply in the fall after grass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth.		
Powdery Mildew Rusts	0.6	1	14-28 days	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.		
Spring Dead Spot Necrotic Ring Spot	1.2	2	28 day	Apply on monthly intervals beginning in August. Make 2 to 3 applications depending on historical disease pressure.		
Summer Patch	1.2	2	28 day	Begin applications in the spring when conditions are favorable for disease development. Make 2 to 4 applications depending on recommendations from local turfgrass extension experts. Use two to three gallons of water per 1000 square feet to increase spray penetration to crown and root areas of plant.		

\*Each 3 ounce water-soluble pouch (WSP) is equivalent to 0.075 lbs. of active ingredient per 5000 square feet (0.65 lbs. active ingredient per acre).

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USE DIRECTIONS FOR LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

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EAGLE WSP is a systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties. Best control of labeled diseases is achieved in thorough coverage sprays, applied to runoff on a protectant application schedule. For commercial and residential landscapes, EAGLE WSP fungicide should be used at 3.0 ounces (1 pouch) product per 50 gallons spray solution, unless otherwise directed, and applied on a 10 to 14 day application schedule. For concentrate sprays adjust amount accordingly. The addition of a nonphytotoxic spray adjuvant will improve spray coverage and fungicidal performance. Treated plants should be maintained in a vigorous growing condition. Plants under nutritional or water stress will not respond as well to treatment as well-maintained plants. Overdosage of EAGLE WSP fungicide can result in observable foliar greening and shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but do not extend the indicated application schedule.

Plant tolerances are acceptable in the specific plants listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate all ornamental plant species or varieties for tolerance to EAGLE WSP fungicide. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses by treating a limited number of plants, at recommended use rates, prior to initiating large scale use.

**Note: NOT FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES OR NURSERIES.**  
**NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

**RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not apply more than 6 ounces (2.4 ounces active) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 5 pounds (2 pounds active) per acre per year.
- Do not use treated plant materials for food or feed.

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	REMARKS	CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS
Abelia	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Abutilon (Flowering Maple)	Rust		
Acalypha (Copper-Leaf)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Achillea (Yarrow)	Powdery Mildew Rust		
African Violet	Powdery Mildew		
Ageratum	Rust		
Alder	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Almond, Flowering	Blossom Blight (monilinia spp.)	Apply prebloom, 50% bloom and at petal fall	
Amelanchier (Juneberry, Shadbush)	Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Amorpha (False Indigo)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Anemone	Rust		
Angelica	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Ash	Rust		
Aster	Rust		
Azalea	Petal Blight (Ovulinia spp.) Powdery Mildew	Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color.	
Barberry	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Begonia	Powdery Mildew		
Bellflower	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Birch	Rust		
Bittersweet	Powdery Mildew		
Buckeye	Powdery Mildew		

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ORNAMENTALS -cont.-

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	REMARKS	CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS
Buttonbush	Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew Rust		
Calendula	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
California Poppy	Powdery Mildew		
Carnation	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Catalpa	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Cherry, Flowering	Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Chestnut, Horse	Powdery Mildew		
China Aster	Rust		
Chokeberry	Rust Twig and Fruit blight		Fruit may not be used for food or feed.
Chrysanthemum	Rust White Rust		
Columbine	Rust		
Cornflower	Rust		
Cosmos	Powdery Mildew		
Crabapple, Flowering	Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Crepe-Myrtle	Powdery Mildew		
Dahlia	Powdery Mildew		
Delphinium	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Dogwood	Anthracnose Powdery Mildew		
Douglas Fir	Needle Rust	Apply 6 to 9 ounces per acre starting early spring. Continue applications at 2 to 3 week intervals until the threat of infection has passed. Spray adjuvants must be added to spray solutions to obtain good spray coverage and disease control.	
Dianthus	Rust		
Elm	Powdery Mildew		
Euonymus	Powdery Mildew		
Fleabane	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Four O'Clock	Rust		

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ORNAMENTALS -cont.-

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	REMARKS	CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS
Fuchsia	Rust		
Gaillardia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Gardenia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Geranium	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Gourd, Ornamental	Powdery Mildew		
Grape Leaf Ivy	Powdery Mildew		
Hackberry	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Hawthorn	Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Hollyhock	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Honeysuckle	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Hydrangea	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
Iris	Didymellina Leaf Spot Rust	Apply 3 oz. per 50 gallons spray solution.	
Leucothoe	Cercospora Leaf Spot		
Lilac	Powdery Mildew		
Loblolly Pine	Fusiform Rust	Refer to Douglas Fir	
Locust	Powdery Mildew		
Maple	Powdery Mildew		Treated trees may not be used for syrup production.
Marigold	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Mock-Orange	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Moonflower	Rust		
Mountain Laurel	Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew	Refer to Azalea	
Nephtytis	Cephalosporium Leaf Spot		
Ninebark	Rust		
Oak	Powdery Mildew		
Pansy	Powdery Mildew Rust		

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ORNAMENTALS -cont.-

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	REMARKS	CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS
Pear, Flowering	Powdery Mildew Rust Scab		
Petunia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Phlox	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
Photinia	Entomosporium Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		
<b>Poinsetta</b>	<b>Powdery Mildew</b>		
Privet	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		
Pyracantha (Firethorn)	Fusicladium Scab		
Quince, Flowering	Blossom and Twig Blight Cercospora Leaf Spot Fabraea Leaf Spot Rust		
Rhododendron	Cercospora Leaf Spot Ovulinia Petal Blight Powdery Mildew	Refer to Azalea	
Rose	Black Spot Powdery Mildew Rust	Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule. In areas where black spot is not a problem, spray intervals may be increased to a maximum of 14 days.	
Russian Olive	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Salvia	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Slash Pine	Fusiform Rust	Refer to Douglas Fir	
Smoke-Tree (Cotinus)	Cercospora Leaf Spot Rust		
Snapdragon	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Spirea	Powdery Mildew		
Sunflower	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust		Seeds from treated plants may not be used for food or feed.
Sycamore	Powdery Mildew		

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ORNAMENTALS -cont.-

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	REMARKS	CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS
Trumpet-Creeper	Cercospora Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew		
Viburnum	Powdery Mildew Rust		
Walnut	Powdery Mildew		Nuts from treated trees may not be used for food purposes.
Willow	Powdery Mildew		
Zinnia	Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew		

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