

PM 21

707-232

2-12-99

10/15

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 05-31-98



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Registration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Amendment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |

OPP Identifier Number
252428

Application for Pesticide - Section I

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Company/Product Number 707-232 | 2. EPA Product Manager Mary Waller | 3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted |
| 4. Company/Product (Name) Eagle® WSP Turf and Ornamental Fungicide | PM# 21 | |
| 5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Rohm and Haas Company 100 Independence Mall West Philadelphia, PA 19106-2399 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address | 6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg. No. _____ Product Name _____ | |

Section - II-

| | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below. | <input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain below. |

NOTIFICATION

FEB 12 1999

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of adding Fusarium blight and Fusarium patch (snow mold) as treatable diseases on turfgrass, and warning of possible phytotoxicity on barberry.

Section - III

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: | | | | 2. Type of Container | |
| Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No | Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. No. per container | | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| * Certification must be submitted | | If "Yes" Package wgt | No. per container | | |
| 3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container | | 4. Size(s) Retail Container | | 5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product | |
| 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | | |

Section - IV

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.) | | |
| Name Stephen L. Longacre, Ph.D. | Title Product Registration Manager | Telephone No. (Include Area Code) (215) 592-3581 |
| Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law. | | 6. Date Application Received (Stamped) |
| 2. Signature | 3. Title Product Registration Manager | |
| 4. Typed Name Stephen L. Longacre, Ph.D. | 5. Date 2/4/99 | |

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8775-M3b
2/3/99



EAGLE® WSP

TURF AND ORNAMENTAL 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%

NOTIFICATION

FEB 12 1999

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, or 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 temperature, 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 turf and ornamental 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 turf and ornamental 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 PROCEDURES - Be sure sprayer is clean and not contaminated with other materials prior to use. Fill tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation. Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and creates a rolling or rippling on the liquid surface. With the agitator running, drop the required number of unopened water-soluble pouches into the tank. Continue filling tank with the remainder of the water. Always add EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental fungicide into solution prior to adding any additional materials to the tank. Depending on the water temperature and degree of agitation, the pouches should dissolve completely within ten minutes after their addition to water.

COMPATIBILITY - EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental 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 turf and ornamental 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: For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protectant application schedule.

Sprinkler Irrigation: EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental 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 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 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.

•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 turf and ornamental fungicide required to treat area.

•Add the required amount of EAGLE WSP 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 EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental 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 turf and ornamental fungicide solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR TURFGRASS

- EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental 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 turf and ornamental fungicide is applied in a preventative disease control program at a rate of 0.5 to 1.2 ounce per 1000 square feet. See the following table for specific application rates for various diseases.
- EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental 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 turf and ornamental fungicide applications should be reduced.
- Unless otherwise specified, when disease pressure is high or when used as a curative, use higher rates of EAGLE WSP and shorter intervals. Under light to moderate disease pressure, apply EAGLE WSP at the low use rate and/or longer application intervals.

| APPLICATION RATE* | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Disease | Oz. EAGLE per 1000 sq. ft. | Area Covered per water-soluble pouch /sq. ft | Application Interval/Timing | Instructions | Restrictions |
| Anthracnose Red Thread Septoria Leaf Spot | 0.6 | 5000 | 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 | 5000 | 14 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 | 5000 | 14 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | 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). |
| Dollar Spot | 0.5 - 1.2 | 2500 - 6000 | 14 - 28 days | 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. | |
| Fusarium Blight | 0.6 - 1.2 | 2500 - 5000 | 14- 21 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Fusarium Patch (Pink Snow mold) | 0.6 - 1.2 | 2500 - 5000 | Fall-Winter | Apply prior to snow cover. | |
| Leaf Spot Melting-Out Crown Rot | 0.6 | 5000 | 14 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Leaf Smuts | 0.6 | 5000 | 14 days | Apply in the fall after grass enters dormancy and/or in the spring prior to the initiation of growth. | |
| Necrotic Ring Spot | 0.6 - 1.2 | 2500- 5000 | Spring/ 28 days | Make applications on a preventative basis in early to mid-spring. | |
| Powdery Mildew Rusts | 0.6 | 5000 | 14-28 days | Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. | |
| Spring Dead Spot Necrotic Ring Spot | 0.6 - 1.2 | 2500 -5000 | Fall/ 28 days | Make 2 applications beginning in August before the turf goes dormant. Apply 1.2 oz. /1000 sq. feet followed by a second application one month later. | |
| Summer Patch | 0.6 - 1.2 | 2500 - 5000 | 14 - 28 days | 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 at least two to three gallons of water per 1000 square feet to increase spray penetration to crown and root areas of plant. | |
| Zoysia Large Patch | 1.2 | 2500 | Fall/ 28 days | Make applications in fall before turf goes dormant. | |

*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).

USE DIRECTIONS FOR LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

EAGLE WSP is a systemic fungicide having protectant and curative properties. For best control of labeled diseases, achieve thorough coverage of all plant parts on a protective application schedule. For dilute applications sprays (≥ 100 gallons per acre) on commercial and residential landscapes, EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental fungicide should be applied at a rate of 3 ounces (one pouch) product per 50 gallons of water, unless otherwise directed, and applied on a 10 to 14 day application schedule. For concentrated sprays (< 100 gallons per acre) apply 6 ounces (two pouches) per acre. The addition of a nonphytotoxic spreading agent will improve 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 as well-maintained plants. Overdosage of EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental fungicide can result in observable foliar greening, thickened leaves, and/or shortened internodes. If this condition is observed, reduce the fungicide use rate but do not extend the recommended 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 | | |
| Acalypha (Copper-Leaf) | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Achillea (Yarrow) | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| African Violet | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Ageratum | Rust Powdery Mildew | | |
| 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 Powdery Mildew | | |
| Azalea | Petal Blight (Ovulinia spp.) Powdery Mildew | Begin applications when flowers start to exhibit color. | |
| Barberry | Powdery Mildew Rust | | May cause temporary damage to "crimson pigmy" and other "atropurposis" varieties. |
| 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 Ascochyta Blight | | |
| Columbine | Rust | | |
| Cornflower | Rust | | |
| Cosmos | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Cotton Wood | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Crabapple, Flowering | Powdery Mildew Rust Scab | | |
| Crepe-Myrtle | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Dahlia | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Delphinium | Powdery Mildew Rust | | |
| Dogwood | Anthracoese Powdery Mildew Septoria Leafspot | | |
| 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 | | |
| Fern | Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight | | |
| 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 | | |
| Gerbera Daisy | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Gourd, Ornamental | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Grape Leaf Ivy | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Hackberry | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Hawthorn | Fabraea Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew Rust Scab | | |
| Holly | Powder Mildew | | |
| 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. | |
| Juniper | Rust | | |
| 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 | | |

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 | | |
| Poinsetta | Powdery Mildew | | |
| Poplar | Rust | | |
| Potentilla | Rust | | |
| Privet | Cercospora Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Pyracantha (Firethorn) | Fusicladium Scab | | |
| Quince, Flowering | Blossom and Twig Blight Cercospora Leaf Spot Fabrea 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 | | |
| Sedum | Powdery Mildew | | |
| 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 | | |

**Do not apply to Abutilon (Flowering Maple)*

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**GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREE FRUITS
FOR USE BY PROFESSIONAL APPLICATORS ONLY**

Best control of labeled diseases is achieved when EAGLE WSP turf and ornamental fungicide is applied on a 7 to 10 day application schedule.

EAGLE WSP is a systemic fungicide and does not redistribute after application. Application equipment spray nozzles should be adjusted to apply a uniform spray throughout the entire tree canopy.

The following use recommendations are to be used as guidance in determining the amount of EAGLE WSP to be used per 100 gallons spray or per acre. Refer to specific tree fruit use directions to determine actual use rates for the control of labeled diseases.

DETERMINATION OF USE RATES ON AN ACRE BASIS: The amount of EAGLE WSP required per acre varies with tree size and the volume of fruit and foliage to be treated. The following summary table may be used as additional guidance for the determination of appropriate per acre use rates for EAGLE WSP fungicide:

| <u>TREE HEIGHT (FEET)</u> | <u>OUNCES EAGLE WSP FUNGICIDE PER ACRE</u> | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | <u>POME FRUITS</u> | <u>STONE FRUITS</u> |
| 10 (or less) | 2.5 to 5.0 | 2.5 to 4.0 |
| 15 | 3.75 to 6.0 | 4.0 to 6.0 |
| 20 (or more) | 5.0 to 10.0 | 6.0 |

CONCENTRATE SPRAY APPLICATIONS: EAGLE WSP fungicide should be used at the recommended use rate per acre in either dilute or concentrate sprays. The following formula should be used to determine the equivalent amount of product per acre in 2X, 3X, etc. spray solutions:

$$\frac{\text{Ounces EAGLE WSP per acre} \times 100}{\text{Gallons spray applied per acre}} = \text{Ounces EAGLE WSP per 100 gallons}$$

Example: An apple orchard consisting of apple trees 18 feet in height will require 5 ounces EAGLE WSP for adequate apple scab control. Application equipment has been calibrated to apply 80 gallons spray per acre, therefore:

$$\frac{5 \text{ Ounces EAGLE WSP per acre} \times 100}{80 \text{ gallons spray applied per acre}} = 6.25 \text{ Ounces per 100 gallons}$$

DILUTE, THOROUGH COVERAGE APPLICATIONS: Dilute thorough coverage applications are based on the amount of spray solution required to thoroughly wet trees until spray run-off. The following specific use directions for pome fruits utilizes a 400 gallon per acre dilute basis and the specific use directions for stone fruits utilize a 250 gallon per acre dilute basis.

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USE DIRECTIONS FOR APPLES

| DISEASE | RATE OF EAGLE WSP OZ. 100 GALS.* | USE RECOMMENDATIONS | RESTRICTIONS |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> sp.) | 1.25 to 2.5 (0.5 to 1.0 active) | Begin application at tight cluster and continue through the second cover spray. Additional sprays beyond second cover may be needed on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. Use high label rate if powdery mildew was present in previous years. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 5 pounds (2 lbs. active) EAGLE WSP per acre per season. |
| Rusts (<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp.) | 1.25 to 2.0 (0.5 to 0.8 active) | Begin applications at pink stage and continue through the second cover spray. | |
| Scab (<i>Venturia</i> sp.) Prebloom | 1.25 to 2.0 (0.5 to 0.8 active) | Begin application at green tip or when environmental conditions become favorable for primary scab development. Apply EAGLE WSP alone or tank mixed with a protectant fungicide on a 7 to 10 day schedule. | |
| Bloom, Postbloom | 1.25 to 2.0 (0.5 to 0.8 active) | Use EAGLE WSP in a tank mixture with the recommended rate of a protectant fungicide, registered for use on apples, for improved fruit scab and summer disease control | |
| Postinfection | 2.0 (0.8 active) | EAGLE WSP provides 96-hour post-infection control or curative activity. Apply as soon as possible after infection period. Follow with a standard preventative spray schedule. | |

*Based on dilute sprays with a 400-gallon per acre basis.

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USE DIRECTIONS FOR STONE FRUIT - Applications may be made up to the day of harvest.

| CROP | DISEASE | RATE OF EAGLE WSP | | USE RECOMMENDATIONS | RESTRICTIONS |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | OZ. 100 GALS * OZ. Acre | | | |
| APRICOTS | Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | 1.25 to 2.0 (0.5 to 0.8 active) | 2.5 to 6.0 (1.0 to 2.4 active) | Begin application at early red bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.75 lbs. (1.1 lbs. active) per acre per season. |
| | Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> sp.) | | | Apply 6 ounces (2.4 active) per acre on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Applications should be made when-ever environmental conditions favor disease development during the month prior to harvest. | |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals until terminal growth ceases. | |
| | Shothole (<i>Stigmna</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed. | |
| CHERRIES | Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Begin application at early popcorn stage, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 3.25 lbs. (1.3 lbs. active) per acre per season. |
| | Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Leaf Spot (<i>Blumeriella</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule and continue applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Make additional applications after harvest. | |
| NECTARINE | Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | |
| | Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Shothole (<i>Stigmna</i> sp.) | | | Follow brown rot blossom blight schedule making additional applications at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as needed. | |
| PEACHES | Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Begin application at early pink bud stage before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | |
| | Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Powdery Mildew (<i>Podosphaera</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Apricots | |
| | Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> sp.) | | | Apply 6 ounces (2.4 active) per acre. Begin application approximately 8 weeks after flowering if environmental conditions are favorable for disease development. For optimum disease control, do not apply on an application schedule exceeding 21- days. | |
| PLUMS PRUNES | Brown Rot Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.) | | | Begin application at green tip, before infection occurs. If conditions are favorable for disease development, apply again at full bloom and petal fall. | Do not apply more than 2.75 lbs. (1.1 lbs. active) per acre per season. |
| | Rust (<i>Tranzschelia</i> sp.) | | | Refer to Peaches | |

*250 gallon dilute spray per acre basis.

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USE DIRECTIONS FOR GRAPES

Thorough spray coverage is essential for good disease control.
EAGLE WSP fungicide should be applied in sufficient water to insure adequate coverage.

| DISEASES | RATE OF EAGLE WSP OZ. PER ACRE | USE RECOMMENDATIONS | RESTRICTIONS |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe</i> sp.) | 3 to 5 (1.2 to 2.0 active) | Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue on an application schedule which does not exceed 14 days. | Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs (0.6 lb. A.I.) per acre per year. |
| Black Rot (<i>Guignardia</i> sp.) | | Preventative Schedule: Begin application when new shoots are 1 to 3 inches in length and continue applications on an application schedule which does not exceed 14 days. Use higher rate under heavy disease pressure. Postinfection Schedule: Apply within 72 hours after the beginning of an infection period. | |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinula</i> sp.) | | Begin application at prebloom (12 to 18 inch shoots) and do not extend applications beyond a 21 day interval. Use higher rate or shorter spray interval on susceptible varieties or under heavy disease pressure. | |

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