

ACCEPTED
DEC 14 1983
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 869-125-AA

GREEN LIGHT
SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE
with BENOMYL*

ROSES: To control Black Spot, Powdery Mildew, and
Certain Diseases on Fruit, Vegetables and Lawn Grasses

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Benomyl [Methyl 1-(butylcarbamoyl)-2-benzimidazole-
carbamate]* 50%
INERT INGREDIENTS 50%

*U.S. Pat #3,541,213 & 3,631,176 E.I duPont deNemours & Co.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
SEE BACK FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

EPA Est. No. 869-TX-1

EPA Reg. No. 869-125-AA

Distributed by Green Light Co., San Antonio, TX 78217

(Back Panel)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: May irritate eyes, nose, throat & skin. Avoid breathing
dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin eyes, and clothing. Wash
thoroughly after use. FIRST AID: In case of contact, flush skin or
eyes with plenty of water, for eyes, get medical attention. ENVIRONMENTAL
HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to
water or wetlands. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do
not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.
PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Keep away from fire or sparks.

DIRECTION FOR USE: It is a violation of federal law to use this product
in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE: Store in a locked storage area out of reach of children and
domestic animals. Never allow to become wet during storage. This
may lead to certain chemical changes which will reduce its effectiveness.
Keep container closed when not in use. Keep in original container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Unwanted pesticide material leave in original
container. Securely wrap original container in several layers of
newspaper and discard in trash. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse
container. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash.

GREEN LIGHT SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDE is recommended for the control of certain
diseases on roses. It is highly effective on roses, providing both
curative(eradicant) action and protective action. Green Light Fungicide
is a wettable powder to be mixed with water for application as a spray.

ROSES (FIELD AND GREENHOUSE): Powdery Mildew, Black Spot--Use one tablespoonful per 2 gallons of water. Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season; shorten interval during humid, rainy weather.

HOME FRUITS: Green Light Systemic Fungicide is recommended on peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums to control brown rot, pecan scab. May be used on these fruit trees up to day of harvest.

BROWN ROT, BLOSSOM BLIGHT, FRUIT ROT: Dilute 2 ounces (4 Tablespoons) in 12½ gallons of water. Spray trees (in combination with dormant oil) as a delayed dormant treatment prior to bud break. Use 1 ounce (2 Tbsp.) in 12½ gallons of water at early bloom (popcorn, red bud, or green tip) and at full bloom. Beginning 3 weeks before harvest, apply 1 to 2 additional sprays of 1 ounce per 12½ gallons of water.

PECAN SCAB: Use same schedule as for brown rot plus application of 1 ounce in 12½ gallons of water at shuck-split and shuck-fall. Spray trees thoroughly to the point of runoff. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

HOME GARDEN VEGETABLES: Tomatoes for white and gray mold leaf spot, use 1 ounce in 12½ gallons water. For cucumbers, squash for powdery mildew, anthracnose, use ½ ounce per 12½ gallons water. Begin application when diseases first appear. Repeat spray at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. Spray plants thoroughly. May be used on above vegetables up to day of harvest.

LAWN DISEASES: For control of Brown Patch, Dollar Spot, use 2 ounces per 1000 sq. ft. on a preventive or curative schedule with sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage (2-5 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.). As a preventive begin at the earliest appearance of disease and continue at 10-day to 14-day intervals throughout the season. As a curative apply at the first appearance of disease and repeat as needed. When conditions are unusually favorable for development of large brown patch and the disease is active, reduce the interval between sprays to 5-7 days. Do not graze treated areas or feed clippings to livestock.

Addition of a spreader-sticker to the spray mixture enhances curative action of the fungicide, and improves distribution of the spray on hard-to-wet plants such as roses.

If treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a benomyl resistant strain, then neither benomyl nor any other benzimidazole or thiophanate type fungicide will effectively control that disease, consideration should be given to the prompt use of other suitable fungicides. Consult your extension specialist or official state recommendations for guidance on your particular crop and disease control situation.