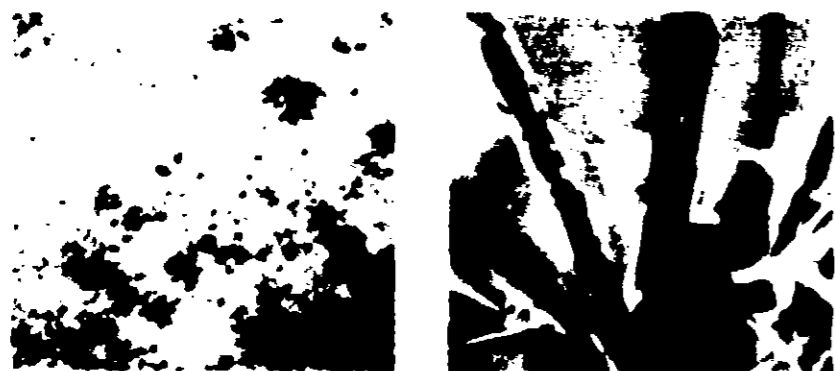


1023-15



Net Weight 6 Ounces

No. 9155

ACTI-DIONE® THIRAM LAWN FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredients	
(Cycloheximide).....	0.75% w/w
(3-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxocyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-glutarimide)	
Thiram (tetramethylthiuram disulfide)	75.00% w/w
Inert Ingredients	24.25% w/w
	100.00% w/w

For Use On:

Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Fescue, Ryegrass, and St. Augustine grass

For the Prevention and Control of:

Dollar spot, Fading-Out, Gray Leafspot, Helminthosporium Leafspot, Large Brown Patch, Melting-Out, Pink Patch, Powdery Mildew, Rust and Snow Mold.

**WARNING! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

See other warnings on back panel.

General Product Information—Read all label directions, precautions, and warnings before using. Acti-dione Thiram is a broad spectrum turf fungicide designed for the prevention and control of most of the common fungus diseases on the major turf grasses.

Store in a cool, dry place

USDA Reg. No. 1023-15

1. Melting-Out
2. Leaf Spot
3. Brown Patch
4. Gray Leafspot



Directions For Use—Apply as a liquid spray with hand sprayer, power sprayer, or a hose-on proportioner. Add the recommended amount of Acti-dione Thiram to spray tank. Keep agitator running to insure even suspension of the wettable powder. Use spray mixture the same day it is prepared. Spray uniformly over the area to be treated. Apply after mowing. Allow spray to dry on the grass. Do not "water-in." Avoid mowing for 12 hours following application.

For: Dollarspot, Fading-Out, Leafspot (Helminthosporium), Gray Leafspot, Large Brown Patch, Melting-Out, Pink Patch, Powdery Mildew, and Rust

Preventive Treatment—Apply Acti-dione Thiram early in the spring before disease symptoms appear, then follow a regular schedule at 7 to 10-day intervals throughout the season. Use 2 ounces of Acti-dione Thiram (1 scant cupful) in 5 gallons of water per each 1,000 sq. ft. of turf area.

Curative (Eradicative) Treatment—At the first sign of disease, apply 4 ounces Acti-dione Thiram in 5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Repeat treatment at 3 to 5-day intervals. When disease is controlled, follow the preventive spray schedule.

For Snow Mold

Spray Application

Apply Acti-dione Thiram immediately before the expected, permanent snow cover, using 6 to 8 ounces in 5 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf. If possible, make repeat applications following each thaw using 3 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. of turf area.

Dry Application

Since it may not be possible to spray due to freezing temperatures, Acti-dione Thiram may be mixed with screened compost or sand at the rate of 6 to 8 ounces in 10 quarts and evenly spread over 1,000 sq. ft. Distribute over the area in two directions with a mechanical spreader or by hand.

Compatibility—Acti-dione Thiram may be applied with most insecticides commonly used on grasses. Do not use or mix with chlordane or alkaline materials such as lime.

WARNING! Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May be irritating if contacted or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust.

Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Do not use on pasture grasses.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy it by burying with waste or burning. Stay away from smoke or fumes.

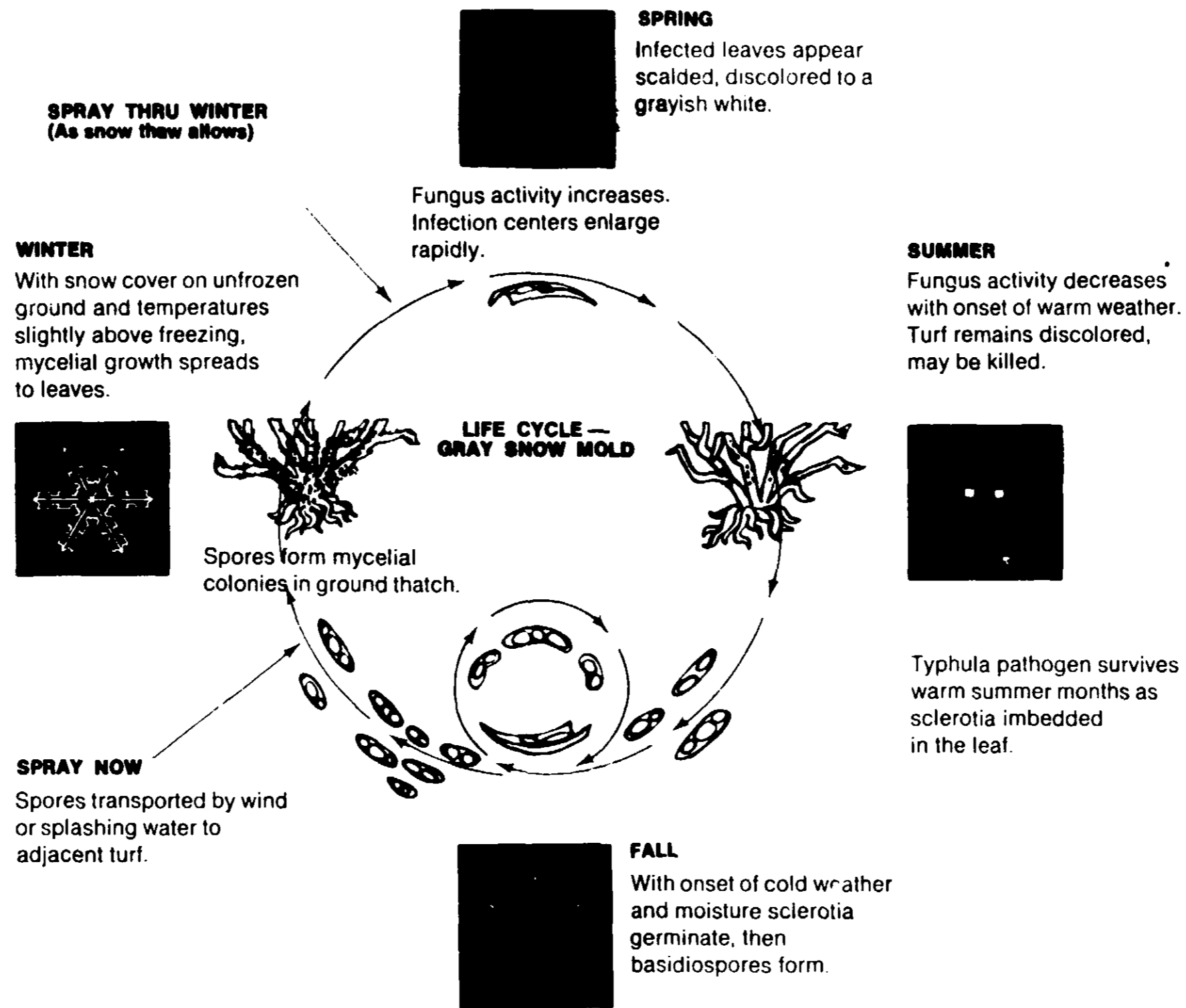
FIRST AID: External: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Wash skin immediately with soap and water.

Internal: If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by sticking finger down throat or by giving soapy or strong salty water to drink. Repeat until vomit is clear. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

TUCO, Division of The Upjohn Company
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001, U.S.A.

LMD Use before
Lot

Stop SNOW MOLD before it starts



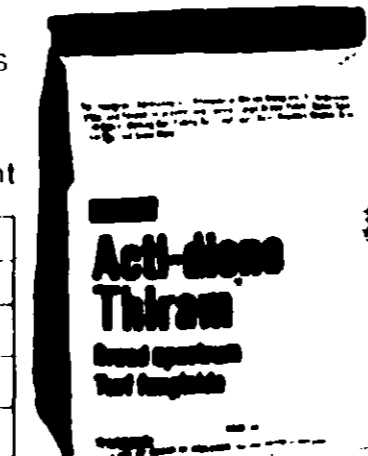
Use Acti-dione Thiram for Winter Disease Control

Good turf management practices include the use of fungicides in a Winter Disease Control Program. To control Pink and Gray Snow Molds, this program is recommended: Avoid late-season applications of nitrogen • Avoid heavy thatch or mulching that prolongs wet, cool conditions • Keep plants healthy to withstand Winter desiccation pressures • Apply an effective fungicide at recommended rates in late Fall before the first permanent snow cover, and through the Winter as snow thaw allows.

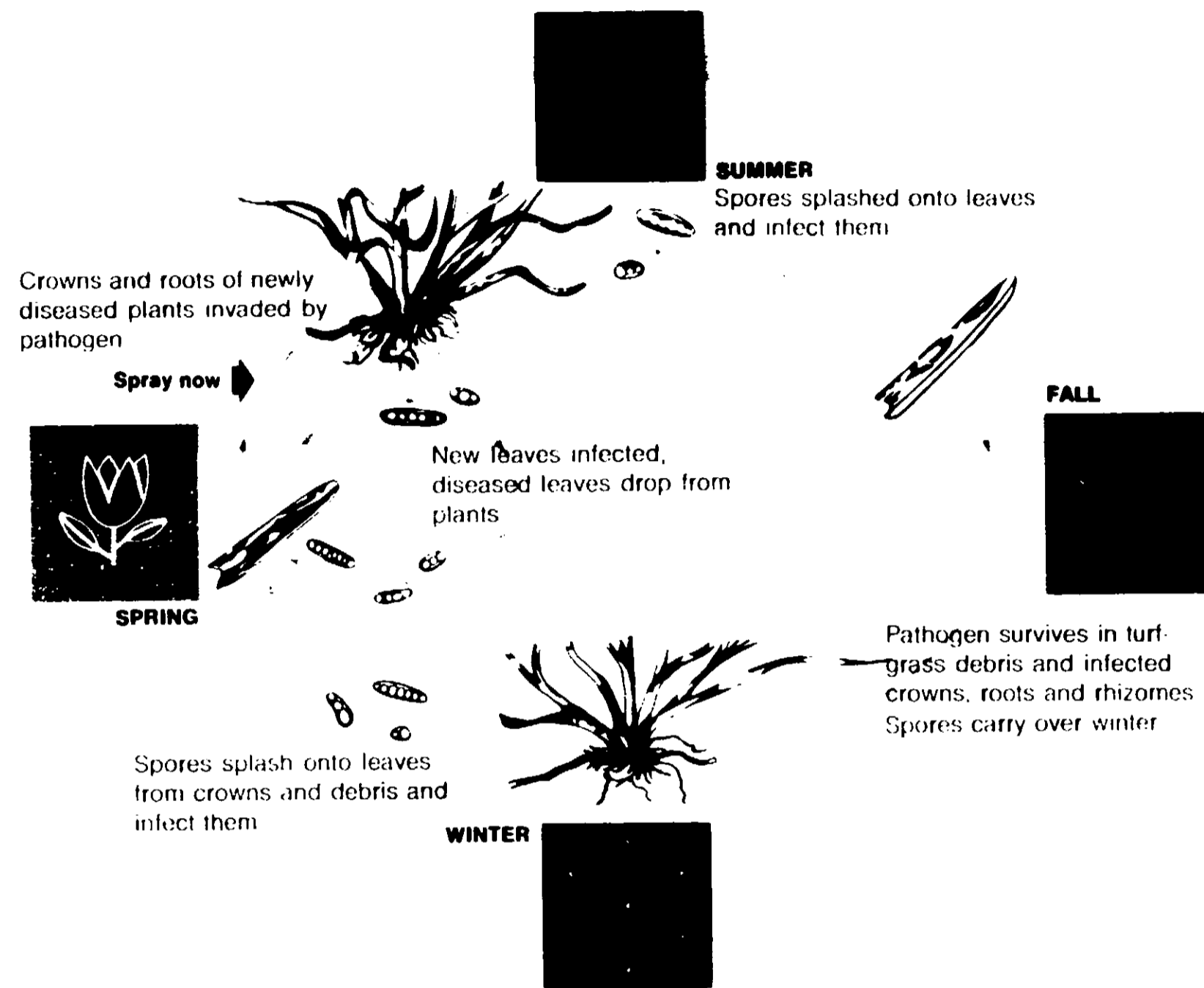
Results of Research Project on Effect of Acti-dione Thiram in the Control of Snow Mold Development

	Rate oz/1,000 ft ²	Percent of Plot Diseased		
		≈14 Fairway	≈15 Tee	Sod Nursery
Untreated	0	83%	50%	75%
Acti-dione Thiram	8	14%	5%	5%
Improvement of Acti-dione to Untreated		69%	45%	70%

*Point O' Woods Country Club, Benton Harbor, Mich. (Superbentgrass turf)

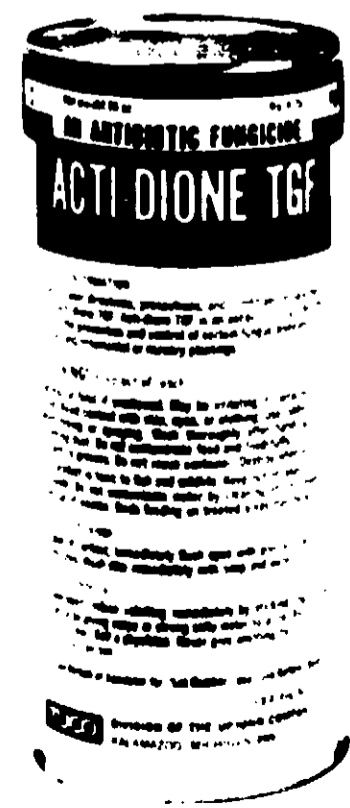


Anticipate LEAF SPOT as a major spring disease



Healthy turf has the best chance of surviving the beating it has to take on a golf course: divots, ball marks, tire tracks, spike marks, high humidity, desiccation, temperature extremes, too much sun, not enough sun, close mowing for the well-manicured look, etc., etc. In the face of problems like these, it could be disastrous to overlook the threat of turf diseases. Take leaf spot and melting-out, for instance. Both are caused by species of the fungus *Helminthosporium* which likes cool, wet weather and thrives in freshly-clipped grass. Leaf spot produces purplish or brown spots with straw-colored centers on leaf blades. Lesions may or may not occur on the leaf sheath, depending on the species of the fungus. Unchecked, it weakens, or even kills, turfgrass. It can be checked, however, by following a regular schedule of Acti-dione TGF fungicide applications. Start right after the first mowing and repeat every 7 to 10 days until about the middle of May.

Acti-dione TGF prevents diseases and helps to keep turf healthy in the spring and to prepare it for the heavy golfing traffic summer always brings. In turfgrass, as in other forms of life, good health is one of the best defenses against disease. A regularly-scheduled, 4-season program of Acti-dione fungicide applications is an economical way to help turfgrass achieve and maintain good health throughout the year.



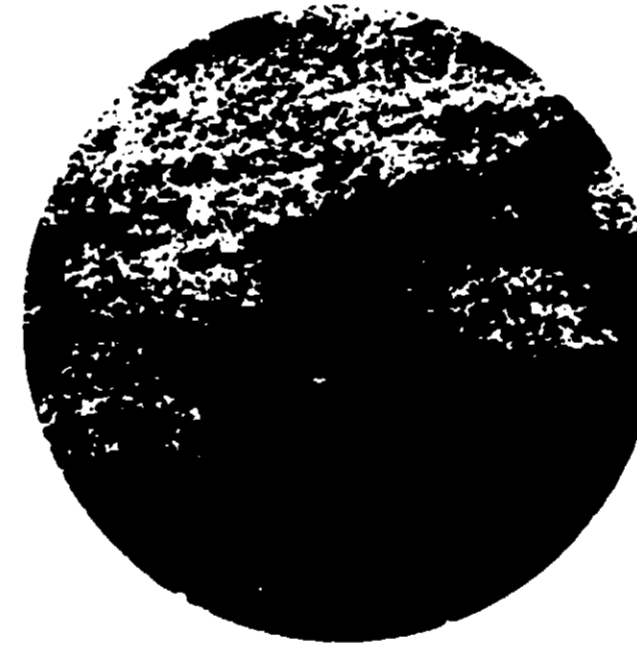
Stop Snow Mold before it starts...

Golfers may hibernate during the cold wintery months, but not disease organisms. Cold weather and snow cover — particularly before the ground is frozen — are ideal conditions for the development of Pink and Gray snow molds, unsightly diseases that can affect the playability of your course throughout the season.

That's why turf specialists recommend the use of effective fungicides applied late-Fall, before the first permanent snow cover, and again through the winter as snow thaws allows. The right fungicide at the right time — plus good turf management practices — is your best insurance against snow mold.

GRAY SNOW MOLD or *Typhula Blight*

Known also as snow scald or speckled snow mold, it is most noticeable after the first Spring thaw. Infected areas show light yellow discoloration of 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Leaves turn from a scalded, discolored appearance to grayish white, finally becoming matted together. As the disease spreads, a halo of grayish-white fungal growth develops at the advancing margins. Damage can range from blade spoilage to complete destruction of the plant. It is distinguished from Pink Snow Mold by the presence of irregularly spherical sclerotia (pinkish orange to reddish brown to black) embedded in the leaves, sheaths, and other plant parts.



PINK SNOW MOLD or *Fusarium Patch**

Most noticeable following the first Spring thaw, affected turf shows irregular circular areas of pale yellow grass ranging in size from 2 inches to a foot in diameter. As disease progresses, the affected grass changes color to tan or whitish gray, then to light pink. The individual leaves show a bleached appearance and feel slimy when wet.



*In the absence of snow, the disease is called Fusarium Patch. When caused under snow or at margins of melting snowbanks, it is called Pink Snow Mold.