1812-440 9-7-2001 1/30

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-95

EPA

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

- [ ] Registration
- [ ] Amendment
- [x] Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
1812-440	Cynthia Giles-Parker	☐ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM#**	
Equus® Drv Flowable (Alt. brand name: Concorde® DF)	22	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*
Griffin L.L.C.
P. O. Box 1847
Valdosta GA 31603-1847

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Reveiw. 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

- [ ] Amendment - Explain below.
- [ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
- [XX] Notification - Explain below.
- [ ] Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated
- [ ] "Me Too" Application.
- [ ] Other - Explain below.

NOTIFICATION
SEP 7 - 2001

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)
NOTIFICATION: DESIGNATION OF NEW CONTAINER SIZE FOR EQUUS DF.
Includes change in CONTAINER DISPOSAL section where "bag" is changed to "bag or container".

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT FOR NOTIFICATION PER PR NOTICE 98-10 ATTACHED ON SEPARATE PAGE.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify)
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
☐ Label ☐ Container		☐

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Lithograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Judy A. Smith, Ph.D.	Sr. Registration Specialist, Fungicides	229-293-42[illegible]2, x1109

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 knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received
Judy A. Smith	Sr. Registration Specialist, Fungicides	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name: Judy A. Smith	5. Date: 8/30/01	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 3-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy (original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

Equus™ DF

Dry Flowable Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WEIGHT
Chlorothalonil (tetrachlorisophthalonitrile)	82.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS	17.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.825 lb active ingredient per 1.0 lb of product

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING-AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move the person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Persons having temporary irritation may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free **1-888-324-7598**.

Net Contents ____

NOTIFICATION

SEP 7 - 2001

GRIFFIN L.L.C.
VALDOSTA, GA 31601

EPA Reg. No. 1812-
EPA Est. No. _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. May be a potential skin sensitizer. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

DO NOT get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. DO NOT take internally.

Note to user: This product may produce mild bronchial irritation and temporary irritation of the skin characterized by redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Affected persons should consult a physician.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

For WPS and non-WPS applications made in enclosed areas, such as greenhouses, applicators and other handlers must wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.

WPS Uses (commercial production on farms, forests, nurseries, sodfarms, and in greenhouses)**:**
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
-Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
-Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
-Shoes plus socks
-a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter.
-Protective eyewear

Non-WPS Uses (such as applications to non-residential turf, golf courses, public parks, etc.)**:**
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
-Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
-Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
-Shoes plus socks
-a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, P, R, or HE filter
-Protective eyewear

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.

Engineering control statements:

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

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users should:
-Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.
-Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
-Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
-Wash outside of gloves before removing.
-As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
-Remove clothing immediate if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Do not apply directly water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with infield canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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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 or pets, 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 12 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
-Chemical resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, natural rubber, or butyl rubber.
-Shoes plus socks
-Protective eyewear

Special Eye Irritation Provisions: This product is a severe eye irritant. Although the restricted entry interval expires after 12 hours, for the next 6.5 days, entry is permitted only when the following safety measures are provided:

(1) At least one container designed specifically for flushing eyes must be available in operating condition at the WPS-required decontamination site intended for workers entering the treated area.

(2) Workers must be informed, in a manner they can understand:
- that residues in the treated area may be highly irritating to their eyes,
- that they should take precautions, such as refraining from rubbing their eyes, to keep residues out of their eyes,
- that if they do get residues in their eyes, they should immediately flush their eyes using the eyeflush container that is located at the decontamination site or using other readily available clean water, and
- how to operate the eyeflush container.

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.
Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray, 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 bag or container into application equipment, then dispose of empty bag or container in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Griffin will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by Griffin. User assumes all risks associated with such nonrecommended use.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Equus DF is an excellent fungicide when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of plant diseases. It is recommended for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs which may include the use of disease-resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, pest scouting, and disease forecasting systems which reduce unnecessary applications of pesticides.

Equus DF, a dry flowable product containing chlorothalonil, is recommended for use as a spray for the control of many important plant diseases. Equus DF is effective for strategic use in programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. Some other fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance exhibit a single-site mode of fungicidal action. Equus DF, with a multi-site mode of action, may

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be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single-site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of Equus DF in programs that seek to minimize the occurrence of disease resistance to other fungicides.

APPLICATION PRECAUTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS:

This product must not be applied within 150 feet for aerial and air-blast applications, or 25 feet for ground applications of marine/estuarine water bodies unless that there is an untreated buffer area of that width between the area to be treated and the water body.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Excluding helicopters, nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable conditions (see Wind, Temperature)

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - General Techniques

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - Aircraft

- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential.

BOOM HEIGHT: Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

BOOM LENGTH: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

WIND: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form at the sunsets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source of an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves lateral in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS: Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility

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of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. NOTE: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS: Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

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PRECAUTIONS:

Equus DF can be used effective in dilute or concentrate sprays. Thorough, uniform coverage is essential for disease control.

Do not combine Equus DF in spray tank with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers, unless your prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective, and noninjurious under your conditions of use. Do NOT combine Equus DF with DiPel® 4L, Foil®, Triton AG-98, Triton B-1956, Latron B-1956™, or Latron AG-98™ as phytotoxicity may result from the combination when applied to some crops listed on this label.

Application rates on this label indicate pounds of Equus DF per acre, unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

The required amount of Equus DF should be added slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of Equus DF in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot, motorized lateral move, traveling gun, solid set, and portable (wheel move, side roll, end tow, or hand moved) irrigation system(s). Use only on crops specifically designated in the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE".

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

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

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.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system 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.

2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) 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 fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

AS A SPRAY (Ground or Aerial Equipment) - Apply Equus DF at the rate shown; use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Gallonage will vary with crop and amount of plant growth. Spray volume usually will range between 20 to 150 gallons per acre (200 to 1,400 liters per hectare) for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gals per acre (50 to 100 liters per hectare) for concentrate grand sprays and aircraft applications. Both ground and aircraft methods of application are recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. Application through sprinkler irrigation systems is not recommended unless specific directions are given for a crop. See the following instructions for application and calibration.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

Equus DF may be used through 2 basic types of sprinkler irrigation systems as outlined in Sections A and B. Determine which type of system is in place, then refer to the appropriate directions provided for each type.

1. Center Pivot, Motorized Lateral Move, and Traveling Gun Irrigation Equipment

For injection of pesticides, these continuously moving systems must use a positive displacement injection pump, of either diaphragm or piston type, constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock and capable of injection at pressures approximately 2 to 3 times those encountered within the irrigation water line. Venturi application units cannot be used on these systems.

Fill chemical supply tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete revolution or run across the field, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage covered. Thoroughly mix recommended amount of Equus DF for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for 1 revolution or run. Mixture in the chemical supply tank must be continuously agitated during the injection run. Shut off injection equipment after 1 revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until Equus DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

2. Solid Set and Portable (Wheel Move, Side Roll, End Tow, or Hand Move) Irrigation Equipment

With stationary systems, an effectively designed in-line Venturi applicator unit is preferred which is constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides, however, a positive-displacement pump can also be used.

Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a 30- to 45-minute period. Mix desired amount of Equus DF for acreage to be covered with water so that the total mixture of Equus DF plus water in the injection tank is equal to the quantity of water used during calibration, and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. No agitation should be required. Equus DF can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until Equus DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

Restrictions on use of treated vegetation:

Do not allow grazing in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields.
Do not feed vines or processing by-products from treated areas to livestock

CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	RATE OF Equus DF PER APPLICATION LS/ACRE	SEASONAL APPLICATION LIMITS Lb/ac/year	APPLICATION DIRECTIONS
BEAN Snap	Rust	1.25 to 2.7 lbs.	10.9	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage or when disease first threatens and repeat at weekly intervals to maintain control. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. DO NOT graze treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold)	2.7 lbs.		
BEANS (dry)	Rust Anthracnose Downy Mildew Cercospora Leaf Spot (Blackeye only) Ascochyta Blight	1.25 to 1.8 lbs.	7.2	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during early bloom stage and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For use only on beans to be harvested dry with pods removed. DO NOT apply more than 4 times per growing season. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions which appear on the product label.
CABBAGE Broccoli Brussel Sprouts Cauliflower Chinese Broccoli Chinese cabbage (tight-headed varieties)	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew	1.4 to 1.8 lbs.	14.5	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications after transplants are set in field, or shortly after emergence of field-seeded crop, or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest.
	Ring Spot (California only)	1.4 to 1.8 lbs.	14.5	For field-seeded brussels sprouts, begin applications at time of early sprout development or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control.

CARROT	Cercospora (Early) Blight Alternaria (Late) Blight	1.4 to 1.8 lbs.	18.1	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Start applications when disease threatens and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
CELERY	Cercospora (Early) Blight Septoria (Late) Blight Basal Stalk Rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	1.8 to 2.7 lbs. weekly	21.8	Use 1.8 to 2.7 pounds per acre on a 7-day schedule. Start applications when transplants are set in the field. Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Pink Rot (Suppression-7-day schedule)	2.7 lbs.	21.8	
	Early Blight Late Blight	1.4 to 1.8 lbs. per 100 gallons	21.8	For celery seedbeds, apply 125 gallons per acre every 7 days to maintain control. Start applications shortly after crop emergence. Use the higher rate under severe disease conditions.
CORN (Sweet) **CORN GROWN FOR SEED**	Helminthosporium Leaf Blight Rust	0.7 to 1.8 lbs.	10.9	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat at 7-day intervals to maintain control. Under severe disease conditions, use 1.4 to 1.8 pounds per acre. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT apply to sweet corn to be processed. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated fields. DO NOT ensile treated corn or use as livestock forage.
CRANBERRY	Fruit rot Lophodermium Leaf/Twig Blight	3.8 to 6.0 lbs.	18.1	Apply at early bloom and repeat at 10- to 14-day intervals. Under severe disease conditions, use the 6.0 pounds per acre rate on a 10-day schedule. DO NOT apply Equus DF more than 3 times per season, or within 50 days before harvest. DO NOT apply to bogs when flooded or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 3 days following application. Equus DF may be applied through irrigation equipment. Use 300 gallons of water per acre through solid set systems only. See calibration directions preceding this section.

CUCURBITS Cantaloupe Cucumbers Honeydew melon Muskmelon Pumpkin Squash Watermelon	Anthracnose Downy Mildew Target Spot	1.4 to 1.8 lbs.	19.0	Use in suficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications when plants are in first true leaf stage or when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section. **Note**: Spraying mature watermelons may result in sunburn of the upper surface of the fruit. DO NOT apply Equus DF to watermelons when any of the following conditions are present: - Intense heat and sunlight, - Drought conditions, - Poor vine canopy, - Other crop and environmental conditions which may be conducive to increased natural sunburn. DO NOT combine Equus DF with anything except water for application to watermelons unless your prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to watermelons under your conditions of use.
	Cercospora Leaf Spot Gummy Stem Blight (Black Rot) Alternaria Leaf Blight Powdery Mildew (Sphaerotheca only) Scab	1.8 to 2.7 lbs.		
GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED	Stem Rust Leaf Rust Stripe Rust Septoria Leaf Spot Glume Blotch Bipolaris and Drechslera Leaf Spot	0.9 to 1.4 lbs.	5.4	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications during stem elongation when conditions favor disease development; apply at 14-day intervals. Reapply at flag (top) leaf emergence and repeat applications at 14-day intervals. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.
	Selenophoma (Eyespot)	0.9 to 1.8 lbs.		
MINT	Rust Septoria Leaf Spot	1.2 lbs.	3.6	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage, normally 20 to 150 gallons per acre for dilute sprays and 5 to 10 gallons per acre for concentrate ground and aircraft applications. Begin applications when emerging plants are 4 to 8 inches high. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals to maintain control. DO NOT apply more than 3 times per season. DO NOT apply within 80 days of harvest. DO NOT feed fresh or extracted mint hay from treated fields to livestock. Based on available residue data, use of Equus DF on mint is restricted to Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

ONION (Dry bulb) **GARLIC**	Botrytis Leaf Blight/Blast Botrytis Neck Rot (Suppression) Purple Blotch	0.9 to 2.7 lbs.	8.1	Use in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of tops. Equus DF is recommended for use with disease monitoring systems which adjust fungicide rates and frequency of application according to disease hazard. Apply as follows: **Rate/Acre** **Frequency** **Low Disease Hazard, & Prior to Infection** 0.9 lbs. 10 days **Low Disease Hazard, Some Disease Present** 1.25 lbs. 7-10 days **High Disease Hazard** 2.7 lbs. 7 days For suppression of neck rot (*Botrytis* spp.) during storage, a minimum of 3 weekly applications prior to lifting, using 1.25 to 1.8 lbs. of Equus DF per acre is recommended. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest.
ONION GROWN FOR SEED **GREEN ONION**	Botrytis Leaf Blight/Blast Purple Blotch Downy Mildew (Suppression)	1.4 to 2.7 lbs.	8.1	Use in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of tops. Begin applications prior to favorable infection periods and repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals for as long as conditions favor disease. Use the high rate and a 7-day schedule of applications when heavy dew or rain persists.
PAPAYA	Alternaria Fruit Spot Anthracnose Stem End Rot	1.4 to 2.7 lbs.	8.1	Apply, with ground equipment only, in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin treatment when conditions favor development of disease and continue treatments at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. DO NOT graze livestock in treated area or feed processing by-products to livestock.
PARSNIP	Alternaria Leaf Spot Downy Mildew Anthracnose Botrytis Blight (Gray Mold) Bottom Rot (Rhizoctonia)	1.4 to 1.8 lbs.	7.2	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Make the first application at the first sign of disease or when conditions are favorable for infection. Continue applications on a 7- to 10-day schedule. DO NOT apply more than 4 times per season or within 10 days of harvest. DO NOT feed treated plant parts to livestock.
PASSION FRUIT (Hawaii only)	Alternaria Fruit and Leaf Spot Anthracnose	1.8 lbs.	9.0	Apply with ground equipment in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of fruit and leaves. Begin applications during late bloom and repeat at 14-day intervals until weather conditions no longer favor disease development. DO NOT apply within 7 days or harvest. DO NOT permit livestock to graze in treated areas or feed treated plant parts to livestock.

PEANUT	Early Leaf Spot (Cercospora) Late Leaf Spot (Cercosporidium) Pepper Spot	0.9 to 1.36 lbs.	10.9	Apply in sufficient water for adequate coverage when leaf wetness first occurs or 30 to 40 days after planting. Repeat at 14-day intervals. When conditions favor late leaf spot or when rust or web blotch occur, apply 1.36 lbs. per acre at 14-day intervals for the remainder of the season. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas. DO NOT feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock. Equus DF may be applied thru sprinkler irrigation equipment. Use 1.36 lbs. per acre in 1/10 to 1/4 inch of water per acre through solid set, portable wheel move, center pivot, motorized lateral move, or traveling gun sprinkler irrigation equipment. See calibration directions preceding this section. It is recommended that applications using this technique be alternated with ground or aerial applications.
	Rust Web Blotch	1.36		
POTATO	Early Blight Late Blight Botrytis Vine Rot	0.7 lbs. then 0.9 to 1.36 lbs.	13.6	Begin applications at the low rate when vines are first exposed and leaf wetness occurs. Repeat applications at 7- to 10-day intervals. Begin applying the higher label rates at 5- to 10-day intervals when any one of the following events occur: - Vines close within the rows; - Late blight forecasting measures 18 disease severity values (DSV); - The crop reaches 300 P-days Increase water spray volume as canopy density increases. Use the highest rate and shortest interval when plants are rapidly growing and disease conditions are severe. DO NOT apply more than 13.6 lbs. of Equus DF per acre during each growing season. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set, portable wheel move, motorized lateral move, or center pivot systems only). DO NOT exceed a 10-day interval between applications when using this technique. See calibration directions preceding this section.

SOYBEAN DETERMINATE VARIETIES (Southern)	Anthracnose Diaporthe Pod and Stem Blight Frogeye Leaf Spot (Cercospora sojina) Purple Seed Stain Cercospora Leaf Blight (Cercospora kikuchii) Septoria Brown Spot		5.4	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. **Note:** DO NOT exceed total of 3 applications per season. DO NOT apply within 6 weeks of harvest. DO NOT feed soybean hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
		1.4 to 2.1 lbs.		**Two application program:** Make the first application at early pod set (R3 stage, when majority of pods are 1/8 to 3/4 inche in length) and the second at beginning of seed formation (R5) which occurs about 14 days later.
		0.9 to 1.4 lbs.		**Three application program:** Make the first application at the beginning of flowering (R1), the second at early pod set (R3), and the third at beginning of seed formation (R5). Make all applications at 14-day intervals.
	Stem Canker (*Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *caulivora*)	0.9 lbs.		Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre, as a band treatment, directing spray to provide coverage of entire plant. Make the first application at time of emergence of the second trifoliate leaves (V2). If conditions favor stem canker disease, make a second and a third application. Make all applications at 14-day intervals.
SOYBEAN INDETERMINATE (Northern) VARIETIES	Anthracnose Diaporthe Pod and Stem Blight Frogeye Leaf Spot *(Cercospora sojina)* Purple Seed Stain Cercospora Leaf Blight *(Cercospora kikuchii)* Septoria Brown Spot		5.4	Apply in sufficient water to obtain complete coverage, using at least 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Use the three application program in areas having a history of moderate to severe disease intensity. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Follow application and calibration directions preceding this section. **Note:** DO NOT exceed a total of 3 applications per season. DO NOT apply within 6 weeks of harvest. DO NOT feed soybean hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.
		1.4 to 2.1 lbs.		**Two application program:** Make the first application when largest pods are 1 to 1 1/2 inches in length and make the second application 14 days later. Equus DF may be co-applied with Benlate® SP as a tank mix for disease control in indeterminate (northern) soybeans. Use 0.9 lbs. of Equus DF plus 8 ounces of Benlate® SP per acre. Make the first application when pods near the top of plants are ½ to 1 inch in length and a second application 14 days later.

		0.9 to 1.8 lbs.		**Three application program:** Make the first application 1 week after first flowering and continue applications at 14-day intervals.
TOMATO	**Foliage:** Early Blight Late Blight Gray Leaf Spot Gray Leaf Mold Septoria Leaf Spot Target Spot	1.3 to 1.8 lbs.	18.3	Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage. Begin applications of 1.3 to 1.8 lbs/ac at 7 to 10 day intervals when dew or rain occurs and disease threatens before fruit set. After fruit set, apply 1.8 to 2.6 lb/ac at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the highest rate and shortest interval specified when disease conditions are severe. Equus DF may be combined in the spray tank with EPA-registered pesticide products that claim copper as the active ingredient and are labeled for control of bacterial diseases of tomatoes. Check the copper manufacturer's label for specific instructions, precautions, and limitations prior to mixing with Equus DF. DO NOT use with Copper-Count N in concentrated spray suspensions. Equus DF may be applied through sprinkler irrigation equipment (solid set or portable wheel move systems only). See calibration directions preceding this section.
	Fruit set: Anthracnose Alternaria Fruit Rot (Black Mold) Botrytis Gray Mold Late Blight Fruit Rot Rhizoctonia Fruit Rot	1.8 to 2.6		

TREE AND ORCHARD CROPS

Apply Equus DF in sufficient water and with proper calibration to obtain uniform coverage of tree canopy. Application with ground equipment is preferable to aerial application because ground applications generally give better coverage of the tree canopy. If application with ground equipment is not feasible, Equus DF may be applied with aircraft using at least 20 gallons of spray per acre. When concentrate sprays are used or when treating non-bearing or immature trees, the lower rate of Equus DF listed may be used. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas. The following spray volumes are recommended as gallons of spray per acre:

Crop	**Spray Volume (Gallons per Acre)**
Peach **Nectarine** **Apricot** **Tart Cherry** **Plum** **Prune**	20 (concentrate) to 300 (full dilute)
Sweet Cherry	20 (concentrate) to 400 (full dilute)
Conifers:	**Dilute** **Concentrate**

Forest Stands	Not used	10 to 20 (aircraft)
Christmas Trees	100	10 to 50 (aircraft or ground equipment)
Nursery Beds	100	5 to 10 (ground equipment only)

NOTE: The maximum seasonal limit for Equus DF application to stone fruit is 18.7 lb/ac/year. The maximum seasonal application to conifers is 20.0 lb/ac/year.

Crop	Diseases	Equus DF lb./Acre	Rate per 100 Gallons	Application Directions
PEACH NECTARINE APRICOT CHERRY PLUM PRUNE	Leaf Curl Coryneum Blight (Shothole)	2.8 to 3.8 lbs.	0.9 to 1.2 lbs.	For best control of both diseases, apply at leaf fall in late autumn, using sufficient water and proper sprayer calibration to obtain uniform coverage. When conditions favor high disease levels, use the high rate of application and apply once or twice more in mid-to-late winter before budswell. If the leaf fall application is not practical, application of Equus DF for control of leaf curl may be made at any time prior to budswell the following spring. Where Coryneum blight (shothole) occurs, also apply at budbreak to protect newly emerging leaves and at shuck split to prevent fruit infections. Make all applications at 10 day intervals.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight Lacy (Russet) Scab (Plum/Prune)	2.8 to 3.8 lbs.	0.9 to 1.2 lbs.	Use 3.8 lbs. per acre on trees taller than 20 feet and 2.8 to 3.8 lbs. per acre on smaller trees. Make 1 application at popcorn (pink, red, or early white bud) and a second application at full bloom. If weather conditions favor disease development, make additional applications at 10 day intervals.
	Cherry Leaf Spot Peach Nectarine Apricot Scab Blackknot (Cherry, Plum)	2.8 to 3.8 lbs.	0.9 to 1.2 lbs.	In addition to the bloom application listed above, make 1 application at shuck split. DO NOT apply Equus DF after shuck split and before harvest. If additional disease control is needed before harvest, use another registered fungicide. For control of cherry leaf spot after harvest, make 1 application to foliage within 7 days after fruit is removed. In orchards with a history of high leaf spot incidence, make a second application 10 to 14 days later.

CONIFERS Pine Spruce	Swiss Needlecast	2.5 to 5 lbs.	2.5 to 5 lbs.	**Single-application technique**: In Christmas plantations or forest stands make 1 application in the spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length.
	Schleroderris Canker (Pines) Swiss Needlecast	1.2 to 2.5 lbs.	1.2 to 2.5 lbs.	Make the first application in spring when new shoot growth is ½ to 2 inches in length. Make additional applications at 3- to 4-week intervals until conditions no longer favor disease development. For use in nursery beds, apply the highest rate specified on a 3-week schedule.
	Sirococcus Tip Blight	1.8 to 3.2 lbs.	1.8 to 3.2 lbs.	
	Rhizosphaera Needlecast (Spruces) Schirrhia Brown Spot (Pines)	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	
	Cyclaneusma and Lophodermium Needlecasts (Pines)	2.5 to 5 lbs.	2.5 to 5 lbs.	Apply in early spring prior to budbreak. Repeat applications at approximately 6- to 8-week intervals, until spore release ceases in late fall. Apply monthly during periods of frequent rainfall, and where Lophodermium infections occur during dormancy (Pacific Northwest). During drought periods, applications may be suspended, then resumed upon next occurrence of needle wetness.
	Rhabdocline Needlecast (Douglas fir)	1.4 to 2.5 lbs.	1.4 to 2.5 lbs.	Apply at budbreak and repeat at 3- to 4-week intervals until needles are fully elongated and conditions no longer favor disease development. In plantations of mixed provenance, or when irregular budbreak occurs, apply every 21 days until all trees have broken bud, then every 3 to 4 weeks as specified above. In nursery beds, use the high rate on a 3-week schedule.
	Botrytis Seedling Blight Phoma Twig Blight	1.4 to 2.5 lbs.	1.4 to 2.5 lbs.	Begin applications in nursery beds when seedlings are 4 inches tall and when cool, moist conditions favor disease development. Make additional applications at 7- to 14-day intervals as long as disease favorable conditions persist.
	Autoecious Needle Rust (Weir's Cushion) (Spruce)	1.8 to 3.2 lbs.	1.8 to 3.2 lbs.	Begin applications when 10% of buds have broken and twice thereafter at 7- to 10-day intervals for nursery beds.

*Volumetric rates to be used only with full dilute spray volume specified on this label for tree and orchard crops.

GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS, MUNICIPAL LAWNS

Apply Equus DF in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when conditions favor disease development and repeat applications as long as these conditions persist. Under severe disease conditions use the highest rate and shortest interval corresponding with the application schedule selected from the table below.

DO NOT mow or water after treatment until spray deposited on grass is thoroughly dry; Equus DF should always be used in conjunction with good turf management practices. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

FAIRWAYS:

Diseases Controlled	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb./ac)[1]	Seasonal Limit (lb./ac/year)
Dollar spot	7-10 days 14-21 days	2.5[2] to 5 5 to 8.8	31.5
Leaf spot, Melting out, Brown blight	7-10 days 14-21 days	5 5 to 8.8	
Brown patch	7-14 days	5 to 8.8	
Gray Leaf spot	7-10 days	5 to 8.8	
Red thread	7-10 days	5 to 8.8	
Anthracnose	7 – 14 days	5 to 8.8	

[1]One single application of 13.6 lb./ac of Equus DF, using a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days, may be made per year for control of severe disease conditions. After using this high rate, the lower rates and retreatment intervals in the above table must be followed.
[2]Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

MUNICIPAL LAWNS:

Diseases Controlled	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb./ac)[1]	Seasonal Limit (lb./ac/year)
Dollar spot	7-10 days 14-21 days	2.5[2] to 5 5 to 9.9	31.5
Leaf spot, Melting out, Brown blight	7-10 days 14-21 days	5 5 to 9.9	
Brown patch	7-14 days	5 to 9.9	
Gray Leaf spot	7-10 days	5 to 9.9	
Red thread	7-10 days	5 to 9.9	
Anthracnose	7 – 14 days	5 to 9.9	

[1]One single application of 13.6 lb./ac of Equus DF, using a minimum retreatment interval of 14 days, may be made per year for control of severe disease conditions. After using this high rate, the lower rates and retreatment intervals in the above table must be followed.
[2]Low rate is not effective on intensively mowed grasses.

GOLF COURSE TEES AND GREENS

Apply Equus DF in an adequate amount of water to provide complete coverage. This amount may vary from 90 to 450 gallons to provide complete coverage. See below for suggested rates and timing. Under severe disease conditions, use the high rate. A maximum seasonal amount of 63.03 lb/ac may be applied to tees; no more than 88.48 lb/ac of Equus DF may be applied during a year to greens. For reentry into treated areas, refer to the non-Agricultural Use Requirements box.

Diseases Controlled[1]	Application Interval (days)	Application Rate (lb./ac)		Seasonal Limit (lb./ac/year)
		Before disease occurs	After disease has occurred[2]	88.4 (greens)
Dollar spot	7- 10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Brown patch	7 – 14 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Leaf spots, Melting out	7-10 days	5-8.8	8.8	63.0 (tees)
Gray Leaf spot	7 – 10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Red Thread	7 –10 days	5-8.8	8.8	
Anthracnose	7-14 days	7.5-8.8	—	
Copper spot	7-10 days	8.8	8.8	
Stem rust (blue grass)	7 -14 days	8.8	8.8	
DICHONDRA: leaf spot (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	7 – 14 days	8.8	8.8	

[1]Diseases listed are caused by fungi, some of which are named as follows:

1. Dollar spot: Sclerotinia homeocarpa; Lanzia or Moellerodiscus spp.
2. Brown patch: Rhizoctonia solani, R. zeae, R. cerealis.
3. Leaf spots; Melting-out; Brown blight; Drechslera spp. (including D. poae, D. siccans, Bilpolaris sorokiniana, Curvularia spp.
4. Gray leaf spot: Pyricularia grisea, P. oryzae
5. Red thread: Laetisaria fuciformis
6. Anthracnose: Colletotrichum graminicola
7. Copper spot: Gloeocerocospora sorghi
8. Stem rust: Puccinia graminis
9. Dichondra leaf spot: Alternaria spp.

[2]A single maximum application of 13.6 lb/ac, with a 14 day retreatment interval, may be made for control of extreme disease conditions in a year.

Gray Snow Mold caused by *Typhula spp.*:

Apply in sufficient water to obtain adequate spray coverage (90 to 450 gallons per acre). Apply a single application of 8.8 lb. per acre for turf areas. Application must be made before snow cover in autumn. Use the high single maximum application rate of 13.6 lb. per acre if turf layer remains frozen prior to snow cover. If snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, reapply Equus DF at 8.8 lb. per acre of turf at monthly intervals until gray snow mold conditions no longer prevail. In areas where pink snow mold (Gerlachia or Fusarium patch) is likely to occur, apply a single application of 8.8 lb. per acre of Equus DF in combination with products containing iprodione at 88 ounces active ingredient per acre of turf area. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 lb per acre for greens, 63.0 lb. per acre for tees, and 31.5 lb. per acre for general turf and fairways. Read and observe all label directions for products containing these active ingredients.

Fusarium (Gerlachia) Patch:

For control of Fusarium patch only in areas where snow cover is intermittent or lacking during the winter, apply 8.8 lb. per acre of Equus DF. Make an initial application of 13.6 lb. per acre in late autumn; and reapply applications of 8.8 lb. per acre at 21 to 28 day intervals until conditions favoring Fusarium patch no longer exist. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 lb per acre for greens, 63.0 lb. per acre for tees, and 31.5 lb. per acre for general turf and

fairways.

Algal Scum:

For prevention of algal scum on turfgrasses caused by cyanobacteria of the genus Lyngbia, apply Equus DF at the rate of 5 to 8.8 lb. per acre of turf on a 7 to 14 day schedule.

When algal scum is well established, every attempt should be made to dry out the afflicted area. Once dry, spiking or verticutting should be done to enhance turfgrass recovery in conjunction with an Equus DF application at the rate of 13.6 lb per acre with a 7 day retreatment at the 5 to 8.8 lb. per acre rate. Several applications of Equus DF at the high rate (8.8 lb. per acre) may be necessary for turfgrass recovery. Only a preventative spray program with Equus DF will prevent a recurrence of the algae when environmental conditions are favorable for algal growth. The maximum seasonal application limits are 88.4 lb. per acre for greens, 63.0 lb. per acre for tees, and 31.5 lb. per acre for general turf and fairways.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Use of this product on home lawns is prohibited. Equus DF may be used on ornamental plants grown in the field, nurseries or greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in nurseries, greenhouses:

Apply Equus DF at the rates given in tables below. Apply in a spray to run-off, when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat applications at 7 to 14 day intervals until conditions are no longer favorable. During periods when conditions favor severe disease incidence, generally cloudy or wet weather, apply Equus DF at 7 day intervals. Equus DF should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.

DO NOT use mistblowers or high pressure spray equipment when making applications of Equus DF in greenhouses.

Ornamentals grown in the field:

For aerial application to field-planted ornamentals, a minimum rate of 10 gals of spray per acre should be used during application. For field-grown ornamentals, excluding roses and pachysandra, apply 0.75 lb product/100 gal (full dilution) or 1.87 lb. per acre in a single treatment. No more than 44.1 lb. per acre of Equus DF may be applied to field-grown ornamentals per year. Equus DF should be applied to plants when both foliage and flowers are dry or nearly dry.
For field-grown roses, apply 1.3 lb per acre of Equus DF per acre for a single application.
For field-planted pachysandra, apply 3.75 lb. per acre of Equus DF for a single application.

Do NOT combine Equus DF in the spray tank with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Use of Equus DF is recommended for control of fungal diseases referred to by numbers in parentheses following each ornamental. Ornamentals listed on this label have been tested and found to tolerate applications of Equus DF at the recommended rates. Plant sensitivities have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label, however phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species, widely varying growth conditions, and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Equus DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. The user should test

for possible phytotoxic responses, using recommended rates on ornamental plants on a small area prior to commercial treatments and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity. Applications made during bloom may damage flowers and/or fruits.

NOTE: Fruits and other treated foliage must not be eaten or fed to livestock.

Diseases controlled by Equus DF:

1. **Leafspots/Foliar Blights:**
   - Actinopelte leaf spot
   - Alternaria leafspot/leaf blight
   - Anthracnose-leaf blotch, spot
   - Anthracnose- (Discula) blight
   - Ascochyta blight
   - Bipolaris (Helminthosporium) leaf spot
   - Black spot on roses
   - Botrytis leaf spot, leaf blight
   - Cephalosporium leafspot
   - Cercospora leafspot
   - Cercosporidium leafspot
   - Coryneum blight (shothole)
   - Corynespora leafspot
   - Curvularia leafspot
   - Cylindrosporium leafspot
   - Dactylaria leafspot
   - Didymellina leafspot
   - Dreschlera leafspot
   - Fabraea (Entomosporium) leafspot
   - Fusarium leafspot
   - Gloesporium black leafspot
   - Inkspot (Dreschlera)
   - Marssonina leafspot
   - Monilinia blossom blight, twig blight
   - Mycosphaerella ray blight
   - Mycothecium leafspot, brown rot
   - Nematostoma leaf blight
   - Phyllosticta leafspot
   - Rhizoctonia aerial or web blight
   - Ramularia leafspot
   - Septoria leafspot
   - Sphaeropsis leafspot
   - Stagonospora leaf scorch
   - Tan leafspot (Curvularia)
   - Volutella leaf blight
2. **Flower spots/blights:**
   - Botrytis flower spot, flower blight
   - Curvularia flower spot, flower blight
   - Monilinia blossom blight
   - Ovulinia flower blight
   - Rhizopus blossom blight
   - Sclerotinia flower blight
3. **Cylindrocladium stem canker**
4. **Phytophthora leaf blight, dieback**
5. **Powdery mildews:**
   - Erysiphe cichoracearum
   - Microsphaera spp.
6. **Rusts:**
   - Gymnosporangium spp.
   - Puccinia spp.
   - Pucciniastrum hydrangeae
7. **Taphrina blister**
8. **Scab**
   - Ventura inaequalis

Ornamentals recommended for treatment with Equus DF :

Avoid applications during bloom periods for those plants where flower injury is unacceptable.
For poinsettia, discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible on bracts.

Plant	Disease(s)	Application rate (lb. per 100 gal)/Comments:
Aglaonema	1	2.5
Andromeda (Pieris)	4	1.4
Arabian Violet	2	1.0
Areca palm	1	2.5
Artemesia	1	2.5
Ash, Fraxinus	1	1.4
Aspen	1	1.4
Azalea	1,2,4	1.4
Begonia	1	1.0
Boston fern	1	2.5
Buckeye, Horsechestnut	1	1.4
Camellia	2	1.0
Carnation	1,2	1.0
Cherry-laurel	1	1.4
Chrysanthemum	1,2	1.0
Crabapple	1,6,8	1.4
Crocus	1	1.0
Daffodil	1	1.0
Daisy	1	1.0
Dogwood	1	1.4
Dumbcane, Dieffenbachia	1	2.5
Dracaena	1	2.5
Eucalyptus	3	1.4
Euonymus	1	1.4
Fatsia (Aralia)	1	2.5
Ficus	1	2.5
Firethorn, Pyracantha	1	1.4
Florida Ruffle Fern	1	2.5
Flowering Almond	1,2	1.4
Flowering Cherry	1,2	1.4
Flowering Peach	1,2	1.4
Flowering Plum	1,2	1.4
Flowering Quince	1,2	1.4
Geranium	1,6	1.0
Gladiolus	1,2	1.0
Hawthorn	1,6	1.4
Holly	1	1.4
Hollyhock	6	1.0
Hydrangea (foliage only)	1,6	1.0
Iris	1,2	1.0

Leatherleaf Fern	1	2.5
Lilac	5	1.4
Lily	1	1.0
Lipstick plant	1	2.5
Magnolia	1	1.4
Maple	1	1.4
Marigold	1	1.0
Ming aralia	1	2.5
Mountain Laurel	1	1.4
Narcissus	1	1.0
Oak (red group only)	1,7	1.4
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	6	1.4
Oyster plant (Rheoe)	1	2.5
Pansy	1	1.0
Parlor palm (Chamaedorea)	1	2.5
Peperomia	1	2.5
Petunia	1,4	1.0
Philodendron	1,4	2.5
Phlox	1	1.0
Photinia	1	1.4
Poinsettia	1	1.0, Discontinue applications prior to bract formation; phytotoxicity is possible.
Poplar	1	1.4
Prayer Plant (Maranta)	1	2.5
Privet, Ligustrum	1	1.4
Rhododendron	1,2,4	1.4
Rose	1	1.0, Avoid application during bloom period on plants where flower injury is unacceptable
Sand Cherry	1,2	1.4
Sequoia	1	1.4
Spiraea	1	1.4
Statice	1	1.0
Sycamore, Planetree	1	1.4
Syngonium	1	2.5
Tulip	1	1.0
Viburnum	5	1.4
Walnut, Juglans	1	1.4
Zebra plant (Aphelandra)	1	2.5
Zinna	1,5	1.0

The following ornamental plant species which have been tested with Equus DF at recommended rates (1 to 2.5 lb/100 gal.) did not exhibit phototoxicity (refer to the disease listing above):

Botanical name:	Common name:	Diseases controlled:	Application rate (lb. Per 100 gal.):
Aechmea fasciata	Aechmea	1	1 to 2.5
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	1	1 to 2.5
Asplenium nidus	Birdnest Fern	1	1 to 2.5
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	1,4	1 to 2.5
Caladium spp.	Caladium	1	1 to 2.5
Calathea makoyana	Peacock plant	1	1 to 2.5
Callistephus chinensis	Aster	1,2	1 to 2.5
Carissa grandiflora	Natal plum	1	1 to 2.5
Clerodendron thomsonae	Bleeding Heart	1	1 to 2.5
Codiaeum spp.	Croton	1	1 to 2.5
Cordyline terminalis	Ti Plant	1	1 to 2.5
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant	1	1 to 2.5
Cyrthomium falcatum	Holly Leaf Fern	1	1 to 2.5
Dionaea nuscipula	Venus Fly Trap	1	1 to 2.5
Dizygotheca elegantissima	False Aralia	1	1 to 2.5
Epipremnum aureum	Golden Pothos, Scindapsus	1	1 to 2.5
Episcia cupreata	Flame Violet	1	1 to 2.5
Fittonia spp.	Silver-nerve Plant	1	1 to 2.5
Gerbera jamesonii	Gerber Daisy	1,2,4,5	1 to 2.5
Gynura sarmentosa	Purple Passion Vine	1,4	1 to 2.5
Gypsophila paniculata	Baby's Breath	1,2,4	1 to 2.5
Hoya spp.	Wax Plant	1	1 to 2.5
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly	1	1 to 2.5
Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly	1	1 to 2.5
Impatiens spp.	Impatiens	1,2,6	1 to 2.5

Pilea cadierei	Aluminum Plant	1,4	1 to 2.5
Platycerium spp.	Staghorn Fern	1	1 to 2.5
Sansevieria trifasciata	Snakeplant	1	1 to 2.5
Tolmeia menziesii	Piggy-back Plant	1	1 to 2.5
Yucca elephantipes	Spineless Yucca	1	1 to 2.5
Zygocactus truncatus	Christmas Cactus	1	1 to 2.5

Note: DO NOT apply Equus DF to either green or variegated Pittosporium or to Schefflera, as multiple applications have been demonstrated to cause phytotoxic responses.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

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