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APR 22 1988

Mr. Jack R. Graham
BASF Corporation
Chemicals Division
100 Cherry Hill Road
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Dear Mr. Graham:

Subject: Ronilan Fungicide
EPA Registration No. 7969-53
Your Submission Dated January 22, 1988

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit production information (pounds or gallons produced) for this product for the fiscal year in which the use on leaf lettuce, raspberries, and onions (dry bulb) is conditionally registered, in accordance with FIFRA section 29. The fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends September 30. The production information will be submitted to the Agency no later than November 15, following the end of the preceding fiscal year. This information should be submitted to:

Program Coordination Staff
Registration Division (TS-767C)
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

58275: I: DeLuise: R-8: KENCO: 4/14/88: 4/25/88: CS: WB: VO: SG: CS

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	ORIGINATOR						
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DATE							

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If these aconditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amendment labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Lois A. Rossi
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

RONILAN™
fungicide (50W)

IN LETTUCE (ALL TYPES), RASPBERRIES, AND ONIONS
(EPA Reg. No. 7969-53)

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Ronilan™ is a contact fungicide for control of sclerotinia "drop" (watery soft rot) of lettuce, botrytis fruit rot of raspberries, and sclerotinia watery soft rot, sclerotium white rot, botrytis rot, and botrytis leaf blight of onions. A micinal barrier of Ronilan must be established and maintained to achieve effective disease control. For diseases which infect above ground plant parts (such as fruit rots and leaf blights caused by botrytis), thorough spray coverage of the plant parts to be protected is essential. For diseases which infect plant parts at the soil surface or below ground (such as white rot on onions), thorough spray coverage of the soil and stem base is essential. Refer to the following sections for specific information.

Air Equipment. Application of Ronilan should be made in not less than 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. Thorough spray coverage of the developing plant is essential.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR LETTUCE

Do not apply Ronilan within 28 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 6 lbs. of Ronilan/acre in one

LETTUCE

TIME AND RATE OF APPLICATION: For control of sclerotinia "drop", up to three applications may be made under certain conditions in one season as specified in the rate table. *Do not disturb soil after application.*

METHOD OF APPLICATION: Ground Equipment. Application should be made with not less than 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) to obtain thorough coverage of the lower leaves, plant stem and bed surface. An operating pressure of 50-100 PSI is recommended. Use cone or flat fan nozzles. Flood type nozzles should not be used. To apply Ronilan to one row beds spray booms should have at least 2 nozzles per row. For two row beds use 3 nozzles or more per bed.

Season on Lettuce APPLICATION RATE TABLE - LETTUCE (ALL TYPES)

APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE LB. PRODUCT/ACRE	
		LOW* DISEASE PRESSURE	HIGH* DISEASE PRESSURE
FIRST	Direct Seeded Lettuce- Application should be made immediately (within 2 days) after thinning. Transplanted Lettuce- Application should be made 7-10 days after transplanting.	1	14-2
SECOND	Application should be made 10-14 days after first spray if cool, wet conditions (which favor disease) occur for periods lasting 48 hours or more.		
THIRD	Direct Seeded Lettuce Only- Application should be made 10-14 days after second spray if conditions favoring disease occur.		

*Based on previous history of disease infestation in the field or adjacent fields.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS by EPA

APR 22 1988



BASF Wyandotte Corporation
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

7969-53

RASPBERRIES

TIME AND RATE OF APPLICATION: For control of botrytis fruit rot, the following spray program is recommended. The first application should be made not later than 10% primary bloom. Timing of subsequent applications should be made as indicated below (see table) and will vary according to weather conditions and resultant disease pressure.

Apply Ronilan at rates ranging from 1 to 2 lbs. product/A. The 2 lb. rate will provide an added margin of control above lower rates and therefore should be used whenever disease pressure is predictably severe. Use the 1½ lb. rate when disease pressure is expected to be moderate. The 1 lb. rate should only be used in newly established areas when disease pressure is expected to be low.

If a heavy rainfall occurs anytime during this spray program or if a wet period (light rain, fog or dew) lasting more than 24 hours occurs, immediate retreatment is necessary at a rate of 2 lbs. product per acre as soon as conditions allow the spray to dry on the plants.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE - Raspberries		
MOISTURE CONDITIONS	SPRAY INTERVAL* (DAYS)	RATE LBS. PRODUCT/A
Frequent natural moisture (intermittent rain, fog, dew) or when using sprinkler irrigation (high disease pressure).	7-9	1½-2
Limited natural moisture or infrequent sprinkler irrigation.	10-14	1-1½

* Use spray interval throughout the bearing cycle.

METHOD OF APPLICATION: Ground Equipment. Applications of Ronilan should be made with not less than 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) to obtain thorough coverage of the developing fruit. An operating pressure of 50-100 PSI is recommended. Direct spray nozzles toward the fruit bearing area of the canes.

Air Equipment. Applications of Ronilan should be made in not less than 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. Thorough spray coverage of the developing fruit is essential.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR RASPBERRIES
Do not apply more than a total of 8 lbs. of Ronilan per acre in one crop season.

Do not apply Ronilan within 9 days of harvest.

Do not apply Ronilan during rain. Wait until conditions are such that the spray will dry on the plants.

ONIONS

TIME AND RATE OF APPLICATION:

For control of sclerotinia watery soft rot, sclerotium white rot, and botrytis neck rots, a combination of a soil treatment at planting (in furrow, soil drench or spray band over the row) and foliar treatments after crop emergence is needed. Botrytis leaf blight can be controlled only with foliar sprays. The following recommendations are made according to disease type.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE - ONIONS		
For sclerotinia watery soft rot, sclerotium white rot, and botrytis neck rots. A minimum program of 3 treatments is recommended.		
APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE, VOLUME AND SITE
FIRST	At planting	In furrow - 2 lb. product/A row sprayed into the furrow before closing OR Soil drench - 2 lb. product/A in 400 gallons of water/A applied in a 4-6" band over the row OR Spray band - 2 lb. product/A in 100 gallons of water/A applied in a 2-4" band over the row.
SECOND	4-6 weeks after crop emergence	Foliar - 2 lbs. product/A in a minimum of 100 gallons of water/A directed at the stem base. Drop nozzles should be used to ensure spray reaches the stem and surrounding soil.
THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT	Up to 3 additional sprays should be applied if disease pressure is high*. If a minimum spray program of 3 sprays is followed, the third application should be made 4-6 weeks before harvest.	Foliar - 2 lbs. product/A in a minimum of 100 gallons of water/A directed at the stem base. Drop nozzles should be used to ensure spray reaches the stem and surrounding soil.

*High disease pressure based on previous history of disease infestation in the field or adjacent fields.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE - ONIONS			
For botrytis leaf blight. A minimum program of 2 foliar treatments is recommended.			
APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE LB. PRODUCT/A *	
		LOW DISEASE PRESSURE	HIGH DISEASE PRESSURE
FIRST	4-6 weeks after crop emergence or as soon as disease starts to develop.	14	2
SECOND	2 weeks after first application.		
THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT	Up to 3 additional sprays should be applied if conditions occur which favor disease development (such as wet, humid, smoggy conditions).		

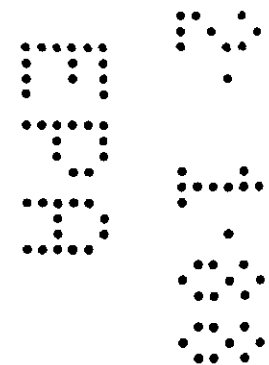
*Applications should be made with not less than 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) to obtain thorough coverage. Use cone or flat fan nozzles. Flood type nozzles should not be used.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR ONIONS

Do not apply more than a total of 10 lbs. of Ronilan per acre in one crop season.

Do not apply within 18 days of harvest.

Do not apply Ronilan during rain when controlling botrytis leaf blight. Wait until conditions are such that the spray will dry on the plants.

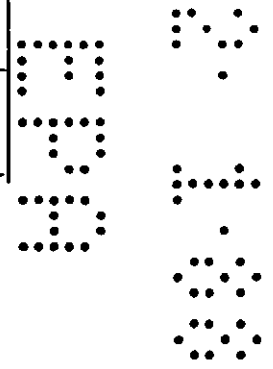


APPLICATION RATE TABLE - LETTUCE (ALL TYPES)			
APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE LB. PRODUCT/ACRE	
		LOW* DISEASE PRESSURE	HIGH* DISEASE PRESSURE
FIRST	<u>Direct Seeded Lettuce</u> - Application should be made immediately (within 2 days) after thinning. <u>Transplanted Lettuce</u> - Application should be made 7-10 days after transplanting.	1	1½-2
SECOND	Application should be made 10-14 days after first spray if cool, wet conditions (which favor disease) occur for periods lasting 48 hours or more.		
THIRD	<u>Direct Seeded Lettuce Only</u> - Application should be made 10-14 days after second spray if conditions favoring disease occur.		

*Based on previous history of disease infestation in the field or adjacent fields.

APPLICATION RATE TABLE - Raspberries		
MOISTURE CONDITIONS	SPRAY INTERVAL* (DAYS)	RATE LBS. PRODUCT/A
Frequent natural moisture (intermittent rain, fog, dew) or when using sprinkler irrigation (high disease pressure).	7-9	1½-2
Limited natural moisture or infrequent sprinkler irrigation.	10-14	1-1½

* Use sprav interval throughout the bearing cycle.

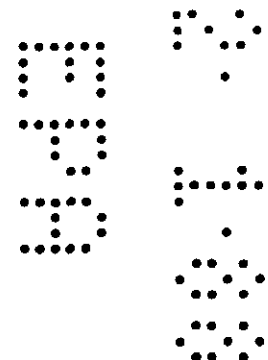


APPLICATION RATE TABLE - ONIONS

For sclerotinia watery soft rot, sclerotium white rot, and botrytis neck rots. A minimum program of 3 treatments is recommended.

APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE, VOLUME AND SITE
FIRST	At planting	In furrow - 2 lb. product/A row sprayed into the furrow before closing OR Soil drench - 2 lb. product/A in 400 gallons of water/A applied in a 4-6" band over the row OR Spray band - 2 lb. product/A in 100 gallons of water/A applied in a 2-4" band over the row.
SECOND	4-6 weeks after crop emergence	Foliar - 2 lbs. product/A in a minimum of 100 gallons of water/A directed at the stem base. Drop nozzles should be used to ensure spray reaches the stem and surrounding soil.
THIRD OR SUBSEQUENT	Up to 3 additional sprays should be applied if disease pressure is high*. If a minimum spray program of 3 sprays is followed, the third application should be made 4-6 weeks before harvest.	Foliar - 2 lbs. product/A in a minimum of 100 gallons of water/A directed at the stem base. Drop nozzles should be used to ensure spray reaches the stem and surrounding soil.

*High disease pressure based on previous history of disease infestation in the field or adjacent fields.



APPLICATION RATE TABLE - ONIONS

For botrytis leaf blight. A minimum program of 2 foliar treatments is recommended.

APPLICATION	TIMING	RATE LB. PRODUCT/A	
		LOW DISEASE PRESSURE	HIGH DISEASE PRESSURE
FIRST	4-6 weeks after crop emergence or as soon as disease starts to develop.	1½	2
SECOND	2 weeks after first application.	1½	2
THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT	Up to 3 additional sprays should be applied if conditions occur which favor disease development (such as wet, humid, smoggy conditions).	1½	2

*Applications should be made with not less than 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) to obtain thorough coverage. Use cone or flat fan nozzles. Flood type nozzles should not be used.

